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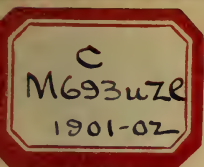


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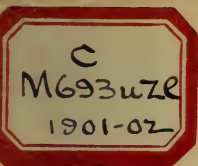
DEPARTMENT OF LAW  
OF THE  
University of Missouri

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ANNOUNCEMENT

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COLUMBIA, MISSOURI

PRESS OF E. W. STEPHENS, COLUMBIA, MISSOURI.

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1931/22-  
1934/37

## Department of Law.

### FACULTY.

RICHARD HENRY JESSE, LL. D.,  
*President.*

ALEXANDER MARTIN, LL. D.,  
*Professor of Law and Dean of the Faculty.*

JAMES AULL YANTIS, LL. B.,  
*Professor of Law.*

JOHN DAVISON LAWSON, LL. D.,  
*Professor of Law.*

ANDREW WALKER McALESTER, M. D., LL. D.,  
*Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.*

HON. ELMER B. ADAMS, LL. D., Judge of the U. S. District Court for  
the Eastern District of Missouri,  
*Non-resident Lecturer on the Law of Wills and Administration.*

HON. JAMES B. GANTT, LL. D., Justice of the Supreme Court of Mis-  
souri,  
*Non-resident Lecturer on Corporations.*

PAUL BAKEWELL, LL. B., St. Louis, Mo.,  
*Non-resident Lecturer on Patents and Trade Marks.*

### REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

The candidate must be eighteen years of age and, if unknown to the Faculty, must bring satisfactory testimonials of good character.

**FIRST CLASS.**—For admission to the First Class, no examination in Law is imposed. Students may be admitted at any time during the session by fulfilling the requirements for entrance and by passing an examination upon the work in Law accomplished by the class at the date of the examination. Upon failure in one or two subjects, conditions may be imposed in like manner as on admission to the second class hereinafter mentioned.

It is the purpose of the University to raise gradually the standard of Academic requirements for admission to the Department of Law. Can-

didates for admission are earnestly advised, therefore, to complete, if they can, a college course. At present the minimum of requirements consists of certain work in an approved high school, as hereinafter prescribed.

Students may enter by certificate or diploma or by examination.

**Entrance by Certificate or Diploma.**—Any applicant, presenting to the Committee on Entrance by Certificate, a certificate or diploma from the President or Principal of any approved high school, academy, normal school, or college, showing that in any course of study approved by the University for the Academic Department or the Department of Law, the applicant has accomplished with passing grades all the work required for admission to either of said Departments, may be admitted without examination. See Approved Schools, in General Catalogue.

Moreover, certificates or diplomas indicating the requisite qualification for admission to the Law Department as hereinafter prescribed will be honored: *First*, from all the universities and colleges which the Committee on Entrance by Certificate shall find to be of unquestionably high standing. *Second*, from all normal schools, high schools and academies whose courses and quality of instruction shall be found by said Committee to correspond with the standard of requirements for admission to the Academic or to the Law Department.

In the absence of such certificates or diplomas the applicant must pass satisfactory examinations as follows:

**Entrance by Examination:**

A unit represents the equivalent of a year's work of nine months in one subject, in a good high school, normal school, or college, with five periods a week in the class-room, or laboratory, each period of about forty minutes. Twelve units are required of each applicant for admission.

Three of these units *must* be in English and two in History. The other seven units *must* be made up out of the subjects below set forth. For the purpose of making these seven units, the student *may* offer:

*English.*—In addition to the three *required*, 1 unit.

*History.*—In addition to the two *required*, 2 units.

They may be in Ancient History, Mediaeval and Modern History, English History, American History, General History, English and American History. A half unit in English or American History will be accepted only when accompanied by one unit in General History.

*Mathematics.*—Not less than one nor more than four units.

They may be in Algebra, Plane Geometry, Solid Geometry ( $\frac{1}{2}$  unit), Plane Trigonometry ( $\frac{1}{2}$  unit).

*Sciences.*—Units may be offered in one or more of these Sciences: Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Zoology, Botany, Physiology, Physiography.

Not more than two units may be offered in any one Science, and not less than one unit in any one Science may be offered, except in the case of Botany and Zoology which may be offered together for one unit—each for one-half unit.

*Classics and Foreign Languages.*—Units may be offered in Latin, Greek, German, French, or Spanish. If any units are offered, there must be not less than one unit in any one language nor more than four in Latin, three in Greek, three in German, three in French, and three in Spanish.

*Drawing.*—One unit in free-hand or in elementary Mechanical Drawing may be offered.

For fuller statement, see the General Catalogue, pages 27-35.

### Conditions:

Students may be conditioned in not more than two units. These may be in English, History, or any other subjects that are accepted for admission. Conditions must be made up in the first year, provided that counting his conditions the student has not more than eighteen hours a week. If more than eighteen hours are required to carry the work in law and the subjects in which conditions have been imposed he must make up one unit the first year, and the other unit the following summer, or in his second year.

No student will be allowed to graduate in Law until all Academic conditions that may have been incurred at entrance have been made up within the time prescribed, and under arrangements approved by the Academic Professors of the subjects in which the conditions have been incurred.

In any summer, students conditioned at entrance in Academic studies and those proposing to enter may avail themselves of the Summer School of the University, and receive credit for the work done therein according to the rules of said School.

All examinations for entrance will be under the charge of the Academic Professors of the subjects required or offered for admission.

**SECOND CLASS.**—No one will be admitted to the Second Class as a candidate for a degree unless he applies at the beginning of the year, is possessed of the academic education and moral character required for admission to the First Class, and has passed a satisfactory examination upon the studies of the first year. In exceptional cases an applicant may be admitted and conditioned on one subject of 2 or 3 hours' work in each semester of said first year. But such conditions must be made up during the year or before admission to the Third Class. If the applicant



achieves inferior grades generally on the subjects upon which he has passed examination, his case will not be an exceptional one for entrance upon condition.

A certificate of admission to the bar is not accepted as a qualification for entrance to advanced standing.

No one is permitted to pursue in one year the full course of two. No member of the First Class is admissible to instruction in the Second or Third Class.

Certificates from law schools, approved by the Law Faculty, showing that the applicant has accomplished with passing grades the first year's work in said schools, will be accepted in lieu of examination in law for the Second Class.

**THIRD CLASS.**—No one will be admitted to the Third Class unless he applies at the beginning of the year and has been a resident student for one year in the Second Class, and has accomplished all the studies of the First and Second Classes. If he has failed in any study of the previous years, or has not made up conditions imposed upon him by reason of such failure or deficiency, he is not admissible to the Third Class. Admission to this Class subject to conditions is not permitted.

**GRADUATE CLASS.**—No one is admitted to this class as a candidate for the degree of LL. M. unless he holds the degree of LL. B. from the Law Department of this University, or is a graduate of some other law school, whose course of instruction and study, upon which his degree is predicated, is equivalent to the course of instruction and study required for the corresponding degree in the Law Department of this University. No admission to this Class will be permitted after two weeks from the commencement of the school year.

**SPECIAL CLASS.**—For admission to instruction as special students, the same moral and academic qualifications are required which are prescribed for admission to the other Classes, but if the applicant is twenty-one years of age, the qualification of high school attainments will not be required for his admission as a special student. Such special students will not be considered as candidates for graduation. No qualifications in Law are required.

#### COURSES OF STUDY.

The principal object of the courses of study is to qualify graduates for an efficient and successful discharge of their duties as licensed attorneys. It has never been within the aim of the School to qualify students for the mere purpose of passing the special examinations which may



possibly take place at the bars to which they may seek admission. The courses of study have been adopted with the view of familiarizing the successful candidate for a degree with the principles of substantive law, and the law of remedial procedure, as prevailing in American jurisprudence. After a short study of the statutes and decisions of the State in which he expects to settle, he will deserve admission to the bar. As the degree of LL. B. from this Department entitles the graduate to admission to the bar of Missouri, the Faculty can not overlook the fact that a fair knowledge of the general statutes of the State, and of the modifications which the common law has undergone in the decisions of the courts, is an essential qualification for admission to its bar. But, as there is great similarity in the general statute and judiciary law of the Western, North-western and Southwestern States, it is believed that what may be learned in that respect will be of benefit to a student settling in any of these States.

#### UNDERGRADUATE COURSE.

The undergraduate course covers a term of three years. There are three Classes—First, Second and Third. Instruction is given daily to these Classes in the form of lectures, recitations, and examinations upon the text-books recommended, and upon leading cases furnished by the Instructor or contained in books of cases. Every Tuesday the students participate in the exercises of a Moot-court.

Instruction on every subject in the Course ends with the semester in which it begins, and is followed by an examination thereon; the hours of instruction devoted to each subject being arranged to accord with its relative importance in the Course.

The following program contains the instruction of the Undergraduate Course :

#### PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION.

##### FIRST YEAR (FIRST CLASS).

##### *First Semester.*

*Contracts.* Professor LAWSON. *Five hours a week.* Lawson on Contracts.

*Torts.* Professor YANTIS. *Three hours a week.* Hale on Torts.

*Criminal Law.* Professor YANTIS. *Two hours a week.* Missouri Statutes and Selected Cases.

##### *Second Semester.*

*Bailments.* Professor LAWSON. *Three hours a week.* Lawson on Bailments.

*Personal Property.* Professor LAWSON. *Two hours a week.* Lawson's Cases on Personal Property.

*Common Law Procedure.* Professor MARTIN. *Three hours a week.* Martin on Civil Procedure at Common Law.

*Real Property.* Professor YANTIS. *Two hours a week.* Warvelle's Elements of Real Property.

#### SECOND YEAR (SECOND CLASS).

##### *First Semester.*

*Equity Jurisprudence.* Professor MARTIN. *Three hours a week.* Bispham's Principles of Equity; Martin's Selected Cases.

*Private Corporations.* Professor MARTIN. *Two hours a week.* Taylor on Private Corporations.

*Real Property.* Professor YANTIS. *Three hours a week.* Tiedeman on Real Property.

*Sales.* Professor LAWSON. *Two hours a week.* Lawson's Cases on Personal Property.

##### *Second Semester.*

*Equity Procedure\*.* Professor MARTIN. *Three hours a week.*

*Partnership.* Professor MARTIN. *Two hours a week.* Selected Cases.

*Evidence.* Professor YANTIS. *Three hours a week.* McKelvey on Evidence.

*Insurance.* Professor LAWSON. *One hour a week.* Woodruff's Cases. on Insurance.

*Damages.* Professor YANTIS. *One hour a week.* Sedgwick's Elements of Damages.

#### THIRD YEAR (THIRD CLASS).

##### *First Semester.*

*Procedure Under the Code.* Professor MARTIN. *Three hours a week.* Bliss on Code Pleading.

*Criminal Procedure.* Professor YANTIS. *Two hours a week.* Missouri Statutes and Selected Cases.

*Bills and Notes.* Professor LAWSON. *Two hours a week.* Tiedeman on Bills and Notes, including Cases.

*Suretyship.* Professor LAWSON. *One hour a week.* Selected Cases.

*Constitutional Law.* Professor MARTIN. *One hour a week.* Smith's Cases.

*Maritime Law\*.* Professor MARTIN. *One hour a week.*

##### *Second Semester.*

*Wills and Probate Law.* Professor YANTIS. *Two hours a week.* Chaplin on Wills; Selected Cases.

*Municipal Corporations\*.* Professor YANTIS. *One hour a week.*

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\*No treatise used.

*Extraordinary and Special Remedies\**. Professor MARTIN. *One hour a week.*

*Bankruptcy.* Professor MARTIN. *One hour a week.* Black on Bankruptcy.

*Quasi Contracts.* Professor LAWSON. *Two hours a week.* Keener's Cases on Quasi Contracts.

*International Law as Administered by the Courts.* Professor LAWSON. *Two hours a week.* Minor on Conflict of Laws.

*Law of Homestead.* Professor YANTIS. *One hour a week.* Missouri Statutes and Selected Cases.

This program is subject to changes necessary and proper for conveniently accomplishing the Course.

#### GRADUATE COURSE.

The object of the Graduate Course is to provide the practitioner with a more extended and practical knowledge of important subjects embraced in modern law, than the limited time of the Undergraduate Course permits. It is also intended to afford him assistance in prosecuting the study of any particular subject or branch of law which he expects to follow in his future practice.

The course of instruction embraces advanced work by lectures and recitations on the following subjects:

Constitutional Law, Contracts, Corporations. Insurance. Evidence, Trusts. Patents, Copyrights, Law of Homicide. Theory of Jurisprudence, Practice, Parliamentary Law.

The student in this course is allowed to select any special subject in law for extended examination, to be elected concurrently with subjects embraced in the course. His investigations are directed by the Faculty, who advise him of the books and cases to consult. and afford him assistance and counsel.

It is believed that many licensed attorneys will find it to their advantage to take as special students the instruction in this course.

#### SPECIAL COURSE.

Students who do not wish to take any of the full Courses, and who are not candidates for any degree, will be permitted to take an elective Course, and pursue any branches of instruction given in any of the Courses of the Department, the exercises of which do not conflict with one another or exceed the hours of work permitted to students in the Department and which can be pursued by them with profit. They will be classed as special students, and will receive from the Faculty certificates of the time spent in the study of the law and of the work therein accomplished.

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\*No treatise used.

## METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

In the Department of Law, instruction is given by means of lectures, recitations, examinations, class quizzes, seminars, moot-courts, and the required study of treatises and cases. The instructor will conduct his instruction in any or in as many of these methods as he may think most beneficial to the class.

## MOOT-COURT.

Every Tuesday a Moot-court is held, in which all Law students participate. In this court the matters discussed arise in some supposed cause. Regular pleadings are required, and when the cause is supposed to be in the Supreme Court, in addition to the pleading, papers are prepared necessary in actual practice, as the writ of error, assignment of errors, bill of exceptions embodying the instructions to the jury, ruling upon the admission or exclusion of evidence, motions for new trials, in arrest, etc. Briefs of points and authorities must also be submitted and filed. A member of the Faculty presides at the trial, determining all preliminary and incidental motions. A member of the Third Class or Graduate Class is called to sit as special judge in each cause, who, at the next court held by the same Professor, gives his opinion in writing, subject to appeal to the member of the Faculty so presiding at the trial. Practical instruction in pleading is given by requiring half of the members of a class to draft pleadings in causes assigned to them, and to submit them to the other half. The pleadings thus drafted are discussed and settled in the class room, in the presence of the Professor giving instructions on that subject and under his rulings.

## DEGREES AND HONORS.

**Degrees:**

Members of the Third Class who have successfully passed the examinations of the Third year will be entitled to receive the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Members of the Graduate Class who have successfully passed the prescribed examinations will be entitled to receive the degree of Master of Laws.

All who receive from this University the degree of Bachelor of Laws are by law admitted, without further examination, to practice in all courts of Missouri.

**Honors:**

Whenever a candidate for graduation attains a high degree of excellence in his class-work the degree of Bachelor of Laws or Master of Laws, as the case may be, will be conferred upon him with distinction; and the words *cum laude* or *magna cum laude* will be incorporated in his diploma. In determining the required degree of excellence the student's conduct as a

gentleman, as well as his attainments as a scholar, will be taken into consideration.

The members of the Third Class are all invited to write essays upon some subject in law, assigned to them by the Faculty before January 1 of each year. The essays so written are submitted to a committee of judges charged with the duty of designating the best two of said essays. The names of the authors of the best two essays are placed on the Commencement program. Students not writing essays as aforesaid, and not excused therefrom by the Law Faculty, shall not be eligible to any of the honors and distinctions heretofore mentioned as in addition to the right of graduation.

**Prizes:**

A prize of \$50, provided in the endowment fund of the Hon. James S. Rollins is awarded each year, at Commencement, to the member of the Second Class, who, by superior scholarship and moral conduct, has shown himself entitled thereto.

The Edward Thompson Company, Law Publishers, of Northport, New York, gives annually to the author of the best thesis submitted by members of the graduating class, a prize consisting of a complete set of their famous American and English Encyclopedia of Law. This set consists of thirty-one volumes, and is valued at \$100.

**ADVANTAGES.**

The advantages now offered by the University of Missouri for instruction in the science and practice of common law and equity, as prevailing in the United States, have been greatly increased within the last few years.

**Accommodations:**

Since the destruction of the main building of the University by fire, January 9, 1892, the Curators have erected a large, commodious structure for the use of the Law Department. It contains a spacious library room, two large lecture rooms, moot-court and clubrooms, quiz rooms, and offices for the Professors.

**Libraries:**

The Library of the Law Department consists at present of a collection of more than 6,000 volumes of reports, and treatises on every subject of the law. It is increased annually by the Curators from funds appropriated by the legislature and from library fees payable at entrance. All the decisions of the American courts are received as soon as published. A complete set of digests of decisions and reports is kept up, so that the latest expressions of authority are brought within reach of the students and Professors. Members of the Law Department have access to the General

Library of the University. In the near future six thousand dollars will be spent in enlarging the Law Library.

**Academic Facilities:**

The connection of the Law Department with the University enables the Law student, without additional charge, to take instruction in other Departments of the University, provided it does not interfere with his legal studies. Some members of every class have found it convenient to pursue such studies as Latin, French, Logic, English, Military Science, Political Economy, Sociology, History, Stenography, Elocution, Etc.

**University Societies:**

Members of the Law Department are eligible to membership in the two literary societies of long standing in the University, known as the "Athenaeum" and the "Union Literary." They are also eligible to membership in the "Bliss Lyceum," to which members of the Law Department alone are admitted, and to a number of Debating Clubs.

These societies are nurseries of oratory, debate, and parliamentary law.

**GENERAL INFORMATION.**

The Department of Law is open alike to men and women. Women who do not wish to practice in the courts often find a knowledge of law valuable to them as stenographers in lawyers' offices.

The enrollment of students in the Department for the current year is 125.

The Law Department opens with the other Departments of the University, on the second Tuesday in September, and closes on the first Wednesday in June of each year.

Examinations for admission will be held on the second Tuesday in September, at 9 o'clock a. m.

Examinations for admission may be accorded at other times, upon special request, to suit the convenience of applicants.

**FEES AND CHARGES.**

No tuition fee is exacted. A library charge of \$10 is required of every student admitted to any Class or Course of Instruction in the Department, except to the Graduate Class, for which the charge is \$5, which charges are all payable in advance. No other fees or charges are made. Appointees to cadetships and Academic students receiving instruction in the Law Department are not exempt from these charges.

For further information and Catalogues, address,

ALEXANDER MARTIN, Dean,

Columbia, Mo.













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1904-05

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

VOL. V—No. 4

APRIL, 1904



# Bulletin of the University of Missouri

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

ANNOUNCEMENT

1904-1905

SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 13

Published by  
The University of Missouri

Issued monthly

Entered April 12, 1902, at Columbia, Missouri, as second-class matter,  
under act of Congress of July 16, 1894

## UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

- 1904—September 12, 13, 14.....Entrance Examinations  
 September 13, Tuesday .....All Departments Open  
 November 23, Wednesday 4 p. m.,  
 to Nov. 29, Tuesday, 8:30 a. m..Thanksgiving Holidays  
 December 20, Tuesday.....Semi-Annual Meeting of Curators  
 December 22, Thursday, at 4 p. m., to } ..... Christmas Holidays  
 1905—January 10, Tuesday, at 8:30 a. m. }
- January 23-28 .....Mid-Year Examinations  
 January 30 to February 1.....Entrance Examinations  
 January 31, Tuesday.....Second Semester Begins  
 April 6 .....Quarterly Meeting of Curators  
 May 29 to June 3 .....Final Examinations  
 June 3, Saturday .....Stephens Medal Contest  
 June 4, Sunday .....Baccalaureate Sermon  
 June 5, Monday .....Class Day  
 June 6, Tuesday .....Alumni and Phi Beta Kappa Day  
 June 7, Wednesday .....Annual Meeting of the Curators  
 June 7, Wednesday .....Commencement Day

## THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

The University of Missouri was located at Columbia, Missouri, in 1839, and courses of instruction in Academic work were begun in 1847. A Department of Education was established in 1867. The College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts and the School of Mines and Metallurgy were made Departments of the University in 1870—the School of Mines being located at Rolla. The *Law Department was opened in 1872*; the Medical Department in 1873; the School of Engineering in 1877. The Experiment Station was established, under act of Congress, in 1888. The Missouri State Military School was created a Department in 1890. In 1896 the Graduate Department was established.

Columbia (population 6,000) is situated in the center of the State, half way between St. Louis and Kansas City. It is conveniently reached from the east, north and west by the Wabash Railroad and connecting lines. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad affords a direct route to Columbia to persons living on that line, and to those living on the Missouri Pacific, St. Louis and San Francisco, and Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroads. The surrounding country is elevated, well drained and diversified. It is a limestone region, remarkable for its healthfulness.

The University has the following buildings: The Academic Hall; separate buildings for Agriculture, Chemistry, Engineering, Geology and Zoology, Law, Mechanic Arts, and Medicine, the Parker Memorial Hospital, the Laws Observatory, the Power house, the President's house, Benton Hall and Lathrop Hall, two Dormitories for men; the Agricultural Farm buildings and the Live Stock Judging and Dairy building, the Horticultural building and green-houses, and Read Hall, the new Dormitory for women. It has numerous laboratories and museums. The last General Assembly appropriated \$185,000 for the construction and equipment of a Physical Laboratory; a Gymnasium for men; an addition to the Chemical Laboratory and a Veterinary Hospital. Work on the new Gymnasium for men is now in progress.

## THE UNIVERSITY

The University includes the following departments:

- I. GRADUATE DEPARTMENT. Open only to post-graduate students. Confers degrees of M. A., Ph. D., M. S., C. E., M. E.
- II. ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT. JOHN CARLETON JONES, Ph. D., Dean. Confers degree of A. B.
- III. TEACHERS COLLEGE. ALBERT ROSS HILL, Ph. D., Dean. Confers degree of B. S., in Education.
- IV. DEPARTMENT OF LAW. JOHN DAVISON LAWSON, LL. D., Dean. Confers degree of LL. B.
- V. DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE. ANDREW WALKER MCALESTER, M. D., LL. D., Dean. Confers degree of M. D.
- VI. DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS. WILLIAM DIXON CHITTY, Captain, 4th U. S. Cavalry, Commandant.
- VII. COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS. HENRY JACKSON WATERS, B. S. A., Dean and Director of the Experiment Station.
  - (a) SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE. Confers degree of B. S. A.
  - (b) EXPERIMENT STATION.
  - (c) SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING. Confers degrees of B. S. in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Sanitary Engineering, respectively.
- VIII. SCHOOL OF MINES AND METALLURGY. (At Rolla.) GEORGE EDGAR LADD, Ph. D., Director. Confers degree of B. S. in Mining and Civil Engineering and in Chemistry and Metallurgy, respectively.

## THE DEPARTMENT OF LAW

### Faculty and Lecturers.

RICHARD HENRY JESSE, LL. D.,

*President of the University.*

JOHN DAVISON LAWSON, LL. D.,

*Professor of Contract and International Law and Dean of the Faculty.*

EDWARD WILCOX HINTON, LL. B.,

*Professor of Pleading, Practice and Evidence.*

VASCO HAROLD ROBERTS, LL. D.,

*Professor of Equity and Real Property.*

\*,

*Assistant Professor of Law.*

ELMER B. ADAMS, LL. D. (United States District Judge), St. Louis,

*Non-resident Lecturer on Wills and Administration.*

PAUL BAKEWELL, LL. B., St. Louis,

*Non-resident Lecturer on Patents and Trade-Marks.*

WALTER D. COLES, LL. B. (Referee in Bankruptcy), St. Louis,

*Non-resident Lecturer on Bankruptcy.*

J. V. C. KARNES, A. M., LL. D., Kansas City,

*Non-resident Lecturer on Agency.*

ANDREW W. McALESTER, M. D., LL. D., Columbia,

*Resident Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.*

GEORGE ROBERTSON, Mexico,

*Non-resident Lecturer on Public Corporations.*

SELDEN P. SPENCER, LL. B., Ph. D. (Ex-Judge of Circuit Court), St. Louis,

*Non-resident Lecturer on Private Corporations.*

C. O. TICHENOR, M. A., Kansas City,

*Non-resident Lecturer on Domestic Relations.*

WILLIAM M. WILLIAMS (Ex-Judge of Supreme Court), Boonville,

*Non-resident Lecturer on Constitutional Law.*

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\*To be appointed September 1, 1904.

## OBJECT.

It is the aim of the Law Department to give all its students a thorough and practical training in Anglo-American Law so as to fit them for practice at the Bar of any State, and to extend to those who do not propose to engage in active practice but desire only to pursue some single branch of law, such assistance as they may need. The method of instruction is by a careful study of reported cases, the original depositories of the principles of law and equity; by a thorough study of leading text-books; by lectures. In all cases the specific method employed is left entirely to the professor in charge of the subject. Daily recitations with constant colloquy and quizzing give the student the practice needed to enable him to express his ideas. At the middle and end of each year careful examinations are given, designed to test the student's ability to apply his knowledge to given facts. Every attempt is made to graduate men who shall not only be able to enter into the practice of law but who have also gained a well-defined and systematic theory of law as a science. In addition to the courses regularly given by the resident faculty, lecture courses are given each year by eminent specialists in the profession, both at the Bar and on the Bench.

## THE LAW BUILDING.

Since 1893, the Law Department has had the exclusive occupancy of a large building specially built for its needs and devoted wholly to its use. The Law Building, a large two-story structure, is built of pressed brick, with solid brick partitions and is practically fire-proof. It contains three library-rooms, opening into each other, three lecture-rooms, four offices for resident professors, and a practice court room completely equipped with all the furniture and books of an actual court-room.

## THE LAW LIBRARY.

The Law Library, consisting of over 10,000 volumes, is housed in the Law building and is under the immediate charge of the Law librarian. From a small beginning ten years ago the library now is almost adequate to the study of law in all its branches and, through appropriations made by the last Legislature, and the income from library fees, is at present well equipped. The income from library fees and legislative appropriation will be sufficient to enable the Department to expend from \$2,000 to \$3,000 annually in maintaining and increasing the library.

The library at present contains a complete set of the United States Supreme Court Reports, in both the original edition and in the "Co-op" edition, of all the Federal District, Circuit and Circuit Courts of Appeals Reports, the Opinions of the U. S. Attorneys-General, the Federal Cases, Re-



ports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Myer's Federal Decisions, Rose's Notes to the U. S. Reports and the reports of all the courts of last resort of all the States but one; also the American Decisions, American Reports, American State Reports, Lawyers' Reports Annotated; American and English Corporation Cases; also a large collection of the original English Reports, the Revised English Reports, the Reprint of the English Reports, Cox's Criminal Cases, the Central Criminal Court Reports, Mew's English Digest, English Ruling Cases; also a complete collection of English and American Encyclopaedias of Law, of Pleading and of Evidence; a full series of the Reporter System; complete sets of nearly all the leading English and American law journals and a large collection of the latest and best text-books and treatises. The library contains nine sets of the Missouri Supreme and Appellate Reports.

The Law Library is open for consultation and study to the students from 8:30 to 12:30 and from 2:00 to 5:00 during the day; and from 7:00 to 9:00 in the evening. Students are given free access to all books on the shelves and are permitted to take to their rooms, for a limited time, books not strictly of a reference character.

#### OTHER LIBRARIES.

The General Library of the University contains some 50,000 volumes and is open to all students of the University for consultation. Books may, under regulations, be drawn from the library. At present the General Library occupies the west wing of Academic Hall.

The library and reading-room of the Missouri State Historical Society is also located in Academic Hall and is open for consultation to all students of the University. The Society possesses a collection of historical documents of this and other States, and affords an excellent opportunity for research work in early State and Territorial laws. The library of the Society numbers some 23,000 entries.

#### THE LAW COLLECTION OF PORTRAITS.

During the past year a beginning has been made to place upon the walls of the Law Building a carefully selected collection of portraits of the judges and lawyers of England and America who have done most to forward and direct the development of Anglo-American jurisprudence. It is hoped that the students of the school, thus becoming familiar with the faces of these men, will more clearly realize that law is a living science and may, perhaps, be helped thereby in their own professional aspirations. The portraits are the best etchings and engravings that can be obtained. The collection, at present, includes pictures of Lord Chancellors Eldon, Thurlow, Cottenham and Camden; Chief-Justices Tindal and Campbell; Chief-Justice John Marshall, Justice Benjamin R. Curtis; Chancellor James Kent; Chief-Justice Shaw; Judah P. Benjamin and Daniel Webster.

It is the intention to continue additions to this collection as rapidly as suitable portraits can be found.

### ADMISSION TO DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

#### Requirements for Admission.

The Department of Law is open to men and women of eighteen years of age who satisfy the University requirements. Twelve units are required for admission to this Department.

A unit represents the equivalent of a year's work of nine months in one subject, in a good high school, normal school or college, with five periods a week in the class-room or laboratory, each period of about forty minutes.

Three of these units *must* be in English. The other nine units *must* be made up out of the subjects below set forth. For the purpose of making these nine units, the student *may* offer:

*English*—In addition to the three *required*, 1 unit.

*History*—4 units. They may be in Ancient History, Mediaeval and Modern History, English History, American History and Civics, General History, English and American History. A half unit in English or American History will be accepted only when accompanied by one unit in General History; a half unit in Civics will be accepted only when accompanied by a half unit in American History.

*Mathematics*.—Not less than one nor more than four units. They may be in Algebra (2 units), Plane Geometry (1 unit), Solid Geometry (1-2 unit), Plane Trigonometry (1-2 unit).

*Sciences*—Units may be offered in one or more of these Sciences: Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Zoology, Botany. Not less than one and not more than two units may be offered in any one Science.

*Foreign Languages*—Units may be offered in Latin, Greek, German, French, or Spanish. Not less than one unit in any one language nor more than four in Latin, three in Greek, three in German, three in French, and three in Spanish.

NOTICE:—With the opening of the school year in September, 1905, *thirteen* units will be required for entrance to the Law Department.

#### Admission by Examination.

All examinations for entrance are under the charge of the Academic Professors of the subjects required or offered for admission.

Examinations for admission will be held at the University, September 12, 13, 14, 1904. All persons desiring to enter the University at the opening of the session in the fall of 1904, except those holding certificates of graduation from Accredited Schools and those who have already otherwise fulfilled the entrance requirements, should present themselves at the Registrar's office,

room 18, Academic Hall, at 8:30 a. m., Monday, September 12. They will then receive complete directions concerning the examinations.

Examinations for entrance begin at the University on the *first* day of the opening week of the First and Second Semesters. Specific subjects are assigned to certain hours and days. See General Catalogue for such assignments.

#### Acceptance of Grades in Lieu of Examination.

Students who do not hold certificates of graduation from an Accredited School (see below) may present their grades in any subject, but the acceptance of these grades in place of an examination rests wholly in the judgment of the Committee on Entrance. In the case of students from other States than Missouri, such grades should also be presented to the Committee on Entrance which is authorized to accept or reject them.

Students who wish to present grades in lieu of examination in any subject should have them certified to by the proper official of the school in which the grades were made. Diplomas of graduation from schools are not sufficient for entrance. A Certificate of the work done and grades made in each subject should be presented.

#### Admission from Colleges and Accredited Schools.

Graduates of the colleges and universities comprising the Missouri College Union and of other reputable colleges and universities are admitted on presentation of certificates of their graduation. Graduates of Accredited schools who bring proper credentials of the fact that they have completed the subjects required for entrance to this Department (as set out above) are admitted without examination. The diploma will not be accepted as a credential. The student must present also the proper form of certificate signed by the Principal or Superintendent of the Accredited School. Blank certificates will be furnished by the Registrar upon application. These certificates should be filled out and sent to the Committee on Entrance at any time *not later* than the first day of the entrance examinations in September. It is desirable that the certificates be sent in advance in order that possible errors may be detected and the student notified accordingly. Graduates of the three State Normal Schools of Missouri, in their four-year courses, are admitted upon evidence of graduation.

(For list of Accredited Schools of the University, see General Catalogue.)

#### Directions for New Students.

1. New students should first satisfy the requirements for entrance. *This should be done before paying entrance fee.* Those who have not had their certificates approved as indicated above should present themselves for examination.

2. After passing entrance examination, the student should present his credits to the Committee on Entrance. This Committee issues entrance cards except to special students.

3. The student then pays his entrance fee to the Treasurer.

4. The Treasurer's receipt should be at once presented to the Secretary of the University, who will enroll the student's name and give him his class-card, with necessary instructions for proceeding further.

5. If assistance is needed in obtaining board, application should be made to Professor M. L. Lipscomb, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds.

### THREE YEAR COURSE.<sup>1</sup>

The course of instruction in Law extends through three years of nine months each. There are three classes, the First Year Class; the Junior Class and the Senior Class. Lectures and recitations are held on five days in the week. In the First Year Class ten hours a week are required; and in the Junior and Senior Classes twelve hours a week. Examinations at the end of each semester close the studies pursued to that point.

#### Admission to First Year Class.

Students entering the First Year Class at the beginning of the term are not required to pass any examination in Law. Those entering later may pass an examination in the subjects accomplished by the First Year Class at that date, or they may be conditioned in those subjects at the discretion of the Faculty.

A member of the First Year Class will not be admitted to instruction in the Junior or Senior Class.

#### Admission to Junior Class.

Students entering the Junior Class must do so at the beginning of the term and must pass a satisfactory examination in the subjects of the First Year Class. In exceptional cases the applicant may be admitted later, or may be conditioned in one subject of two or three hours in each semester which condition must be made up before admission to the Senior Class. If the applicant achieves inferior grades generally on the subjects upon which he has been examined, his case will not be an exceptional one within the above rule. Certificates from Law schools, approved by the Faculty, showing that the applicant has accomplished with passing grades the first year's work in said schools, will be accepted in lieu of examination in Law for the Junior Class. Certificates of admission to the Bar are not accepted in lieu of examination. A member of the Junior Class will not be

(1) *Resolved.* That the American Bar Association approves the lengthening of the course of instruction in law schools to a period of three years, and that it expresses the hope that as soon as practicable a rule may be adopted in each state, which will require candidates for admission to the bar to study law for three years before applying for admission." *Proceedings of American Bar Association for 1897*, page 31.

"After the year 1905 members of this Association shall require a three years course." *From the Articles of Association of the Association of American Law Schools, adopted at Saratoga, Aug. 18, 1900.*

admitted to instruction in the Senior Class save under exceptional circumstances and then only by permission of the Dean.

#### **Admission to Senior Class.**

Students entering the Senior Class must do so at the beginning of the year; they must at that time exhibit satisfactory evidence that they have successfully completed all the work of the First Year and Junior Classes. Applicants from Law schools which are members of the Association of American Law Schools, are entitled to examination for admission to the Senior Class, provided they have accomplished with passing grades the work of the first and second years of said schools, and have been resident students therein during the whole of the second year, and apply here at the beginning of the Senior Year. Admission to the Senior Class subject to conditions is not allowed.

#### **SPECIAL STUDENTS.**

Persons who have read law for some time before making application for admission to the Law Department, or who desire to carry out special lines of work and who have not had the preliminary preparation required for admission as regular students, may be admitted as Special students, for the purpose of pursuing courses for which, in the judgment of the Faculty, their preparation, such as it is, fits them. Such students must satisfy the Dean that they can pursue the work selected with profit to themselves and are required to maintain the same standard of excellence which is required of regular students. No student entered as "Special" can be a candidate for a degree. Such students must be at least twenty-one years of age; if less, they must satisfy the regular entrance requirements.

#### **CLASS RATING.**

At the time of their admission to the Department students are expected to apply for and obtain such class rating as they desire and may be entitled to, and such rating, except under peculiar circumstances, must be considered final. Applications for a change in rating will only be entertained by the Faculty when made at the beginning of a semester.

No student will be permitted to change from special to regular standing until he has satisfied the requirements for entrance with respect to his preliminary education. If the change requested also contemplates advanced standing, the student must offer satisfactory evidence of having completed the courses prescribed for the lower classes.



## CURRICULUM.

### FIRST YEAR COURSE.

**Contracts.** Four hours a week; first semester.

Formation of the contract; the agreement; express and implied contracts; the form; consideration; parties; consent; legality of the agreement; assignment; proof; construction; discharge by agreement; performance; impossibility of performance; operation of law; breach; remedies on the contract; damages; specific performance; effect of status of party; agency; coverture; insanity.

Dean LAWSON.

Text-book: *Lawson on Contracts.*

**Criminal Law and Procedure.** Three hours a week; first semester.

Arrest; preliminary examination and bail; the criminal charge—indictment and information; their requisites; demurrers; motions to quash and motions in arrest; arraignment and plea; former acquittal or conviction; judgment and sentence; jurisdiction; the criminal act, complete and incomplete; criminal intent, actual and constructive; insanity; intoxication; duress, and mistake of fact or law; justification; parties in crime; crimes against the person; against property.

Assistant Professor ———

Text-book: *Criminal Code of Missouri* and Beale's *Cases on Criminal Law.*

**Introduction to Real Property.** Two hours a week; first semester.

This course is designed to furnish the beginning student with a conception of the elementary principles of the law of real property, in a general way. Conception of property; corporeal and incorporeal hereditaments; the feudal system; ancient and modern English tenures; American tenure; freehold estates of and not of inheritance; estates upon condition; estates less than a freehold; estates in possession, remainder and reversion, in severalty, joint-tenancy, in common and coparcenary; homesteads; title by descent, escheat, occupancy, prescription, forfeiture, alienation by deed and by matter of record; testaments; executors and administrators.

Professor ROBERTS.

Text-book: Blackstone, *Book II.* (*Lewis, or any other good edition.*) Also lectures and readings on special topics.

**Domestic Relations.** One hour a week; first semester.

Contract to marry; breach of promise; contract of marriage; husband and wife; divorce and separation; parent and child; infancy; parental control and liability for torts and contracts.

Assistant Professor ———

Text-book: *Woodruff's Cases on Domestic Relations.*

**Torts.** Four hours a week; second semester.

Trespass—assault, battery and imprisonment; trespass upon real property; upon personal property; justification and excuse; accident; license; defense of person or property; process. Conversion—destruction and change in nature of chattel; asportation; purchase from wrongful transferer; misfeasance by bailee; demand and refusal. Defamation—libel and slander; words actionable *per se*; causing special damage; justification and excuse; malice. Malicious prosecution—termination of prosecution; want of probable cause; malice; damage; abuse of process. Legal cause. Negligence—standard of care, imputed negligence;

contributory negligence. Duties of land owners—owners of animals; extra hazardous occupation. Fraud and deceit—representations; belief and intent; reliance; plaintiff's failure to investigate. Interference with business and social relations.

Assistant Professor ———

Text-book: Ames and Smith's *Cases on Torts*, 2 vols.

### **Bailments and Carriers.** Two hours a week; second semester.

Origin and history; loan; hire; pledge; innkeepers; common carriers of goods; common carriers of passengers; baggage; telegraph, telephone, etc.; evidence; damages.

Dean LAWSON.

Text-book: *Lawson on Bailments*.

### **Partnership.** Two hours a week; second semester.

Creation of the partnership; quasi or nominal partners; partnership property and the partners interest therein; the separate property of the partner as affected by his partnership relation; the relation of debtor and creditor between a partner and the partnership; the relation of debtor and creditor between two firms having a common member; actions between a partner and one or more of his co-partners; power of the partner to act in behalf of the partnership; dissolution.

Assistant Professor ———

Text-book: Ames' *Cases on Partnership*.

### **Personal Property.** Two hours a week; second semester.

Characteristics; limitations to ownership; peculiar classes; modes of obtaining title; occupancy, accession, intellectual labor, act of law, act of parties, gift and sale.

Dean LAWSON.

Text-book: *Lawson's Cases on Personal Property*.

## **JUNIOR YEAR COURSE.**

### **Private Corporations.** Two hours a week; first and second semesters.

The conception of the corporation; description and classes; creation; limitations on power to create; promoters; corporate charter; nature and form of the association; subscriptions, absolute and conditional; organization; members; officers; capital and capital stock; corporate name; mode and extent of existence; corporate death; powers and authority; doctrine of *ultra vires*; corporate torts, crimes and contempts; state control; taxation; state and foreign corporations; relation of the corporation to its promoters, officers, shareholders, creditors and others; liability of officers and stock holders; priority of creditors.

Professor ROBERTS.

Text-book: *Wilgus' Annotated Cases*.

### **Common Law Pleading.** Three hours a week; first semester.

General nature and object of pleading; common law courts and their jurisdiction; personal actions *ex contractu*—debt; covenant; assumpsit; account. Personal actions *ex delicto*—trespass; trover; trespass on the case. Parties to the action—*ex contractu* and *ex delicto*. Joinder and election of actions; certain rules of pleading; demurrers—general and special; pleas—confession and avoidance; traverses; general issue; specific traverses; replication *de injuria*; new assignment; duplicity; departure.

Professor HINTON.

Text-book: Ames' *Cases on Pleading*, in connection with Martin's *Civil Procedure at Common Law*.

**Equity.** Two hours a week; first and second semesters.

Maxims of equity; penalties and forfeitures; priorities and notice; *lis pendens*; equitable estoppel; election; satisfaction and performance; conversion and re-conversion; accident; mistakes of law; mistakes of fact; parol evidence to correct mistakes; actual fraud; constructive fraud; express trusts; precatory and voluntary trusts; powers in trust; charitable or public trusts; resulting and constructive trusts; duties and liabilities of trustees; mortgages; subrogation; specific performance of contracts; injunctions; reformation; cancellation; receivers.

Professor ROBERTS.

Text-book: Hutchins and Bunker's *Cases in Equity*.**Damages.** One hour a week; first semester.

Measure and proof of damages: Common-law principles, certainty, rules of exclusion, cause and consequence, nominal and exemplary damages; elements and limitations of inquiry. Tort and contract, death by wrongful act, torts affecting property and contracts, bonds, liquidated damages, carriers, breach of promise.

Assistant Professor \_\_\_\_\_

Text-book: Sedgwick's *Elements of Damages*.**Real Property.** Two hours a week; first and second semesters.

General conception of property in land; distinction between real and personal interests in land; corporeal and incorporeal interests; absolute and limited interests; allodial and feudal property; legal and equitable estates; constituents and incidents of land; fixtures; natural and industrial fruits; use of general owner in possession; use by tenants for life, for years, at will and in possession; waste; fees; life-estates; dower; curtesy; homestead; lease-holds; estates at will; licenses; easements; rents; reversions and remainders; estates in joint tenancy, common, coparcenary, by entirety, in homestead, community property and in partnership; capacity of persons to take and hold land, of aliens, infants, married women, persons of unsound mind; corporations; title by occupancy, accretion or accession, adverse possession, prescription, statute of limitations, estoppel, alienation, devise; title by descent; mortgages.

Professor ROBERTS.

Text-book: Finch's *Cases on the Law of Property in Land*, together with selected readings.**Agency.** Two hours a week; first semester.

Capacity of principal and agent; appointment of agent; power of agent to subject principal to liability in torts, contracts, fraud, crimes; agents' responsibility to strangers; undisclosed principal; reciprocal duties of agent and principal; delegation by agent; termination of agency; ratification.

Assistant Professor \_\_\_\_\_

Text-book: Wambaugh's *Cases on Agency*.**Insurance.** One hour a week; second semester.

Fire; marine; life; mutual benefit; accident and fidelity and guaranty insurance; formation, construction and terms of contract; warranties and representations; waiver, estoppel; insurance agents; subrogation.

Assistant Professor \_\_\_\_\_

Text-book: Woodruff's *Cases on Insurance*.**Code Procedure.** Three hours a week; second semester.

The nature and forms of actions; election of remedies; parties to actions; joinder of actions; the complaint or petition; the statement of the facts; the relief; the answer, general and special denial. Confession and avoidance; counter-claim and set-off; the reply; demurrer, general and special; motions, to strike out, to elect, to make more certain; amendments.

Professor HINTON.

Text-book: *Missouri Code of Civil Procedure* and cases, in connection with Bliss on *Code Pleading*.



**Sales.** Two hours a week; second semester.

Subject matter of sales of personalty; executory and executed sales; statute of frauds; performance; warranty; lien; stoppage *in transitu*; remedies. Dean LAWSON.

Text-book: Lawson's *Cases on Personal Property*.

**SENIOR YEAR COURSE.****Evidence.** Two hours a week; first and second semesters.

General nature of evidence; trial by jury; judicial notice; presumptions and burden of proof; admission and confessions, demurrers to the evidence; leading rules of exclusion; matters likely to mislead; collateral issues; character of the parties; hearsay; various exceptions to the hearsay rule; pedigree, public documents, ancient documents, book entries, declarations against interest; *res gestae*, expert and opinion evidence; real evidence; things presented to the senses of the judge or jury; experiments; writings; proof of authorship; contents (best evidence rule); various rules of substantive law (parol evidence rule); witnesses: competency, at common law and under modern statutes; privilege; examination; cross-examination and impeachment. Professor HINTON.

Text-book: Thayer's *Cases on Evidence*. Students are advised to consult 16th Ed. of *Greenleaf on Evidence*.

**Quasi-Contracts.** One hour a week; first semester.

Nature of obligation; recovery of money paid under mistake and compulsion; parties in default; benefits conferred, with and without request. Dean LAWSON.

Lectures and Cases.

**Constitutional Law.** Two hours a week; first semester.

Nature of the constitution and its amendments; relation of the states to the federal government; departments of government; taxation; commerce; naturalization; bankruptcy; currency; implied powers of congress; powers of the executive; treaties; appointments to office and removals; the judiciary; jurisdiction of the federal courts; exercise of power to pass on constitutionality of statutes; the territories; admission of states; state comity; guaranties to the states; amendments; civil-rights; political privileges; protection to persons accused of crime and to contracts and private property. Professor ROBERTS.

Text-book: McClain's *Cases on Constitutional Law*.

**Private International Law.** One hour a week; first semester.

Conflict of laws; domicile; nationality; jurisdiction; situs of person and property and remedies. Dean LAWSON.

Text-book: Dwyer's *Cases on Private International Law*.

**Wills and Administration of Estates.** Two hours a week; first semester.

Testamentary capacity; undue influence; fraud; making, execution, publication and attestation; revocation and re-publication; form, nature and scope of the will; conditional wills; joint, simultaneous, double, alternative and duplicate wills; noncupative wills; conflict of laws; construction, presumptions and rules of law; method of probate and administration; executors, guardians, curators; payment of legacies; procedure and practice in probate. Assistant Professor ———

Text-book: *Chaplin on Wills*, with assigned cases on probate and administration..

**Suretyship and Guaranty.** One hour a week; first semester.

Nature of contract; surety's defense against creditor; his rights and liabilities; subrogation.  
Assistant Professor \_\_\_\_\_

Lectures.

**Public International Law.** One hour a week; second semester.

Sources of international law; sovereign states; territorial property and jurisdiction; territorial waters; high seas; diplomatic agents; treaties; citizenship; effect of war on land and sea; neutrality; blockade; laws of war.  
Dean LAWSON.

Lectures.

**Extraordinary Legal Remedies.** Two hours a week; second semester.

Mandamus; quo warranto; prohibition; procedendo; certiorari; habeas corpus; nature and jurisdiction; parties; form; service; return; disobedience of writ and remedies therefor.  
Professor ROBERTS.

Lectures and assigned cases and readings.

**Bills and Notes.** Two hours a week; second semester.

Formal requisites; negotiability; acceptance; endorsement; rights of holders; presentment, protest and notice; checks.  
Assistant Professor \_\_\_\_\_

Text-book: Tiedeman on *Bills and Notes*.

**Municipal Corporations.** Two hours a week; second semester.

General conception; creation; submission of charter to people; collateral attack on corporate existence; legislative compulsion to enforce payment of debts; legislative control; corporate boundaries; annexation of new territory; division of territory; officers and agents; powers of cities: police power, its scope and limitations; power to incur debts; power to create private and local monopolies; municipal monopolies; *ultra vires* acts; municipal contracts; local assessments; municipal taxation; streets and bridges; liability for negligence; contributory negligence of person injured; ordinances; municipal securities; dissolution.

(Omitted in 1904-05)

Professor Roberts.

Text-books: Abbott's *Cases on Public Corporations* and Elliott on *Municipal Corporations*.

**Practice Court.** Three hours a week; first and second semester.

Preliminary practice in drawing pleadings, motions, etc.; commencement of actions; issuance and service of process; constructive service; issues of law on demurrers to the pleading; issues of law on demurrers to the evidence; trial of issues of fact; declarations of law and instructions; verdict and judgment; motions for new trial and in arrest of judgment; exceptions; writs of error and appeal.  
Professor HINTON.

Text-book: *Missouri Code of Civil Procedure*.

**PRACTICE COURT.**

One of the most serious defects in Law School training lies in the fact that the student is apt to enter upon his profession with little practical knowledge of the workings of the machinery by which rights are enforced and wrongs are redressed. His training in procedure has been largely theoretical, and hence he is at a loss how to put his knowledge into practice.

Under the old system of study in a law office, the student acquired procedure almost unconsciously from observation and office work, and so came to the Bar fairly well equipped in that respect.

How to supply this practical training is the problem which confronts the Law Schools. Many expedients have been tried, but none have proved entirely satisfactory. Any practicing attorney will realize that nothing can furnish a complete substitute for the training in procedure to be acquired from actual experience in the office and court-room.

No case arranged by the instructor for the purposes of study or practice can take the place of the actual case in court where the questions arise spontaneously and require speedy solution. The great difficulty is to arrange the work in such a way as to raise the questions which the instructor has in mind, without reducing the whole matter to a cut-and-dried affair in which the student has no initiative.

It is possible, however, to bridge over in a measure the gap which separates the student from the practitioner, and so enable him to enter the practice with something more than a purely theoretical idea of the procedure.

To accomplish this, so far as practicable, a practice court has been established under the charge of the Professor of Pleading and Practice. The student is given practice in drawing pleadings, beginning his action by process or publication, and pleading to an issue. Issues of law are raised by motions and demurrers to the pleadings and by demurrers to the evidence or requests for peremptory instructions. Issues of fact are tried on depositions or printed records from actual cases, and the students are required to draw declarations of law or instructions applicable to the facts disclosed. Exceptions are noted, bills of exceptions allowed, and the regular appellate procedure observed in perfecting appeals to the Practice Court of Appeals.

**REQUIREMENTS FOR DEGREE.**

The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL. B.) is conferred upon all students who have satisfactorily completed the prescribed work of the course. This course requires three years for its completion, and no student is allowed to graduate except after three years of actual residence unless in case of admission to advanced standing.

In no case will any student be recommended for graduation with any class who has not been regularly enrolled as a member of that class for at least one college year prior to such graduation.

All candidates for the degree of LL. B. are required to present a baccalaureate thesis.

Graduates of this Department are admitted to practice in the State and Federal Courts without further examination.

### CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDANCE.

Each student who has been in regular attendance in this Department, whether entitled to a degree or not, may, on application to the Faculty, receive an official certificate of attendance, stating the time of his attendance and, if desired, the degree of his attainments.

### HONORS AND PRIZES.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws, *cum laude*, is conferred upon graduates who have shown special excellence in their work.

The honor of Valedictorian of the graduating class is awarded to the graduate who has attained the highest grades during his course.

*Rollins Scholarship*.—This scholarship, amounting annually to the sum of Fifty Dollars, is provided for in the endowment of Hon. James S. Rollins and is awarded annually by the Law Faculty to a student of the Junior Class, according to the terms of the donation as set forth in the general catalogue of the University.

*Karnes Prize*.—Hon. J. V. C. Karnes, of Kansas City, Mo., has recently provided an annual prize of Fifty Dollars to be awarded each year by the Law Faculty to a student of the Senior or Junior Classes who shall offer the best thesis upon some subject within the domain of Legal Ethics.

*Edward Thompson Company Prize*.—The Edward Thompson Company, of Northport, L. I., has for a number of years provided the Department annually with a set of its "American and English Encyclopedia of Law." This prize is awarded to the candidate for the degree of LL. B., *cum laude*, who presents the best thesis upon a subject assigned by the Faculty. The subject assigned for the class of '04 was: "On presumptions and burden of proof in actions against carriers for injuries to passengers and damage to freight."

*American Law Book Company Prize*.—The American Law Book Company of New York City, has provided the Department with a set of its "Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure," 35 volumes, which is awarded to that member of the Senior Class who, in the judgment of the Law Faculty, has made the best all-around progress during his Senior year. Two years residence as a student in the Department is required of candidates for this prize.

### ELECTIVES IN OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Students of the Law Department are permitted, under proper regulations, to elect courses in other Departments of the University. No additional charge is made for this privilege. In so far as it does not interfere

with their legal studies, students are advised to avail themselves of this opportunity. The election of such courses may only be made with the consent of the Faculty, and unless excused by the professor in charge, such course or courses must be satisfactorily completed. The Faculty recommends courses in English; History; Political, Economical and Social Science; French or German; Latin.

Academic students may elect for credit towards the degree of Bachelor of Arts not more than nine hours of the first year's work in the Law Department.

### UNIVERSITY SOCIETIES.

Students in the Law Department are eligible to membership in a number of the literary and debating societies of the University. The "Bliss Lyceum" includes only Law students in its membership.

Law students are entitled to all the privileges of other University students. They have the use of the General University Library, the Library of the State Historical Society, the Gymnasium and athletic instruction, the athletic fields and the golf links.

### DORMITORIES FOR MEN.

The two Dormitories for men, Benton Hall and Lathrop Hall, lodge 135 students, and meals can be furnished by the University Boarding Club, which is established in the Dormitories, to about 400.

Each room in Benton Hall is furnished with a double bedstead, a table and two chairs, and in Lathrop Hall with two single bedsteads, a table and two chairs. The occupants are expected to supply whatever else they deem necessary. The rooms are lighted with electric lights. The buildings are provided with a good system of steam and hot air heating and ventilation and with closets and bath rooms.

All matters of discipline and financial administration are in the hands of a Council elected by the student members. The average cost of table board in the University Boarding Club has never exceeded \$1.50 per week. The cost of room rent, board, lights and laundry to a student living in a dormitory is about \$2.25 per week.

Applications for rooms should be made at an early date to the Secretary of the University, Mr. J. G. Babb. Allotments are made in the order of receipt of applications.

NOTE:—A special Bulletin (illustrated), published by the University, December, 1903, and entitled "Student Homes," furnishes further detailed information and is sent upon request.

### FEES AND EXPENSES.

No tuition fee is charged in any Department or College of the University. An annual library fee of \$10 is required of all students, both regular and special, admitted to the Law Department. Appointees to Cadetships



and Academic students receiving instruction in the Law Department are not exempt from this library fee. The cost of text-books varies, averaging about \$30 a year. Room and board may be obtained at from \$2.25 per week upwards. It is not infrequent to find students in the University whose expenses do not exceed \$150 a year. Many students meet their expenses either wholly or in part by work in the University or in the town. The number of such self-supporting students is exceptionally great in this University. The Y. M. C. A. of the University maintains a well-organized and successful Employment Bureau and it is safe to say that no student, desiring work to defray his expenses, has been unable to find the same. The demand for student labor in the town is exceptionally large.

For further information concerning the Law Department, address the Dean of the Law Department, Columbia, Missouri. Students interested in other Departments of the University may obtain special bulletins and announcements of such departments from the Dean or Director thereof. The General Catalogue of the University will be sent on application to the University Registrar, Mr. Irvin Switzler, Columbia, Missouri.

# REGISTER OF LAW STUDENTS.

1903-04.

## SENIOR CLASS

ANAMOSA, GEORGE WILLIS	Sedalia
BARRY, NORMAN CLARKE	Stroudsburg, Pa.
BASKERVILLE, LUCIEN BERTRAM	Appleton City
BOTTOM, CLAUDE BERNARD	Breckenridge
BUTLER, FRANKLIN	Des Moines, Ia.
DAVIS, JOSEPH THOMAS	Berger
DOLL, ALVA CHESTER	Hamilton
DOUGHTY, JOHN ALFRED	Farmington
FINLEY, RALPH TILDEN	Greenfield
FOARD, JOHN PENDER	Flatwood
FULTON, CLARENCE FLEETWOOD	Patterson
HALL, MORRIS VANEVERIE	St. Joseph

B. S. Tarkio College.

HAW, JOSEPH LINSEY, JR.	Farmington
HENWOOD, BERRYMAN	Oakwood
HICKS, VIRGIL	Boles, Ky.
INGALLS, THOMAS GARFIELD	Lowell, Mass.
KAHN, JESSE JACOB	Bigelow
KAUTZ, LESLIE ROSS	Hamilton
KENTON, JOSEPH WHEELER	Durant, I. T.
LANDON, JAMES EROCIA	Marshall
MCCONNELL, RUFUS WARD	Greenfield
NAPTON, JOHN REID	Marshall
OLIVER, ROBERT BURETT, JR.,	Cape Girardeau

A. B. University of Missouri.

PEARCY, ELMER EDGERTON	Thornfield
PRICE, ROBERT BEVERLY, JR.	Columbia
ROBINSON, THOMAS WRIGHT	Macon
ROMJUE, MILTON ANDREW,	Lovelake
ROSE, MARION AMOS	Benton, Ill.

SAWYERS, WILLIAM GASTON . . . . .	Maryville
SCHUERMEYER, WILLIAM FREDERICK . . . . .	St. Louis
SCHULZE, FRED WILLIAM . . . . .	Vandalia
STAFFORD, DeNEAN . . . . .	Buffalo
STORM, FRED ERWIN . . . . .	Maryville

A. B., University of Missouri.

SUMMERVILLE, ROBERT OSCAR . . . . .	Chillicothe
THURMAN, HAROLD CLARKE . . . . .	Lamar

A. B., University of Missouri.

WILLIAMS, CURTIS . . . . .	Spring Garden, Ill.
WILLIAMSON, JOHN ROBERT . . . . .	New Hampton
WULFF, HANS JACOB . . . . .	St. Louis

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## JUNIOR CLASS.

ALEXANDER, GEORGE FOREST . . . . .	Gallatin
ANDERSON, ROSCOE F. . . . .	LaBelle
BLAINE, WILLIAM WEBSTER . . . . .	Orrick
BRYANT, JOSEPH FRANKLIN, Jr. . . . .	Bethany
CARTER, ASA LEROY . . . . .	Roby
CATRON, THOMAS KENT . . . . .	Kansas City
CHASTAIN, DeWITT CLARE . . . . .	Hume
COLE, NORMAN JOHN . . . . .	Quaker
COLLIER, HENRY ALLISON . . . . .	Columbia
COTRILL, BERNIT CLYDE . . . . .	Savannah
CURRIE, MALCOLM . . . . .	Odebolt, Ia.

Ph. B., Coe College.

DAVIS, CHARLES B. . . . .	Oakwood
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A. B., University of Missouri.

DORSEY, MACHIR JANUARY . . . . .	Columbia
DURFEE, EDWARD EUGENE . . . . .	Falls City, Neb.
FISH, SHERMAN EUGENE . . . . .	Bolivar
GENTRY, REUBEN JOEL . . . . .	Sedalia
GREEN, ERNEST ABNER . . . . .	DeSoto
GREENSFELDER, HATTIE . . . . .	Central
GUITAR, ABIEL LEONARD . . . . .	Columbia
HAMILTON, RALPH SCOTT . . . . .	East Palestine, O.



HART, LUKE EDWARD	.	.	.	.	Maloy, Ia.
HEDRICK, LAWRENCE HISKELL	.	.	.	.	Edgemont, S. D.
HOLMAN, HENRY EDGAR	.	.	.	.	Kent, Ia.
HOUCK, RUDOLPH SENN	.	.	.	.	Bloomfield
JOHNSON, VICTOR TUCKER	.	.	.	.	Centralia
JOHNSTON, ROY MEREDITH	.	.	.	.	Fort Smith, Ark.
LHAMON, BURGESS FRANK	.	.	.	.	Columbia
MADDOX, ROY OSWOLD	.	.	.	.	Bucklin
MURRELL, FRED EMMETT	.	.	.	.	Lancaster
NEVILLE, PERCY LEE	.	.	.	.	Marshall
NORTH, EDWARD SCARRITT	.	.	.	.	Kansas City
NORTHCUTT, ARTHUR HARRISON	.	.	.	.	Winters, Cal.
NUGENT, JAMES EDWARD	.	.	.	.	Paris
POTTER, JAMES ARTHUR	.	.	.	.	Mt. Vernon

A. B. University of Missouri.

REID, JAMES D.	.	.	.	.	Slater
ROTHWELL, JAMES RAYMOND	.	.	.	.	Warrensburg
SAILOR, MALCOLM EVERETT	.	.	.	.	Montgomery City
SIEGFRIED, ALEXANDER AUGUSTUS	.	.	.	.	Adrian, Ill.
SILVERMAN, EUGENE	.	.	.	.	St Joseph
SUDDATH, WILLIAM EDWARD	.	.	.	.	Warrensburg
WELBORN, ARTHUR TARRENCE	.	.	.	.	Bloomfield
WILLIAMS, FRANCIS EMMETT	.	.	.	.	Irondale
WILSON, CHARLES CLARENCE	.	.	.	.	Shamokin, Pa.

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FIRST YEAR CLASS.

ALLEN, ELBERT FISHER	.	.	.	.	Livingston, Mont.
ANDERSON, JOHN MALCOLM	.	.	.	.	Carlinville, Ill.
AXLINE, AARON GUY	.	.	.	.	Nevada
BANISTER, FRANK NATHANIEL	.	.	.	.	Kansas City
BISHOP, JOHN EBENEZER	.	.	.	.	Miami
BOLEY, JOHN WESLEY	.	.	.	.	Mexico
BONFOEY, LAWRENCE POWERS	.	.	.	.	Unionville
BRIGGS, LEE ROSCOE	.	.	.	.	Memphis
BRUNER, GLEN LAMER	.	.	.	.	Kansas City
BUNCH, ROY LEE	.	.	.	.	Lancaster

BURGESS, WILLIAM HENRY	Mt. Pleasant, Ia.
BUSHYHEAD, JIM BUTLER	Tahlequah, I. T.
CARLIS, PRICE	Hallsville
CARTER, DON CARLOS	Sturgeon
CHINN, JAMES HENRY	Platte
CLAIBORNE, JAMES ROBERT, JR.,	St. Louis
CLARK, BOYLE GORDON	Columbia
COLLIER, CLAIR THOMAS	Breckenridge
COONS, WILBUR	Bloomington, Ill.
DALE, FRED HINER	Milo
DANCE, GEORGE NELSE	Lewiston
DEPEW, HAROLD	Linden, N. J.
DUCKER, WALTER SCOTT	Sedalia
EDWARDS, JULIUS ROBINSON	Centralia
EDWARDS, WALDO	Bevier
ELLISON, GEORGE ROBB	Maryville
EUSTACE, MARION HOWLETT	Nevada
FISHER, HUGH CONIFF	Shreveport, La.
FRANKEN, WILLIAM ALWICIOUS	Norborne
GALBRAITH, JERE INMAN	Henderson, Tenn.
GREENMAN, ELIAS	Kansas City
GROOM, OSCAR DOWNING	Bristow, I. T.
GUNTHER, JACOB JOSEPH	Clyde
HEDENBERG, JOSEPH REEVES	St. Joseph
HOWELL, DANIEL VOORHEES	Brookfield
JENKINS, JOSEPH HENRY	Merriman, Neb.
JOHNSON, NORMAN JOSEPH	Lone Dell
JONES, EDWARD SEWARD	Bevier
KAUNE, QUINTUS ARTHUR	Butler
KELSEY, FRED	Farmington, Wash.
KIMPEL, BEN DREW	Dermott, Ark.
KINCANNON, FRED	Granby
LANGSDALE, CLIFTON	Kansas City
LAW, BENJAMIN BOWKER	Glade Hill, Va.
LILE, LLOYD WINTON	Gallatin
MARR, CHESTER ARTHUR	Goss
MEADE, JAMES FEURT	Gallatin

MORSE, WALLACE MILBANK . . . . .	Excelsior Springs
MORSE, BENJAMIN WHITLEY . . . . .	Excelsior Springs
MURRAY, CHARLES JAMES . . . . .	Jefferson City
McCUNE, OKE . . . . .	Frankford
NICHOLS, CLARK . . . . .	Joplin
PARK, CHESTER JAMES . . . . .	La Plata
PARKS, JAMES ALLEN . . . . .	Clinton
PEARCY, CLAUDE OTIS . . . . .	Thornfield
SEARS, EDWARD NELSON . . . . .	Deer Ridge
SETZLER, EDWARD ALLEN . . . . .	Kansas City
SHELBY, LEWIS BLISS . . . . .	Darlington
SMITH, C. LESLIE . . . . .	Pueblo, Col.
SWINFORD, URBAN McCAULEY . . . . .	Cynthiana, Ky.
TATOM, ISAAC IRVING . . . . .	Geneva, Ala.
TAYLOR, EBEN LAVERT . . . . .	Fort Smith, Ark.
TAYLOR, JAMES ARLINGTON . . . . .	Brookfield
TENNYSON, LUTHER WESLEY . . . . .	Belgrade
VENABLE, CHARLES WYNNE . . . . .	Gallatin
WAYE, WILLIAM, JR. . . . .	St. Charles
WEBER, BENJAMIN . . . . .	New York, N. Y.
WELLS, WILLIAM ERNEST . . . . .	Maryville
WOOD, BEN ARTIE . . . . .	Holden
ZOLLINGER, JOHN H., JR. . . . .	Otterville

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SPECIAL STUDENTS.

ABERNATHY, ROBERT TURNER . . . . .	Pierce City
ANTHONY, ROBERT LEE . . . . .	Columbia
BARTLETT, JEROME PULLIAM . . . . .	Muscatine, Ia.
BEDINGER, HENRY GARRETT . . . . .	Anchorage, Ky.
BRUCE, LESLIE ALBERT . . . . .	Pleasant Hill
BUCHANAN, ALEXANDER . . . . .	Ava
BURCH, OLIVE HELEN . . . . .	Hopkins
BURNS, LEONARD LLOYD . . . . .	Fort Cobb, Okla.
CHAMBERLAIN, ALONZO WALTER, . . . . .	Spencer, Ia.

B. S., Cornell College.

CLEVINGER, JOSEPH RAYMOND . . . . .	Excelsior Springs
COWELL, GEORGE GLENN . . . . .	Boonville

CUTCHIN, ERNEST . . . . .	Columbia
DEW, SAMUEL ARTHUR . . . . .	Kansas Cit
DUDLEY, MINTO . . . . .	Knobnoster
FAIR, ELLIS HAMILTON . . . . .	Centerton, Ark.
FREEMAN, HERMAN HARRISON . . . . .	Paris
HACKER, WILL LEE . . . . .	New Madrid
HOLLINGSHEAD, RALPH EARL . . . . .	Joplin
KITCHIN, ROBERT ADELBERT . . . . .	St. Louis
LINDSAY, GEORGE WILLIAM . . . . .	Senatobia, Miss.
MARLOWE, GEORGE ELBERT . . . . .	Norborne
MASON, JAMES HENRY . . . . .	Long Lane
MOORE, HUGH LAWSON . . . . .	Quincy, Ill.
MURPHY, MAURICE PATRICK . . . . .	Chillicothe
MCDANIEL, LAWRENCE . . . . .	Savannah
NELSON, EARL FONTAINE . . . . .	Milan
RING, CHARLES NICHOLAS . . . . .	East St. Louis, Ill

## LL. B., Washington University.

ROEHRIG, EMIL . . . . .	Marthasville
RYAN, RICHLAND MARION . . . . .	Mt. Vernon
SHANNON, EASTON ADAIR . . . . .	Vandalia
SHELTON, WALTER . . . . .	Licking
SIMMONS, THOMAS TILDEN . . . . .	Tarpon Springs, Fla.
STAFFORD, JOHN I. . . . .	Columbia
STEEL, ADRIAN LEE . . . . .	Ironton
STEELE, OLIVER LEE . . . . .	Columbia

## A. B., University of Missouri.

STENGER, JOHN WALTER . . . . .	Onasco, Okla.
THOMAS, ENOCH LEE . . . . .	Green City
THOMPSON, SAMUEL MCAFEE . . . . .	Cheyenne, Wyo.
TOWNSEND, WILLIAM . . . . .	Bolivar
WEBER, HERBERT GREGORY . . . . .	Carlyle, Ill.
WILLIAMS, ROBERT WALKER . . . . .	Wytheville, Va.
WILSON, JOHN BENJAMIN . . . . .	California
WILSON, FLOYD JOHNSON . . . . .	LaBelle
WRIGHT, PORTER . . . . .	Chilhowee
YOUNG, RANDALL BOYER . . . . .	Red Oak, Ia.















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APRIL, 1905

# Bulletin of the University of Missouri



DEPARTMENT OF LAW

ANNOUNCEMENT

1905-1906

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## THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

The University of Missouri was located at Columbia, Missouri, in 1839, and courses of instruction in Academic work were begun in 1847. A Department of Education was established in 1867. The College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts and the School of Mines and Metallurgy were made Departments of the University in 1870—the School of Mines being located at Rolla. The *Law Department* was opened in 1872; the Medical Department in 1873; the School of Engineering in 1877. The Experiment Station was established, under act of Congress, in 1888. The Missouri State Military School was created a Department in 1890. In 1896 the Graduate Department was established.

Columbia (population 6,000) is situated in the center of the State, half way between St. Louis and Kansas City. It is conveniently reached from the east, north and west by the Wabash Railroad and connecting lines. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad affords a direct route to Columbia to persons living on that line, and to those living on the Missouri Pacific, St. Louis and San Francisco, and Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroads. The surrounding country is elevated, well drained and diversified. It is a limestone region, remarkable for its healthfulness.

The University has the following buildings: The Academic Hall; separate buildings for Agriculture, Chemistry, Engineering, Geology and Zoology, Law, Mechanic Arts, and Medicine, the Parker Memorial Hospital, the Laws Observatory, the Power House, the President's house, Benton Hall and Lathrop Hall, two dormitories for men; the Gymnasium for men; the Agricultural Farm buildings and the Live Stock Judging and Dairy building, the Horticultural building and green-houses, and Read Hall, the Dormitory for women. It has numerous laboratories and museums.

## THE DEPARTMENT OF LAW

### Faculty and Lecturers.

- RICHARD HENRY JESSE, LL. D.,  
*President of the University.*
- JOHN DAVISON LAWSON, LL. D.,  
*Professor of Contract and International Law and Dean of the Faculty.*
- EDWARD WILCOX HINTON, LL. B.,  
*Professor of Pleading, Practice and Evidence.*
- VASCO HAROLD ROBERTS, J. U. D.,  
*Professor of Corporation Law and Real Property.*
- WALTER WHEELER COOK, LL. M.,  
*Professor of Equity and Constitutional Law.*
- ELMER B. ADAMS, LL. D. (United States District Judge), St. Louis,  
*Non-resident Lecturer on Wills and Administration.*
- PAUL BAKEWELL, LL. B., St. Louis,  
*Non-resident Lecturer on Patents and Trade-Marks.*
- WALTER D. COLES, LL. B. (Referee in Bankruptcy), St. Louis,  
*Non-resident Lecturer on Bankruptcy.*
- J. V. C. KARNES, A. M., LL. D., Kansas City,  
*Non-resident Lecturer on Agency.*
- ANDREW W. McALESTER, M. D., LL. D., Columbia,  
*Resident Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.*
- GEORGE ROBERTSON, Mexico,  
*Non-resident Lecturer on Public Corporations.*
- FRANK L. SCHOFIELD (U. S. Master in Chancery), Hannibal,  
*Non-resident Lecturer on Federal Jurisdiction and Procedure.*
- SELDEN P. SPENCER, LL. B., Ph. D. (Ex-Judge of Circuit Court), St. Louis,  
*Non-resident Lecturer on Private Corporations.*
- C. O. TICHENOR, M. A., Kansas City,  
*Non-resident Lecturer on Domestic Relations.*
- WILLIAM M. WILLIAMS (Ex-Judge of Supreme Court), Boonville,  
*Non-resident Lecturer on Constitutional Law.*

### **OBJECT.**

It is the aim of the Law Department to give all its students a thorough and practical training in Anglo-American Law so as to fit them for practice at the Bar of any State, and to extend to those who do not propose to engage in active practice but desire only to pursue some single branch of law, such assistance as they may need. The method of instruction is by a careful study of reported cases, the original depositories of the principles of law and equity; by a thorough study of leading text-books; by lectures. In all cases the specific method employed is left entirely to the professor in charge of the subject. Daily recitations with constant colloquy and quizzing give the student the practice needed to enable him to express his ideas. At the middle and end of each year careful examinations are given, designed to test the student's ability to apply his knowledge to given facts. Every attempt is made to graduate men who shall not only be able to enter into the practice of law but who have also gained a well-defined and systematic theory of law as a science. In addition to other courses regularly given by the resident faculty, lecture courses are given each year by eminent specialists in the profession, both at the Bar and on the Bench.

### **THE LAW BUILDING.**

Since 1893, the Law Department has had the exclusive occupancy of a large building specially built for its needs and devoted wholly to its use. The Law Building, a large two-story structure, is built of pressed brick, with solid brick partitions and is practically fire-proof. It contains three library-rooms, opening into each other, three lecture-rooms, four offices for resident professors, and a practice court room completely equipped with all the furniture and books of an actual court-room. Extensive improvements which are to be made in the building during the summer will increase the size of one of the lecture-rooms and add two new rooms to the library.

### **THE LAW LIBRARY.**

The Law Library, consisting of over 11,000 volumes, is housed in the Law building and is under the immediate charge of the Law librarian. From a small beginning ten years ago the library now is almost adequate to the study of law in all its branches and, through appropriations made by the Legislature, and the income from library fees, is at present well equipped.



The library at present contains a complete set of the United States Supreme Court Reports, in both the original edition and in the "Co-Op." edition, of all the Federal District, Circuit and Circuit Courts of Appeals Reports, the opinions of the U. S. Attorney-General, the Federal Cases, Reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Myer's Federal Decisions, Rose's Notes to the U. S. Reports and the reports of all the courts of last resort of all the States but one; also the American Decisions, American Reports, American State Reports, Lawyers' Reports Annotated; American and English Corporation Cases; also a large collection of the original English Reports, the Revised English Reports, the Reprint of the English Reports, Cox's Criminal Cases, the Central Criminal Court Reports, Mew's English Digest, English Ruling Cases; also a complete collection of English and American Encyclopaedias of Law, of Pleading and of Evidence; a full series of the Reporter System; complete sets of nearly all the leading English and American law journals and a large collection of the latest and best text-books and treatises. The library contains nine sets of the Missouri Supreme and Appellate Reports.

The Law Library is open for consultation and study to the students from 8:00 to 12:30 and from 2:00 to 5:00 during the day; and from 7:00 to 9:00 in the evening. Students are given free access to all books on the shelves and are permitted to take to their rooms, for a limited time, books not strictly of a reference character.

#### **OTHER LIBRARIES.**

The General Library of the University contains some 50,000 volumes and is open to all students of the University for consultation. Books may, under regulations, be drawn from the library. At present the General Library occupies the west wing of Academic Hall.

The library and reading-room of the Missouri State Historical Society is also located in Academic Hall and is open for consultation to all students of the University. The Society possesses a collection of historical documents of this and other States, and affords an excellent opportunity for research work in early State and Territorial laws. The library of the Society numbers some 23,000 entries.

#### **THE LAW COLLECTION OF PORTRAITS.**

During the past two years a beginning has been made to place upon the walls of the Law Building a carefully selected collection of portraits of the judges and lawyers of England and America who have done most to forward and direct the development of Anglo-American jurisprudence. It is hoped that the students of the school,



thus becoming familiar with the faces of these men, will more clearly realize that law is a living science and may, perhaps, be helped thereby in their own professional aspirations. The portraits are the best etchings and engravings that can be obtained. The collection, at present, includes pictures of Lord Chancellors Eldon, Thurlow, Brougham, Cottenham, Camden; Lord Stowell; Chief-Justices Mansfield, Jervis, Tindal, Campbell; Justice Blackstone; Chief Justice John Marshall, Justice Benjamin R. Curtis; Chancellor James Kent; Chief-Justice Shaw; Judah P. Benjamin, Daniel Webster, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, and Jeremiah S. Black.

### ADMISSION TO DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

#### Requirements for Admission.

The Department of Law is open to men and women of eighteen years of age who satisfy the University requirements. Thirteen units are required for admission to this Department.

A unit represents the equivalent of a year's work of nine months in one subject, in a good high school, normal school or college, with five periods a week in the class-room or laboratory, each period of about forty minutes.

Three of these units *must* be in English. The other ten units *must* be made up out of the subjects below set forth. For the purpose of making these nine units, the student *may* offer,

*English*—In addition to the three *required*, 1 unit.

*History*—4 units. They may be in Ancient History, Mediaeval and Modern History, English History, American History and Civics, General History, English and American History. A half unit in English or American History will be accepted only when accompanied by one unit in General History; a half unit in Civics will be accepted only when accompanied by a half unit in American History.

*Mathematics*—Not less than one nor more than four units. They may be in Algebra (2 units), Plane Geometry (1 unit), Solid Geometry (1-2 unit), Plane Trigonometry (1-2 unit).

*Sciences*—Units may be offered in one or more of these Sciences: Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Zoology, Botany. Not less than one and not more than two units may be offered in any one Science.

*Foreign Languages*—Units may be offered in Latin, Greek, German, French, or Spanish. Not less than one unit in any one language nor more than four in Latin, three in Greek, three in German, three in French, and three in Spanish.

**Admission by Examination.**

All examinations for entrance are under the charge of the Academic Professors of the subjects required or offered for admission.

Examinations for admission will be held at the University, September 11, 12, 13, 1905. All persons desiring to enter the University at the opening of the session in the fall of 1905, except those holding certificates of graduation from Accredited Schools and those who have already otherwise fulfilled the entrance requirements, should present themselves at the Registrar's office, room 18, Academic Hall, at 8:30 a. m., Monday, September 11. They will then receive complete directions concerning the examinations.

Examinations for entrance begin at the University on the *first* day of the opening week of the First and Second Semesters. Specific subjects are assigned to certain hours and days. See General Catalogue for such assignments.

**Acceptance of Grades in Lieu of Examination.**

Students who do not hold certificates of graduation from an Accredited School (see below) may present their grades in any subject, but the acceptance of these grades in place of an examination rests wholly in the judgment of the Committee on Entrance. In the case of students from other States than Missouri, such grades should also be presented to the Committee on Entrance which is authorized to accept or reject them.

Students who wish to present grades in lieu of examination in any subject should have them certified to by the proper official of the school in which the grades were made. Diplomas of graduation from schools are not sufficient for entrance. A certificate of the work done and grades made in each subject should be presented.

**Admission from Colleges and Approved Schools.**

Graduates of the colleges and universities comprising the Missouri College Union and of other reputable colleges and universities are admitted on presentation of certificates of their graduation. Graduates of Accredited Schools who bring proper credentials of the fact that they have completed the subjects required for entrance to this Department (as set out above) are admitted without examination. The diploma will not be accepted as a credential. The student must present the proper form of certificate signed by the Principal or Superintendent of the Accredited School. Blank certificates will be furnished by the Registrar upon application. These certifi-

cates should be filled out and sent to the Committee on entrance at any time *not later* than the first day of the entrance examinations in September. It is desirable that the certificate be sent in advance in order that possible errors may be detected and the student notified accordingly. Graduates of the three State Normal Schools of Missouri, in their four-year courses, are admitted upon evidence of graduation.

(For list of Accredited Schools of the University, see General Catalogue.)

### **THREE YEAR COURSE.**

The course of instruction in Law extends through three years of nine months each. There are three classes, the First Year Class; the Junior Class and the Senior Class. Lectures and recitations are held on five days in the week. In the First Year Class ten hours a week are required; and in the Junior and Senior Classes twelve hours a week. Examinations at the end of each semester close the studies pursued to that point.

#### **Admission to First Year Class.**

Students entering the First Year Class at the beginning of the term are not required to pass any examination in Law. Those entering later may pass an examination in the subjects accomplished by the First Year Class at that date, or they may be conditioned in those subjects at the discretion of the Faculty.

A member of the First Year Class will not be admitted to instruction in the Junior or Senior Class.

#### **Admission to Junior Class.**

Students entering the Junior Class must do so at the beginning of the term and pass a satisfactory examination in the subjects of the First Year Class. In exceptional cases the applicant may be admitted later, or may be conditioned in one subject of two or three hours in each semester which condition must be made up before admission to the Senior Class. If the applicant achieves inferior grades generally on the subjects upon which he has been examined, his case will not be an exceptional one within the above rule. Certificates from Law schools, approved by the Faculty, showing that the applicant has accomplished with passing grades the first year's work in said schools may be accepted in lieu of examination in Law for the Junior Class. Certificates of admission to the Bar are not accepted in place of examination. A member of the Junior Class will not be admitted to instruction in the Senior Class save under exceptional circumstances and then only by permission of the Dean.

**Admission to Senior Class.**

Students entering the Senior Class must do so at the beginning of the year; they must at the time exhibit satisfactory evidence that they have successfully completed all the work of the First Year and Junior Classes. Applicants from Law Schools which are members of the Association of American Law Schools, are entitled to examination for admission to the Senior Class, provided they have accomplished with passing grades the work of the first and second years of said schools, and have been resident students therein during the whole of the second year, and apply here at the beginning of the Senior Year. Admission to the Senior Class subject to conditions is not allowed.

**SPECIAL STUDENTS.**

Persons who have read law for some time before making application for admission to the Law Department, or who desire to carry out special lines of work and who have not had the preliminary preparation required for admission as regular students, may be admitted as Special students, for the purpose of pursuing courses which, in the judgment of the Faculty, their preparation, such as it is, fits them. Such students must satisfy the Dean that they can pursue the work selected with profit to themselves and are required to maintain the same standard of excellence which is required of regular students. No student entered as "Special" can be a candidate for a degree until he makes up his entrance requirements and enters in a regular class before the beginning of the Senior year.

**CLASS RATING.**

At the time of their admission to the Department students are expected to apply for and obtain such class rating as they desire and may be entitled to, and such rating, except under peculiar circumstances, must be considered final. Applications for a change in rating will only be entertained by the Faculty when made at the beginning of a semester.

No student will be permitted to change from special to regular standing until he has satisfied the requirements for entrance with respect to his preliminary education. If the change requested also contemplates advanced standing, the student must offer satisfactory evidence of having completed the courses prescribed for the lower classes.



## CURRICULUM.

### FIRST YEAR COURSE.

#### **Contracts.** Four hours a week; first semester.

Formation of the contract; the agreement; express and implied contracts; the form; consideration; parties; consent; legality of the agreement; assignment; proof; construction; discharge by agreement; performance; impossibility of performance; operation of law; breach; remedies on the contract; damages; specific performance; effect of status of party; agency; coverture; insanity.

Dean LAWSON.

Text-book: *Lawson on Contracts.*

#### **Criminal Law and Procedure.** Three hours a week; first semester.

Arrest; preliminary examination and bail; the criminal charge—indictment and information; their requisites; demurrers; motions to quash and motions in arrest; arraignment and plea; former acquittal or conviction; judgment and sentence; jurisdiction; the criminal act, complete and incomplete; criminal intent, actual and constructive; insanity; intoxication; duress, and mistake of fact or law; justification; parties in crime; crimes against the person; against property.

Professor COOK.

Text-book: *Criminal Code of Missouri* and Beale's *Cases on Criminal Law.*

#### **Introduction to Real Property.** Two hours a week; first semester.

This course is designed to furnish the beginning student with a conception of the elementary principles of the law of real property, in a general way. Conception of property; corporeal and incorporeal hereditaments; the feudal system; ancient and modern English tenures; American tenure; freehold estates of and not of inheritance; estates upon condition; estates less than a freehold; estates in possession, remainder and reversion, in severalty, joint-tenancy, in common and coparcenary; homesteads; title by descent, escheat, occupancy, prescription, forfeiture, alienation by deed and by matter of record; testaments; executors and administrators.

Professor ROBERTS.

Text-Book: Blackstone, *Book II.* (*Lewis, or any other good edition.*) Also lectures and readings on special topics.

#### **Domestic Relations.** One hour a week; first semester.

Parent and child; custody, support, property, earnings, emancipation, actions for damages to parental right in child; liability for torts of child. Husband and wife: rights and disabilities at common law; wife's separate estate in equity; rights and liabilities under modern statutes.

Professor HINTON.

Text-book: *Smith's Cases on the Law of Persons.*

#### **Torts.** Four hours a week; second semester.

Trespass—assault, battery and imprisonment; trespass upon real property; upon personal property; justification and excuse; accident; license; defense of person or property; process. Conversion—destruction and change in nature of chattel; asportation; purchase from wrongful transferrer; misfeasance by bailee; demand and refusal. Defamation—libel and slander; words actionable *per se*; causing special damage; justification and excuse; malice. Malicious prosecution—termination of prosecution; want of probable cause; malice; damage; abuse of process. Legal cause. Negligence—standard of care, imputed

negligence; contributory negligence. Duties of land owners—owners of animals; extra hazardous occupation. Fraud and deceit—representations; belief and intent; reliance; plaintiff's failure to investigate. Interference with business and social relations.

Professor COOK.

Text-book: Ames and Smith's *Cases on Torts*, 2 vols.

**Bailments and Carriers.** Two hours a week; second semester.

Origin and history; loan; hire; pledge; innkeepers; common carriers of goods; common carriers of passengers; baggage; telegraph, telephone, etc.; evidence, damages.

Dean LAWSON.

Text-book: *Lawson on Bailments*.

**Agency.** Two hours a week; second semester.

Capacity of principal and agent; appointment of agent; power of agent to subject principal to liability in torts, contracts, fraud, crimes; agents' responsibility to strangers; undisclosed principal; reciprocal duties of agent and principal; delegation by agent; termination of agency; ratification.

Professor COOK.

Text-book: Wambaugh's *Cases on Agency*.

**Personal Property.** Two hours a week; second semester.

Characteristics; limitations to ownership; peculiar classes; modes of obtaining title; occupancy, accession, intellectual labor, act of law, act of parties, gift and sale.

Dean LAWSON.

Text-book: Lawson's *Cases on Personal Property*.

JUNIOR YEAR COURSE.

**Private Corporations.** Two hours a week; first and second semesters.

The conception of the corporation; description and classes; creation; limitations on power to create; promoters; corporate charter; nature and form of the association; subscriptions, absolute and conditional; organization; members; officers; capital and capital stock; corporate name; mode and extent of existence; corporate death; powers and authority; doctrine of *ultra vires*: corporate torts, crimes and contempts; state control; taxation; state and foreign corporations; relation of the corporation to its promoters, officers, shareholders, creditors and others; liability of officers and stockholders; priority of creditors.

Professor ROBERTS.

Text-book: *Wilgus' Annotated Cases*.

**Common Law Pleading.** Three hours a week; first semester.

History and development of the personal actions in deal, detainue, covenant, assumpsit, trespass, case, traverse and replevin. Theory of common law pleading and its peculiar features as developed by the jury trial. Demurrers, general and special; their nature and effect. Pleas: in discharge and in excuse; by way of traverse, general issue, specific traverses and special traverses. Replication *de injuria*. Duplicity. Departure. New assignment. Motions based on the pleadings.

Professor HINTON.

Text-book: Ames' *Cases on Pleading*.

**Equity.** Two hours a week; first and second semesters:

General nature and scope of equity jurisdiction; trusts; bills of peace; bills of interpleader; bills *quia timet*: specific reparation and prevention of torts; specific performance of contracts; reformation and rescission for mistake.

Professor COOK.

Text-book: Ames' *Cases on Equity Jurisdiction*; Ames' *Cases on Trusts*.

**Damages.** One hour a week; first semester.

Measure and proof of damages: Common-law principles, certainty, rules of exclusion, cause and consequence, nominal and exemplary damages; elements and limitations of inquiry. Tort and contract, death by wrongful act, torts affecting property and contracts, bonds, liquidated damages, carriers, breach of promise. Professor ROBERTS.

Text-book: Beale's *Cases on Damages*.

**Real Property.** Two hours a week; first and second semesters.

General conception of property in land; distinction between real and personal interests in land; corporeal and incorporeal interests; absolute and limited interests; allodial and feudal property; legal and equitable estates; constituents and incidents of land; fixtures; natural and industrial fruits; use of general owner in possession; use by tenants for life, for years, at will and in possession; waste; fees; life-estates; dower; curtesy; homestead; lease-holds; estates at will; licenses; easements; rents; reversions and remainders; estates in joint tenancy, common, coparcenary, by entirety, in homestead, community property and in partnership; capacity of person to take and hold land, of aliens, infants, married women, persons of unsound mind; corporations; title by occupancy, accretion or accession, adverse possession, prescription, statute of limitations, estoppel, alienation, devise; title by descent; mortgages. Professor ROBERTS.

Text-book: Finch's *Cases on the Law of Property in Land*, together with selected readings.

**Bills and Notes.** Two hours a week; first semester.

Formal requisites; negotiability; acceptance; endorsement; rights of holders; presentment, protest and notice; checks. Professor COOK.

Text-book: Ames' *Cases on Bills and Notes*.

**Insurance.** One hour a week; second semester.

Fire; marine; life; mutual benefit; accident and fidelity and guaranty insurance; formation, construction and terms of contract; standard policies; warranties and representations; waiver, estoppel; insurance agents; subrogation. Professor ROBERTS.

Text-book: Woodruff's *Cases on Insurance*.

**Code Procedure.** Three hours a week; second semester.

The nature and elements of the civil action under the codes. The one form of action and its effect. Parties to the action: the real party in interest; joinder of plaintiffs, defendants. The complaint or petition; joinder of causes of action and the separate statement; the facts constituting the cause of action; the prayer for relief. The answer: general and special denials; new matter, in discharge, in excuse, equitable defenses; counter-claims and set-offs. The reply. Demurrers, general and special. Motions based on the pleadings. Professor HINTON.

[The instruction in this course is based on a study and discussion of the code provisions and reported cases.]

**Sales.** Two hours a week; second semester.

Subject-matter of sales of personalty; executory and executed sales; statute of frauds; performance; warranty; lien; stoppage *in transitu*; remedies. Dean LAWSON.

Text-book: Lawson's *Cases on Personal Property*.



SENIOR YEAR COURSE.

**Evidence.** Two hours a week; first and second semesters.

General nature of evidence; trial by jury; judicial notice; presumptions and burden of proof; admission and confessions, demurrers to the evidence. Leading rules of exclusion: matters likely to mislead; collateral issues; character of the parties. Hearsay; various exceptions to the hearsay rule; reported testimony, dying declarations, pedigree, public documents, ancient documents, book entries, declarations against interest, *res gestae*. Expert and opinion evidence; real evidence, experiments. Writings: proof of execution, contents (best evidence rule). Various rules of substantive law (parol evidence rule). Witnesses: competency, at common law and under modern statutes; privilege; examination; cross-examination and impeachment. Professor HINTON.

Text-book: Thayer's *Cases on Evidence*. Students are advised to consult 16th Ed. of *Greenleaf on Evidence*.

**Quasi-Contracts.** One hour a week; first semester.

Nature of obligation; recovery of money paid under mistake and compulsion; parties in default; benefits conferred, with and without request. Dean LAWSON.

Lectures and cases.

**Constitutional Law.** Two hours a week; first semester.

Nature of the constitution and its amendments; relation of the states to the federal government; departments of government; taxation; commerce; naturalization; bankruptcy; currency; implied powers of congress; powers of the executive; treaties; appointments to office and removals; the judiciary; jurisdiction of the federal courts; exercise of power to pass on constitutionality of statutes; the territories; admission of states; state comity; guaranties to the states; amendments; civil-rights; political privileges; protection to persons accused of crime and to contracts and private property. Professor COOK.

Text-book: McClain's *Cases on Constitutional Law*.

**Private International Law.** One hour a week; first semester.

Conflict of law; domicile; nationality; jurisdiction; situs of person and property and remedies. Dean LAWSON.

Text-book: Dwyer's *Cases on Private International Law*.

**Wills and Administration of Estates.** Two hours a week; first semester.

Testamentary capacity; undue influence; fraud; making, execution, publication and attestation; revocation and re-publication; form, nature and scope of the will; conditional wills; joint, simultaneous, double, alternative and duplicate wills; noncupative wills; conflict of laws; construction, presumptions and rules of law; method of probate and administration; executors, guardians, curators; payment of legacies; procedure and practice in probate. Professor COOK.

Text-book: Gray's *Cases on Property, Vol. IV*.

**Suretyship.** Two hours a week; first semester.

The kinds of suretyship; effect of the statute of frauds; the surety's defenses arising from original defects in his obligation or subsequent discharge of it; the surety's right to subrogation, indemnity, contribution or exoneration; the creditor's right to surety's securities. Professor ROBERTS.

Text-book: Ames' *Cases on Suretyship*.

**Public International Law.** One hour a week; second semester.

Sources of international law; sovereign states; territorial property and jurisdiction; territorial waters; high seas; diplomatic agents; treaties; citizenship; effect of war on land and sea; neutrality; blockade; laws of war.

Dean LAWSON.

Lectures.

**Extraordinary Legal Remedies.** Two hours a week; second semester.

Mandamus; quo warranto; prohibition; procedendo; certiorari; habeas corpus; nature and jurisdiction; parties; form; service; return; disobedience of writ and remedies therefor.

Professor ROBERTS.

Lectures and assigned cases and readings.

**Partnership.** Two hours a week; second semester.

Creation of the partnership; quasi or nominal partners; partnership property and the partner's interest therein; the separate property of the partner as affected by his partnership relation; the relation of debtor and creditor between a partner and the partnership; the relation of debtor and creditor between two firms having a common member; actions between a partner and one or more of his co-partners; power of the partner to act in behalf of the partnership; dissolution.

Professor COOK.

Text-book: Ames' *Cases on Partnership*.

**Municipal Corporations.** Two hours a week; second semester.

General conception; creation; submission of charter to people; collateral attack on corporate existence; legislative compulsion to enforce payment of debts; legislative control; corporate boundaries; annexation of new territory; division of territory; officers and agents; powers of cities; police power, its scope and limitations; power to incur debts; power to create private and local monopolies; municipal monopolies; *ultra vires* acts; municipal contracts; local assessments; municipal taxation; streets and bridges; liability for negligence; contributory negligence of person injured; ordinances; municipal securities; dissolution.

Professor ROBERTS.

Text-books: Abbott's *Cases on Public Corporations* and Elliott on *Municipal Corporations*.

**Practice Court.** Three hours a week; first and second semesters.

Preliminary practice in drawing pleadings, motions, etc.; commencement of actions; issuance and service of process; constructive service; issues of law on demurrers to the pleading; issues of law on demurrers to the evidence; trial of issues of fact; declarations of law and instructions; verdict and judgment; motions for new trial and in arrest of judgment; exceptions; writs of error and appeal.

Professor HINTON.

Text-book: *Missouri Code of Civil Procedure*.

### PRACTICE COURT.

Frequently an objection is urged to law school training that the student comes to the Bar with only theoretical knowledge of the court procedure, and hence poorly equipped to manage a client's case.

To supply, so far as possible, the actual working knowledge, which in former times the student acquired in the office and the court room, a Practice Court has been established under the charge of the Professor of Pleading and Practice. The student is given practice in drawing pleadings, beginning his action by process or publication, and pleading to an issue. Issues of law are raised by motions and demurrers to the pleadings and by demurrers to the evidence or requests for peremptory instructions. Issues of fact are tried on depositions or printed records from actual cases, and the students are required to draw declarations of law or instructions applicable to the facts disclosed. Exceptions are noted, bills of exceptions allowed and the regular appellate procedure observed in perfecting appeals to the Practice Court of Appeals.

### ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

By the recent act of the Legislature, admission to the Bar of Missouri is vested in the Supreme Court of the state and all candidates are required to pass an examination before a Commission appointed by the court. The subjects upon which the examination is based are those included in the curriculum of this Law School. It is expected that the Commission will hold such examinations in Columbia annually in May.

Graduates of this Law School are admitted to practice in the United States District and Circuit Courts in this state on motion.

*Certificate of attendance.* Each student who has been in regular attendance in this Department, whether entitled to a degree or not, may, on application to the Faculty, receive an official certificate of attendance, stating the time of his attendance and, if desired, the degree of his attainments.

### REQUIREMENTS FOR DEGREE.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL. B.) is conferred upon all students who have satisfactorily completed the prescribed work of the course. This course requires three years for its completion, and no student is allowed to graduate except after three years of actual residence unless in case of admission to advanced standing.

In no case will any student be recommended for graduation with any class who has not been regularly enrolled as a member of that class for at least one college year prior to such graduation.

All candidates for the degree of LL. B. are required to present a baccalaureate thesis.

All candidates for graduation are further required to pass satisfactorily the examination given by the State Board of Law Examiners. In exceptional cases, as where students do not intend to practice in this state, a Faculty examination may be substituted for that given by the State Board.

### HONORS AND PRIZES.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws, *cum laude*, is conferred upon graduates who have shown special excellence in their work.

The honor of Valedictorian of the graduating class is awarded to the graduate who has attained the highest grades during his course.

*Rollins Scholarship*—This scholarship, amounting annually to the sum of fifty dollars, is provided for in the endowment of Hon. James S. Rollins and is awarded annually by the Law Faculty to a student of the Junior class, according to the terms of the donation as set forth in the general catalogue of the University.

*Karnes Prize*—Hon. J. V. C. Karnes, of Kansas City, Mo., has recently provided an annual prize of Fifty Dollars to be awarded each year by the Law Faculty to a student of the Senior or Junior Classes who shall offer the best thesis upon some subject within the domain of Legal Ethics.

*Edward Thompson Company Prize*—The Edward Thompson Company, of Northport, L. I., has for a number of years provided the Department annually with a set of its "American and English Encyclopedia of Law." This prize is awarded to the candidate for the degree of LL. B., *cum laude*, who presents the best thesis upon a subject assigned by the Faculty.

*American Law Book Company Prize*—The American Law Book Company of New York City, has provided the Department with a set of its "Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure," 35 volumes, which is awarded to that member of the Senior Class who, in the judgment of the Law Faculty, has made the best all-round progress during his Senior year. Two years residence as a student in the Department is required of candidates for this prize.

### ELECTIVES IN OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Students of the Law Department are permitted, under proper regulations, to elect courses in other Departments of the University. No additional charge is made for this privilege.



Academic students may elect for credit towards the degree of Bachelor of Arts not more than nine hours of the first years' work in the Law Department.

### UNIVERSITY SOCIETIES.

Students in the Law Department are eligible to membership in a number of the literary and debating societies of the University. The "Bliss Lyceum" and "Law Literary Senate" include only law students in their membership.

Law students are entitled to all the privileges of other University students. They have the use of the General University Library, the Library of the State Historical Society, the Gymnasium and athletic instruction, the athletic fields and the golf links.

### DORMITORIES FOR MEN.

The two Dormitories for men, Benton Hall and Lathrop Hall, lodge 135 students and meals can be furnished by the University Boarding Club, which is established in the Dormitories, to about 400.

All matters of discipline and financial administration are in the hands of a Council elected by the student members. The average cost of table board in the University Boarding Club has not exceeded \$1.50 per week. The cost of room rent, board, lights and laundry to a student living in a dormitory is about \$2.25 per week.

Applications for rooms should be made at an early date to the Secretary of the University, Mr. J. G. Babb. Allotments are made in the order of receipt of applications.

### FEES AND EXPENSES.

No tuition fee is charged in any Department or College of the University. An annual library fee of ten dollars is required of all students, both regular and special, admitted to the Law Department. There are no extra charges, but appointees to cadetships and academic students receiving instruction are not exempt from the payment of the above library fee.

The other expenses of a student, for the University year, may be estimated as follows:

Rent and care of furnished room .....	\$20 to	\$100
Board for thirty-six weeks .....	63 to	180
Text-books and stationery .....	40 to	50
Laundry and Incidentals .....	15 to	40
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$138	\$370

Besides the items estimated above, there will always be other expenses so that an estimate of \$200 for the year's expenses in the

Law School may well be considered as very low. Many students meet their expenses either in whole or in part by work in the University or in the town and the number of such self-supporting students is exceptionally great in this University. The Y. M. C. A. of the University maintains a well-organized and successful Employment Bureau and is usually able to find some form of work for every student desiring to assist himself in this way. But while the opportunities here for self-support are comparatively excellent, the average law student will find that his entire time is required to complete the required work of the course. The Faculty, therefore earnestly recommends that students dependent upon their own resources either delay their entrance into the law school until they are financially able to devote all or the much greater part of their time to the regular work of the school or instead of seeking to complete the work of the course in the regular three years, they divide the work over a course of four years.

For further information concerning the Law Department, address the Dean of the Law Department, Columbia, Missouri.

## REGISTER OF LAW STUDENTS.

1904-05.

### SENIOR CLASS

George Forrest Alexander .....	Gallatin .....	Daviess
William Webster Blaine .....	Orrick .....	Ray
Lawrence Bothwell .....	Sedalia .....	Pettis
Joseph Franklin Bryant .....	Bethany .....	Harrison
Asa Leroy Carter .....	Roby .....	Texas
John Castillo, Jr. ....	Castello, Kan. ....	
Thomas Kent Catron .....	Kansas City .....	Jackson
DeWitt Clare Chastain .....	Rich Hill .....	Bates
Norman John Cole .....	Quaker .....	Washington
Henry Allison Collier .....	Columbia .....	Boone
Bernit Clyde Cottrill .....	Savannah .....	Andrew
Malcolm Currie .....	Odebolt, Iowa.....	
Ph. B. Coe College.		
Charles B. Davis .....	Oakwood .....	Ralls
A. B. University of Missouri.		
Machir January Dorsey .....	Columbia .....	Boone
Edward Eugene Durfee .....	Falls City, Neb. ....	
Ellis Hamilton Fair .....	Centerton, Ark. ....	
Sherman Eugene Fish .....	Bolivar .....	Polk
B. S. Southwest Bap. College.		
Reuben Joel Gentry .....	Sedalia .....	Pettis
Ernest Abner Green .....	De Soto .....	Jefferson
Hattie Greensfelder .....	Clayton .....	St. Louis
Abiel Leonard Guitar .....	Columbia .....	Boone
Ralph Scott Hamilton .....	East Palestine, Ohio .....	
Luke Edward Hart .....	Maloy, Iowa.....	
Lawrence Hyskell Hedrick .....	Hot Springs, S. D. ....	
Henry Edgar Holman .....	Kent, Iowa.....	
Rudolph Senn Houck .....	Bloomfield .....	Stoddard
Victor Tucker Johnson .....	Centralia .....	Boonē
Burgess Frank Lhamon .....	Columbia .....	Boone
Fred Emmett Murrell .....	Lancaster .....	Schuyler
Earl Fontaine Nelson .....	Milan .....	Sullivan
Percy Lee Neville .....	Marshall .....	Saline
Edward Scarritt North .....	Kansas City .....	Jackson
Arthur Harrison Northcutt.....	Winters, Cal. ....	
James Edward Nugent .....	Paris .....	Monroe
James Arthur Potter .....	Mt. Vernon .....	Lawrence
A. B. University of Missouri.		
James D. Reid .....	Slater .....	Saline
James Raymond Rothwell .....	Warrensburg .....	Johnson
Alexander Augustus Seigfried...	Ferris, Ill. ....	
Eugene Silverman .....	St. Joseph .....	Buchanan
William Edward Suddath .....	Warrensburg .....	Johnson
Arthur Tarance Welborn .....	Bloomfield .....	Stoddard
Francis Emmett Williams.....	Irondale .....	Washington
Charles Clarence Wilson .....	Shamokin, Pa. ....	

Seniors—43



## JUNIOR CLASS.

John Malcolm Anderson .....	Carlinville, Ill. ....	
John Ebenezer Bishop .....	Miami .....	Saline
Lawrence Powers Bonfoey .....	Unionville .....	Putnam
Lafayette Lee Bowman .....	Cape Girardeau .....	Cape Girardeau
William Henry Burgess .....	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa .....	
Jim Butler Bushyhead .....	Tahlequah, I. T. ....	
James Henry Chinn .....	Platte City .....	Platte
James Robert Claiborne, Jr. ....	St. Louis City .....	
Boyle Gordon Clark .....	Columbia .....	Boone
Fred Hiner Dale .....	Milo .....	Vernon
George Nelse Dance .....	Lewiston .....	Lewis
Harold Depew .....	Linden, N. J. ....	
Waldo Edwards .....	Bevier .....	Macon
Marion Howlett Eustace .....	Nevada .....	Vernon
Hugh Conniff Fisher .....	Shreveport, La. ....	
William Alwicious Franken .....	Norborne .....	Carroll
Everett Frieze .....	Seybert .....	Dade
Jere Inman Galbraith .....	Henderson, Tenn. ....	
Elias Greenman .....	Kansas City .....	Jackson
Jacob Joseph Gunther .....	Clyde .....	Nodaway
Joseph Reeves Hedenburg .....	St. Joseph .....	Buchanan
Daniel Voorhees Howell .....	Brookfield .....	Linn
Joseph Henry Jenkins .....	Whitney, Neb. ....	
Norman Joseph Johnson .....	Denver, Colo. ....	
Edward Seward Jones .....	Bevier .....	Macon
Quintus Arthur Kaune .....	Butler .....	Bates
Fred Kelsey .....	Farmington, Wash. ....	
Ben Drew Kimpel .....	Dermott, Ark. ....	
Fred Kincannon .....	Granby .....	Newton
Benjamin Bowker Law .....	Bozeman, Mont. ....	
George Elbert Marlowe .....	Henry .....	Ray
Chester Arthur Marr .....	Goss .....	Monroe
James Feurt Meade .....	Gallatin .....	Daviess
Roy Bondurant Meriwether .....	Monroe City .....	Monroe
Edgar Bruce Merrill .....	Bridger, Mont. ....	
Maurice Patrick Murphy .....	Chillicothe .....	Livingston
Charles James Murray .....	Jefferson City .....	Cole
Clark Nichols .....	Joplin .....	Jasper
James Allen Parks .....	Clinton .....	Henry
Claude Otis Percy .....	Thornfield .....	Ozark
Edward Nelson Sears .....	Deer Ridge .....	Lewis
Edward Allan Setzler .....	Kansas City .....	Jackson
A. B. University of Missouri.		
Lewis Bliss Shelby .....	Sterling, Kan. ....	
Walter Shelton .....	Licking .....	Texas
Urban McCauley Swinford .....	Cynthiana, Ky. ....	
Eben Lavert Taylor .....	Ft. Smith, Ark. ....	
James Arlington Taylor .....	Brookfield .....	Linn
Luther Wesley Tennyson .....	Belgrade .....	Washington
Enoch Lee Thomas .....	Green City .....	Sullivan
Ernest Lee Watson .....	Guthrie, Okla. ....	
William Waye, Jr. ....	St. Charles .....	St. Charles
William Ernest Wells .....	Maryville .....	Nodaway
John Benjamin Wilson .....	Clarksburg .....	Moniteau
John H. Zollinger, Jr. ....	Otterville .....	Cooper

FIRST YEAR CLASS.

John Lewis Anderson	Vandalia	Audrain
Monte Baer	St. Louis City	
Anson Albert Baity	Xenia, Ill.	
Leslie E. Bates	Sedalia	Pettis
Lester Andrew Bear	Kansas City	Jackson
Harry Baxter Beckett	Kansas City	Jackson
Boss Boley	Tina	Carroll
Ray Thomas Bond	Joplin	Jasper
John Blair Boyer	Philadelphia, Pa.	
Albert Ray Brown	Roscoe, Iowa	
Raleigh Lamar Burns	Excelsior Springs	Clay
Robert Breckenridge Caldwell	Vandalia	Audrain
Don Carlos Carter	Sturgeon	Boone
Aura Smith Carter	Hallsville	Boone
George Edward Clifford	College Mound	Macon
James Edward Craig	Poplar Bluff	Butler
George Robert Chamberlain	Odessa	Lafayette
Golden Clyde Davis	Springfield, Ohio	

A. B. Wittenberg College.

Robert Newton Denham, Jr.	St. Louis City	
James Blaine Denny	New Hampton	Harrison
Daniel Thomas Dobyns	Shelbina	Shelby
Forest C. Donnell	Maryville	Nodaway

A. B. University of Missouri.

Charles Baile Drake	Warrensburg	Johnson
Thomas Edward Elliott	Nevada	Vernon
Junior Christian Figge	Lancaster	Schuyler
Elwood Bernard Frawley	Kansas City	Jackson
Ira Scott Gardner	Brookfield	Linn
Milnor Earl Gieves	St. Joseph	Buchanan
Leander Graf	Hermann	Gasconade
Herbert Green	Ft. Smith, Ark.	
Carl Harrison	Mexico	Audrain
Fleming Dillard Hedges	Walton, Ky.	

A. B. Kentucky State College.

James Conrad Henley	Pleasant Hill	Cass
Glen Roy Horner	Deepwater	Henry
David Aloysius Jacobs	Columbia	Boone
Ralph P. Johnson	Osceola	St. Clair
Gerrit Lloyd Jones	Manchester, Iowa	
John David Jones	Lander, Wyo.	
Otto Emil Jung	Higginsville	Lafayette
Edward Everett Kite	Craig	Holt
Ernest Patricio Lasche	Brookfield	Linn
Frank Edwin Lee	Maryville	Nodaway
Robert G. Lyda	Columbia	Boone
Ben H. Mason	Appleton City	St. Clair
Barney E. Miller, Jr.	Kinderhook, Ill.	
Fulton Allen Miller	St. Louis City	
Elbert Spencer Miner	Ridgeway	Harrison
Vernon Morthland	Warren	Marion
Charles Wade McAllister	Mendon	Chariton
Thomas Sharp McChesney	Trinidad, Colo.	
John Hathaway McGinnis	Marshall	Saline

William Thompson Nardin .....	Vandalia .....	Audrain
A. B., A. M. University of Mo.		
Samuel Drake Newkirk .....	Tipton .....	Moniteau
John Henry Newman .....	Rea .....	Andrew
John William Newman .....	Maryville .....	Nodaway
Warren Henry Orr .....	Hannibal .....	Marion
Jerome Warner Pier .....	Corry, Pa. ....	.....
Louis Plank .....	Lebanon .....	Laclede
John Emmet Price .....	Harrisonville .....	Cass
Adolph Eugene Rambeau, Jr. ....	Kansas City .....	Jackson
Clarence Edwin Randall .....	Eminence .....	Shannon
John Hugh Scott .....	Sarcoxié .....	Jasper
William Lester Simpson .....	Mt. Pulaski, Ill. ....	.....
Earl Gordon Spragg .....	Ridgeway .....	Harrison
Albert Marion Spradling .....	Jackson .....	Cape Girardeau
Douglass Stewart, Jr. ....	Chillicothe .....	Livingston
Louis Virgil Stigall .....	Stewartsville .....	DeKalb
Wilbert Benjamin Stone .....	Bevier .....	Macon
Frederick William Strickler ....	Columbia .....	Boone
Fred Wilton Temple .....	Jackson, Tenn. ....	.....
Ernest Victor Tuley .....	Sedalia .....	Pettis
Leslie Lamar Utterback .....	Stoutsville .....	Monroe
Thomas Hayes Uzzell .....	Chicago, Ill. ....	.....
Charles Joseph Walker .....	Columbia .....	Boone
A. B. University of Missouri.		
Lucian Aubrey Warden .....	Mercer .....	Mercer
Murry Drake Watson .....	New London .....	Ralls
George Rowe Whitmore .....	Old Orchard .....	St. Louis
Samuel Wilcox .....	St. Joseph .....	Buchanan
William Crittenden Wilks .....	Caruthersville .....	Pemiscot
Clayton M. Williams .....	Brooklyn, N. Y. ....	.....
George Morton Williams .....	Albany .....	Gentry
Garland Wilson .....	Bethany .....	Harrison
Harry Cunningham Wood .....	New London .....	Ralls
William Adam Wright .....	Craig .....	Holt
Robert Andrew Zebold .....	Appleton City .....	St. Clair

First Year—85

## SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Robert Turner Abernathy .....	Pierce City .....	Lawrence
Arthur Dille Archibald .....	Columbia .....	Boone
Medora Castillo Arnold .....	San Jose, Cal. ....	.....
Henry G. Bedinger .....	Anchorage, Ky. ....	.....
Henry Vincent Beeman .....	Gebo, Mont. ....	.....
Byrnie Elry Bigger .....	Laclede .....	Linn
Edward Elmo Bollinger .....	Sabula .....	Iron
Leslie Albert Bruce .....	Pleasant Hill .....	Cass
Ernest August Brunjes .....	Warsaw .....	Benton
Wilton Clarence Burk .....	Tipton .....	Moniteau
Leonard Lloyd Burns .....	Indianola, Iowa .....	.....
Mark Albert Chapman .....	Cheyenne, Wyo. ....	.....
Erie Samuel Clevenger .....	Excelsior Springs .....	Clay
Joseph Raymond Clevenger .....	Excelsior Springs .....	Clay
Mortimer Bartlett Collins .....	Brookfield .....	Linn
George Glenn Cowell .....	Boonville .....	Cooper

Ernest Cutchin .....	St. Louis City.....	
Wallace Edgar Daily .....	Brunswick .....	Chariton
Arthur Andrew Evans .....	New Cambria .....	Macon
Simon Michael Frank .....	St. Louis City .....	
Herman Harrison Freeman.....	Paris .....	Monroe
Charles Wisdom Fristoe .....	Lincoln .....	Benton
Thomas Francis Glynn .....	Keokuk, Iowa .....	
Willie Lee Hacker .....	New Madrid.....	New Madrid
Jacob Hamaker .....	Wood Lake, Neb. ....	
Jesse Albert Hensley .....	Odin .....	Wright
Frank Hesse .....	Leipzig, Germany .....	
Ralph Earl Hollingshead.....	Joplin .....	Jasper
Edward Clarence Kaune.....	Seattle, Wash. ....	
Robert Adelbert Kitchen .....	St. Louis City .....	
Roy Oswald Maddox .....	Brookfield .....	Linn
Charles Anthony McCaulay.....	Indianapolis, Ind. ....	
Harry William Menschke.....	Sedalia .....	Pettis
Fred Miller .....	Fortuna .....	Moniteau
Hugh Lawson Moore .....	Quincy, Ill. ....	
Lawrence McDaniel .....	Savannah .....	Andrew
Ira William Palmer .....	Climax Springs .....	Camden
Emil Roehrig .....	Marthasville .....	Warren
Richard Marion Ryan .....	Mt. Vernon .....	Lawrence
George Joseph Salem .....	Egypt .....	
Thomas Tilden Simmons .....	Braidentown, Fla. ....	
Hunter Ragland Skinner.....	Searcy, Ark. ....	
John J. Spriggs .....	Louisville, Ill. ....	
A. B. University of Illinois.		
Oliver Lee Steele .....	Columbia .....	Boone
A. B. University of Missouri.		
George Earle Stewart .....	Columbia .....	Boone
Ira Thomas Gabbert Stone.....	Columbia .....	Boone
Josiah Dozier Stone .....	Columbia .....	Boone
Samuel McAfee Thompson .....	Cheyenne, Wyo. ....	
James Charles Towns .....	Melbourne, Australia .....	
Waldamar Roland Weber.....	Belleville, Ill. ....	
Harold Spencer Williams.....	Warrensburg .....	Johnson
Floyd Johnson Wilson .....	La Belle .....	Lewis
Arno Woods .....	Versailles .....	Morgan
Charles Christopher Woolridge..	Columbia .....	Boone
Porter Wright .....	Chilhowee .....	Johnson
Randall Boyer Young .....	Red Oak, Iowa .....	

Special—56

### RECAPITULATION.

Seniors .....	43
Juniors .....	54
First Year .....	85
Special .....	56

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Total ..... 238

## UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

1905—	September 11, 12, 13 .....	Entrance Examinations
	September 12, Tuesday .....	All Departments Open
	November 29, Wednesday, 4 p. m., to December	
	4, Monday, 8 a. m. ....	Thanksgiving Holidays
	December 12, Tuesday .....	Semiannual Meeting of Curators
	December 21, Thursday, at 4 p. m., to	} Christmas Holidays
1906—	January 4, Thursday, at 8 a. m. ....	
	January 9, Tuesday .....	Memorial Day
	January 22-27 .....	Mid-Year Examinations
	January 30, Tuesday .....	Second Semester Begins
	April 5 .....	Quarterly Meeting of Curators
	May 28 to June 2.. .....	Final Examinations
	June 4, Monday .....	Class Day
	June 5, Tuesday .....	Alumni and Phi Beta Kappa Day
	June 6, Wednesday .....	Annual Meeting of Curators
	June 6, Wednesday .....	Commencement Day



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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

VOL. VII—No. 4

APRIL, 1906

Bulletin of the  
University of Missouri



DEPARTMENT OF LAW

ANNOUNCEMENT

1906-1907

SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 11, 1906

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The University of Missouri

Issued monthly

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under act of Congress of July 16, 1894

## THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

The University of Missouri was located at Columbia, Missouri, in 1839, and courses of instruction in Academic work were begun in 1847. A Department of Education was established in 1867. The College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts and the School of Mines and Metallurgy were made Departments of the University in 1870—the School of Mines being located at Rolla. The *Law Department* was opened in 1872; the Medical Department in 1873; the School of Engineering in 1877. The Experiment Station was established, under act of Congress, in 1888. The Missouri State Military School was created a Department in 1890. In 1896 the Graduate Department was established.

Columbia (population 7,000) is situated in the center of the State, half way between St. Louis and Kansas City. It is conveniently reached from the east, north and west by the Wabash Railroad and connecting lines. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad affords a direct route to Columbia to persons living on that line, and to those living on the Missouri Pacific, St. Louis and San Francisco, and Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroads. The surrounding country is elevated, well drained and diversified. It is a limestone region, remarkable for its healthfulness.

The University has the following buildings: The Academic Hall; separate buildings for Agriculture, Chemistry, Engineering, Geology and Zoology, Law, Mechanic Arts, and Medicine, the Parker Memorial Hospital, the Laws Observatory, the Power House, the President's house, Benton Hall and Lathrop Hall, two dormitories for men; the Gymnasium for men; the Agricultural Farm Buildings and the Live Stock Judging and Dairy building, the Horticultural building and green-houses, and Read Hall, the Dormitory for women. It has numerous laboratories and museums.

The general catalogue of the University will be sent on application to the Registrar of the University, Columbia, Missouri.



## THE DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

### Faculty and Lecturers.

RICHARD HENRY JESSE, LL. D.,

*President of the University.*

JOHN DAVISON LAWSON, LL. D.,

*Professor of Contract and International Law and Dean of the Faculty.*

EDWARD WILCOX HINTON, LL. B.,

*Professor of Pleading, Practice and Evidence.*

VASCO HAROLD ROBERTS, J. U. D.,

*Professor of Corporation Law and Real Property.*

WALTER WHEELER COOK, A. M., LL. M.,

*Professor of Equity and Constitutional Law.*

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*Assistant Professor of Law.*

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ELMER B. ADAMS, LL. D. (United States Circuit Judge), St. Louis,  
*Non-resident Lecturer on Wills and Administration.*

PAUL BAKEWELL, LL. D., St. Louis.

*Non-resident Lecturer on Patents and Trade-Marks.*

WALTER D. COLES, LL. B. (Referee in Bankruptcy), St. Louis,  
*Non-resident Lecturer on Bankruptcy.*

J. V. C. KARNES, A. M., LL. D., Kansas City,

*Non-resident Lecturer on Agency.*

ANDREW W. McALESTER, M. D., LL. D., Columbia,

*Resident Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.*

GEORGE ROBERTSON, Mexico,

*Non-resident Lecturer on Public Corporations.*

FRANK L. SCHOFIELD, A. M. (U. S. Master in Chancery), Hannibal,

*Non-resident Lecturer on Federal Jurisdiction and Procedure.*

SELDEN P. SPENCER, LL. B., Ph. D. (Ex-Judge of Circuit Court), St. Louis,

*Non-resident Lecturer on Private Corporations.*

C. O. TICHENOR, M. A., Kansas City,

*Non-resident Lecturer on Domestic Relations.*

WILLIAM M. WILLIAMS (Ex-Judge of Supreme Court), Boonville,  
*Non-resident Lecturer on Constitutional Law.*

\*To be appointed September, 1906.

## OBJECT.

It is the aim of the Law Department to give all its students a thorough and practical training in Anglo-American Law so as to fit them for practice at the Bar of any State, and to extend to those who do not propose to engage in active practice but desire only to pursue some single branch of law, such assistance as they may need. The method of instruction is by a careful study of reported cases, the original depositories of the principles of law and equity; by a thorough study of leading text-books; by lectures. In all cases the specific method employed is left entirely to the professor in charge of the subject. Daily recitations with constant colloquy and quizzing give the student the practice needed to enable him to express his ideas. At the middle and end of each year careful examinations are given, designed to test the student's ability to apply his knowledge to given facts. Every attempt is made to graduate men who shall not only be able to enter into the practice of law but who have also gained a well-defined and systematic theory of law as a science. In addition to other courses regularly given by the resident faculty, lecture courses are given each year by eminent specialists in the profession, both at the Bar and on the Bench.

## THE LAW BUILDING.

Since 1893, the Law Department has had the exclusive occupancy of a large building specially built for its needs and devoted wholly to its use. The Law Building, a large two-story structure, is built of pressed brick, with solid brick partitions and is practically fireproof. During the past summer extensive alterations and additions were made to it. It now contains five library-rooms, opening into each other, three lecture-rooms, five offices for resident professors, a large smoking-room and cloak room, and a practice court room completely equipped with all the furniture and books of an actual court-room.

The collection of portraits of judges and lawyers of England and America has been increased during the past year.

## THE LAW AND OTHER LIBRARIES.

The Law Library, consisting of over 11,000 volumes, is housed in the Law building. From a small beginning ten years ago the library now is almost adequate to the study of law in all its branches and, through appropriations made by the Legislature, and the income from library fees, is at present well equipped.

The Law Library is open for consultation and study to the students from 8:00 to 12:30 and from 2:00 to 5:00 during the day; and from 7:00 to 9:00 in the evening. Students are given free access to all books on the shelves and are permitted to take to their rooms, for a limited time, books not strictly of a reference character.

The General Library of the University contains some 50,000 volumes and is open to all students of the University.

The library and reading-room of the Missouri State Historical Society is located in Academic Hall. It contains about 23,000 entries and is open for consultation to all students of the University.

## ADMISSION TO DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

### Requirements for Admission.

The Department of Law is open to men and women of eighteen years of age who satisfy the University requirements. Thirteen units are required for admission to this department.

A unit represents the equivalent of a year's work of nine months in one subject, in a good high school, normal school or college, with five periods a week in the class-room or laboratory, each period of about forty minutes.

Three of these units *must* be in English. The other ten units must be made up out of the subjects below set forth. For the purpose of making these nine units, the student *may* offer,

*English*—In addition to the three *required*, 1 unit.

*History*—4 units. They may be in Ancient History, Mediaeval and Modern History, English History, American History and Civics, General History, English and American History. A half unit in English or American History will be accepted only when accompanied by one unit in General History; one unit in Civics may be offered.

*Mathematics*—Not less than one nor more than four units. They may be in Algebra (2 units), Plane Geometry (1 unit), Solid Geometry (1-2 unit), Plane Trigonometry (1-2 unit).

*Sciences*—Units may be offered in one or more of these Sciences: Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Zoology, Botany. Not less than one and not more than two units may be offered in any one Science.

*Foreign Languages*—Units may be offered in Latin, Greek, German, French, or Spanish. Not less than one unit in any one language nor more than four in Latin, three in Greek, three in German, three in French, and three in Spanish.

Any student whose work during his first year gives evidence of his inability to use the English language with accuracy will be conditioned in that subject and required to pass an examination therein before entering upon the instruction of the following year.

*For the year 1907-08, sixteen (16) units, (conditions allowed in three (3) of same) will be required for entrance, all conditions to be removed before entering the Senior Class.*

#### Admission by Examination.

All examinations for entrance are under the charge of the Academic Professors of the subjects required or offered for admission.

Examinations for admission will be held at the University, September 10, 11, 12, 1906. All persons desiring to enter the University at the opening of the session in the fall of 1906, except those holding certificates of graduation from Accredited Schools and those who have already otherwise fulfilled the entrance requirements, should present themselves at the Registrar's office, room 18, Academic Hall, at 8:30 a. m., September 10. They will then receive complete directions concerning the examinations.

Examinations for entrance begin at the University on the first day of the opening week of the First and Second Semesters. Specific subjects are assigned to certain hours and days. See General Catalogue for such assignments.

#### Acceptance of Grades in Lieu of Examination.

Students who do not hold certificates of graduation from an Accredited School (see below) may present their grades in any subject, but the acceptance of these grades in place of an examination rests wholly in the judgment of the Committee on Entrance. In the case of students from other States than Missouri, such grades should also be presented to the Committee on Entrance which is authorized to accept or reject them.

Students who wish to present grades in lieu of examination in any subject should have them certified to by the proper official of the school in which the grades were made. Diplomas of graduation from schools are not sufficient for entrance. A certificate of the work done and grades made in each subject should be presented.

#### Admission from Colleges and Accredited Schools.

Graduates of the colleges and universities comprising the Missouri College Union and of other reputable colleges and universities are admitted on presentation of certificates of their gradua-

tion. Graduates of Accredited Schools who bring proper credentials of the fact that they have completed the subjects required for entrance to this Department (as set out above) are admitted without examination. The diploma will not be accepted as a credential. The student must present the proper form of certificate signed by the Principal or Superintendent of the Accredited School. Blank certificates will be furnished by the Registrar upon application. These certificates should be filled out and sent to the Committee on entrance at any time *not later* than the first day of the entrance examinations in September. It is desirable that the certificate be sent in advance in order that possible errors may be detected and the student notified accordingly. Graduates of the five State Normal Schools of Missouri, in their four-year courses, are admitted upon evidence of graduation.

(For list of Accredited Schools of the University, see General Catalogue.)

### **THREE YEAR COURSE.**

The course of instruction in Law extends through three years of nine months each. There are three classes, the First Year Class; the Junior Class and the Senior Class. Lectures and recitations are held on five days in the week. In the First Year Class thirteen hours of class recitations a week are required; and in the Junior and Senior Classes, fifteen hours a week.

#### **Admission to First Year Class.**

Students entering the First Year Class at the beginning of the term are not required to pass any examination in Law.

A member of the First Year Class will not be permitted to register for any regular course of the Junior or Senior years except under exceptional circumstances and then only by permission of the Dean.

#### **Admission to Advanced Standing.**

To be admitted to advanced standing, in addition to complying with the requirements for admission to the First Year Class, students must present satisfactory evidence that they have pursued successfully the study of the subjects for which they wish credit in an approved law school, and on examination prove themselves proficient in those subjects. Certificates from law schools approved by the faculty, showing that the applicant has in said schools ac-



complished with passing grades the work for which he wishes credit may be accepted in lieu of examination. Certificates of admission to the bar will not be accepted for admission to advanced standing. No law school conferring a degree in law for less than three years of systematic study of the law will be considered an approved school within the meaning of the above requirement. By special vote of the Faculty, in exceptional cases, a study of law in a school other than an approved law school or in the office of an attorney may be offered for admission to advanced standing, in place of study in an approved law school. In all such cases the applicant will be required to pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which he wishes credit. Examinations for advanced standing will not be given to persons not fulfilling the foregoing requirements.

Where study in a law office is offered for admission to advanced standing, an affidavit by the attorney under whom the study was carried on must be presented, in substance as follows:

State of \_\_\_\_\_, } ss.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ County.

\_\_\_\_\_, being duly sworn, says that he is a member of the bar of the State of \_\_\_\_\_, in regular practice and has been such for more than \_\_\_\_\_ years last past. That \_\_\_\_\_ has actually and in good faith pursued a regular course of study of the law in the office of deponent for the period of \_\_\_\_\_ beginning on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 190\_\_ and continued until the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 190\_\_.

And deponent further says that the said \_\_\_\_\_ during the aforesaid period pursued the study of the following subjects \_\_\_\_\_ and that he was diligent and attentive in the pursuit of his studies, and that he actually and in good faith devoted the entire time hereinbefore mentioned to the study of the law.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me on this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 190\_\_.

No one will be admitted to the Junior Class who is conditioned in more than one full course or two half-year courses of the First Year. A member of the Junior Class will not be permitted to register for any regular course of the Senior Year except under exceptional circumstances and then only by permission of the Dean.

Students entering the Senior Class must do so at the beginning of the year. No one will be admitted to advanced standing beyond the Junior Year except by special vote of the Faculty. No student

will be admitted to the Senior Class who is conditioned in any subject of the first year or in more than one full course or two half-year courses of the Junior Year.

### Special Students.

Persons who have read law for some time before making application for admission to the Law Department, or who desire to carry out special lines of work and who have not had the preliminary preparation required for admission as regular students, may be admitted as Special students, for the purpose of pursuing courses for which their preparation, such as it is, fits them.

Such students must satisfy the Dean that they can pursue the work selected with profit to themselves and are required to pass satisfactory examinations in at least seventy-five per cent of the work for which they are registered as a condition of continuing in the Department.

To be admitted to the Department to pursue advanced work as special students, applicants will be required to pass examinations in all courses naturally preceding such work in point of time. In all such cases, however, applicants must comply with the requirements as to certificates of study prescribed for persons seeking advanced standing as regular students. Certificates from approved law schools, showing that applicants have pursued such courses and received a passing grade therein, *may* be accepted in lieu of examination.

Every applicant for admission as a special student must either present the three units in English required for admission as a regular student or pass an examination in the same.

By vote of the Faculty, upon application, a special student who has been a member of the Department for at least two years, and during that time has successfully completed the work of the First and Junior Years with an average grade of B, may be admitted at the beginning of the year to the Senior Class as a candidate for a degree.



## CURRICULUM.

### FIRST YEAR COURSE.

#### **Contracts.** Four hours a week; first semester.

Formation of the contract; the agreement; express and implied contracts; the form; consideration; parties; consent; legality of the agreement; assignment; proof; construction; discharge by agreement; performance; impossibility of performance; operation of law; breach; remedies on the contract; damages; specific performance; effect of status of party; agency; coverture; insanity.

Dean LAWSON.

Text-book: *Lawson on Contracts*, 2nd Ed.

#### **Criminal Law.** Three hours a week; first semester.

Jurisdiction; the criminal act, complete and incomplete; criminal intent, actual and constructive; insanity; intoxication; duress, and mistake of fact or law; justification; parties in crime; crimes against the person; against property.

Assistant Professor —

Text-book: *Criminal Code of Missouri* and Beale's *Cases on Criminal Law*.

#### **Real Property I.** Two hours a week, first semester; three hours a week, second semester.

Distinction between real and personal property. History and development of the common law of real property. Origin and development of the doctrine of tenure. Estates, seizin and conveyance. Uses and trusts in land. Nature and incidents of ownership in real property. Profits in another's land. Natural rights, easements and servitudes. Covenants as to use of land. Public rights, franchises and rents.

Professor ROBERTS.

Text-book: Gray, *Cases on Property*, vols. I and II.

#### **Torts.** Three hours a week; first and second semester.

Trespass—assault, battery and imprisonment; trespass upon real property; upon personal property; justification and excuse; accident; license; defense of person or property; process. Conversion—destruction and change in nature of chattel; asportation; purchase from wrongful transferrer; misfeasance by bailee; demand and refusal. Defamation—libel and slander; words actionable *per se*; causing special damage; justification and excuse; malice. Malicious prosecution—termination of prosecution; want of probable cause; malice; damage; abuse of process. Legal cause. Negligence—standard of care, imputed negligence; contributory negligence. Duties of land owners—owners of animals; extra hazardous occupation. Fraud and deceit—representations; belief and intent; reliance; plaintiff's failure to investigate. Interference with business and social relations. Master and servant.

Professor COOK.

Text-books: Ames and Smith's *Cases on Torts*, 2 vols.; Wambaugh's *Cases on Agency* (in part).

#### **Bailments and Carriers.** Two hours a week; second semester.

Origin and history; loan; hire; pledge; innkeepers; common carriers of goods; common carriers of passengers; baggage; telegraph, telephone, etc.; evidence, damages.

Dean LAWSON.

Text-book: *Lawson on Bailments*.

**Personal Property.** Two hours a week; second semester.

Characteristics; limitations to ownership; peculiar classes; modes of obtaining title; occupancy; accession, intellectual labor, act of law, act of parties, gift and sale.

Dean LAWSON.

Text-book: Lawson's *Cases on Personal Property*.

**Agency.** Two hours a week; second semester.

Capacity of principal and agent; appointment of agent; power of agent to subject principal to liability in contracts; agents' responsibility to strangers; undisclosed principal; reciprocal duties of agent and principal; delegation by agent; termination of agency; ratification.

Assistant Professor —

Text-book: Wambaugh's *Cases on Agency*.

**Equity I.** Two hours a week; second semester.

General nature, scope and fundamental principles of equity jurisdiction. Jurisdiction over torts. Bills of peace, interpleader and removal of cloud on title.

Professor COOK.

Text-book: Keener's *Cases on Equity Jurisdiction*, vol. I.

JUNIOR YEAR COURSE.

**Common Law Pleading.** Three hours a week; first semester.

History and development of the personal actions in debt, detinue, covenant, assumpsit, trespass, case, trover and replevin. Theory of common law pleading and its peculiar features as developed by the jury trial. Demurrers, general and special; their nature and effect. Pleas: in discharge and in excuse; by way of traverse, general issue, specific traverses and special traverses. Replication *de injuria*. Duplicity. Departure. New assignment. Motions based on the pleadings.

Professor HINTON.

Text-book: Ames' *Cases on Pleading*.

**Code Pleading.** Three hours a week; second semester.

The nature and elements of a cause of action; the one form of civil action under the code and its effect on the substantive law and the procedure. Parties to action; the "real party in interest;" joinder of plaintiffs; joinder of defendants. The complaint: the facts constituting the cause of action; facts distinguished from conclusions of law and evidence; the manner of statement; the prayer for relief; the union of several causes of action in the same complaint. The answer: general and specific denials; "New Matter" in justification or excuse, and in discharge; "Equitable defenses;" union of defenses; counterclaims and setoffs. The reply; by way of denial and of new matter; departure. Demurrers.

Professor HINTON.

Text-book: Hinton's *Cases on Code Pleading*.

**Real Property II.** Three hours a week; first and second semester.

General conception of property in land; distinction between real and personal interests in land; corporeal and incorporeal interests; absolute and limited interests; allodial and feudal property; legal and equitable estates; constituents and incidents of land; fixtures; natural and industrial fruits; use of general owner in possession; use by tenants for life, for years, at will and in possession; waste; fees; life-estates; dower; curtesy; home-

stead; leaseholds; estates at will; licenses; easements; rents; reversions and remainders; estates in joint tenancy, common, coparcenary, by entirety, in homestead, community property and in partnership; capacity of person to take and hold land, of aliens, infants, married women, persons of unsound mind; corporations; title by occupancy, accretion or accession, adverse possession, prescription, statute of limitations, estoppel, alienation, devise; title by descent; mortgages.

Professor ROBERTS.

Text-book: Finch, *Cases on the Law of Property in Land*.

## **Equity II.** \*Three hours a week, first and second semester.

First semester, Trusts; second semester, Specific performance of contracts: extent of jurisdiction; incidents of the right to specific performance; rights and liabilities of third persons; defenses.

Text-book: Ames's *Cases on Trusts*; Keener's *Cases on Equity Jurisdiction*, vol. II.

## **Bills and Notes.** Two hours a week; first and second semester.

Formal requisites; negotiability; acceptance; endorsement; rights of holders; presentment, protest and notice; checks.

Assistant Professor—

Text-book: Ames' *Cases on Bills and Notes*.

## **Sales.** One hour a week; first semester.

Subject-matter of sales of personalty; executory and executed sales; statute of frauds; performance; warranty; lien; stoppage *in transitu*; remedies.

Dean LAWSON.

Text-book: Lawson's *Cases on Personal Property*.

## **Quasi-Contracts.** One hour a week; first semester.

Nature of obligation; recovery of money paid under mistake and compulsion; parties in default; benefits conferred, with and without request.

Dean LAWSON.

Lawson's *Cases on Quasi-Contracts*.

Required also of Seniors in 1906-07.

## **Suretyship.** Two hours a week; second semester.

The kinds of suretyship; effect of the statute of frauds; the surety's defenses arising from original defects in his obligation or subsequent discharge of it; the surety's right to subrogation, indemnity, contribution or exoneration; the creditor's right to surety's securities.

Assistant Professor.—

Text-book: Ames' *Cases on Suretyship*.

Required also of Seniors in 1906-07.

## **Elective** Two hours a week, first and second semester.

### SENIOR YEAR COURSE.

## **Evidence.** Three hours a week first and two hours a week second semester.

General nature of evidence; trial by jury; judicial notice; presumptions and burden of proof; admission and confessions, demurrers to the evidence. Leading rules of exclusion: matters likely to mislead; collateral issues; character of the parties. Hearsay; various exceptions to the hearsay rule; reported testimony, dying declarations, pedigree, public documents, ancient documents book entries, declarations against interest, *res gestae*.

\*In 1906-1907 the course in Equity II will include the topics assigned to Equity I.

Expert and opinion evidence; real evidence, experiments. Writings: proof of execution, contents (best evidence rule). Various rules of substantive law (parol evidence rule). Witnesses: competency, at common law and under modern statutes; privilege; examination; cross-examination and impeachment.

Professor HINTON.

Text-book: Thayer's *Cases on Evidence*. Students are advised to consult 16th Ed. of *Greenleaf on Evidence*.

### **Constitutional law.** Two hours a week first and second semester.

Power of courts to pass on constitutionality of laws; general relation of the three departments to each other and of the states to the national government; general jurisdiction of the national government; due process of law; equal protection of laws; police power; taxation; eminent domain; commerce power; ex post facto laws, laws impairing obligation of contracts, etc.

Professor COOK.

Text-book: Thayer's *Cases on Constitutional Law*.

### **Private Corporations.** Two hours a week first and three hours a week second semester.

The conception of the corporation; description and classes; creation; limitations on power to create; promoters; corporate charter; nature and form of the association; subscriptions, absolute and conditional; organization; members; officers; capital and capital stock; corporate name; mode and extent of existence; corporate death; powers and authority; doctrine of *ultra vires*: corporate torts, crimes and contempts; state control; taxation; state and foreign corporations; relation of the corporation to its promoters, officers, shareholders, creditors and others; liability of officers and stockholders; priority of creditors.

Professor ROBERTS.

Text-book: Wilgus, *Annotated Cases on Private Corporations*. Omitted in 1906-07.

### **Extraordinary Legal Remedies.** Two hours a week; first semester.

Mandamus; quo warranto; prohibition; procedendo; certiorari; habeas corpus. Nature and jurisdiction; parties; form; service; return; disobedience of writ and remedies therefor.

Professor ROBERTS.

Text-book: Roberts, *Annotated Cases on Extraordinary Legal Remedies*.

### **Municipal Corporations.** Two hours a week; second semester.

General conception; creation; submission of charter to people; collateral attack on corporate existence; legislative compulsion to enforce payment of debts; legislative control; corporate boundaries; annexation of new territory; division of territory; officers and agents; powers of cities; police power, its scope and limitations; power to incur debts; power to create private and local monopolies; municipal monopolies, *ultra vires* acts; municipal contracts; local assessments; municipal taxation; streets and bridges; liability for negligence; contributory negligence of person injured; ordinances; municipal securities; dissolution.

Professor ROBERTS.

Text-book: Smith, *Cases on Municipal Corporations* and Abbott, *Cases on Public Corporations*.

### **Partnership.** Three hours a week; first semester.

Creation of the partnership; quasi or nominal partners; partnership property and the partner's interest therein; the separate property of the partner as affected by his partnership relation; the relation of debtor and creditor between a partner and the partnership; the relation of debtor and creditor between two firms having a common member; actions between a partner and one or more of his co-partners; power of the partner to act in behalf of the partnership; dissolution.

Assistant Professor—

Text-book: Ames' *Cases on Partnership*.

**Wills and Administration of Estates.** Three hours a week; second semester.

Testamentary capacity; undue influence; fraud; making, execution, publication and attestation; revocation and re-publication; revival; probate and administration; rights, duties and powers of executors and administrators.

Assistant Professor——

Text-book: *Gray's Cases on Property*, vol. IV.

**Practice Court.** Three hours a week attendance; one hour a week credit, first and second semester.

Preliminary practice in drawing pleadings, motions, etc.; commencement of actions; issuance and service of process; constructive service; issues of law on demurrers to the pleading; issues of law on demurrers to the evidence; trial of issues of fact; declarations of law and instructions; verdict and judgment; motions for new trial and in arrest of judgment; exceptions; writs of error and appeal.

Professor HINTON.

Text-book: *Missouri Code of Civil Procedure*.

**ELECTIVES.\***

**Criminal Procedure.** One hour a week; first semester.

Arrest; preliminary examination and bail; the criminal charge; indictments and informations, their sufficiency in form and substance; demurrers and motions to quash; arraignment and pleas; jeopardy; trial, functions of the court and jury; judgment and sentence.

Professor HINTON.

Text-book: *Criminal Code of Missouri and Cases*.

Omitted in 1906-07.

**Equity Pleading.** Two hours a week; second semester.

Professor HINTON.

Text and course will be announced in September, 1906.

**Domestic Relations.** Two hours a week; first semester.

Parent and child; custody, support, property, earnings. emancipation, actions for damages to parental right in child; liability for torts of child. Husband and wife; rights and disabilities at common law; wife's separate estate in equity; rights and liabilities under modern statutes.

Assistant Professor——

Text-book: *Smith's Cases on the Law of Persons*.

Omitted in 1906-07.

**Insurance.** Two hours a week; first semester.

Fire; marine; life; mutual benefit; accident and fidelity and guaranty insurance; formation, construction and terms of contract; standard policies; warranties and representations; waiver, estoppel; insurance agents; subrogation.

Assistant Professor——

Text-book: *Wambaugh, Cases on Insurance*.

Omitted in 1906-07.

**Public International Law.** One hour a week; second semester.

Sources of international law; sovereign states; territorial property and jurisdiction, territorial waters; high seas; diplomatic agents; treaties; citizenship; effect of war on land and sea; neutrality; blockade; laws of war.

Dean LAWSON.

Lectures.

**Equity III.** Two hours a week; first semester.

Reformation and rescission of contracts; bills for an account; equitable conversion.

Professor COOK.

Text-book: *Keener's Cases on Equity Jurisdiction*, vol. III. Omitted in 1907-08.

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\*Courses marked omitted, are given in alternate years.



**Jurisdiction of Federal Courts.** One hour a week; second semester.  
Omitted in 1907-08. Professor COOK.

**Conflict of Laws.** Two hours a week; first semester.  
Omitted in 1906-07. Professor COOK.

**Conveyancing.** Two hours a week; first semester.  
Principal forms of conveyances of land *inter vivos*. Statutory forms; conveyances of absolute and conditional interests; essential elements of the deed; description of property granted; estates created, in fee, for life, leaseholds; conveyances of incorporeal hereditaments; covenants, expressed and implied, real and personal. Execution of deeds. Conveyances by estoppel and dedication. Professor ROBERTS.  
Text-book: Gray, *Cases on Property*, vol. III. Omitted in 1906-07.

**Mortgages.** Two hours a week; first semester.  
Origin and development of the mortgage, real and personal; essential elements of the mortgage, legal and equitable and of deeds of trust in the nature of mortgages; statutory changes; rights and liabilities arising out of the mortgage relation, at law and in equity; extension, assignment and discharge of mortgages. Professor ROBERTS.  
Text-book: Kirchwey, *Cases on Mortgages*. Omitted in 1907-08.

**Mining Law.** One hour a week; second semester.  
Assistant Professor——

The following courses in the Academic Department may be selected as elective for the degree of Bachelor of Laws:

Political Science and Public Law, 4. Comparative Constitutional Law.

Political Science and Public Law, 5. Comparative Administrative Law.

Political Science and Public Law, 7b. The Law of Taxation.

Political Science and Public Law, 8a. The Government of Missouri.

History, 18. English Constitutional and Legal History.

History, 19a. American Colonial Institutions.



### PRACTICE COURT.

Frequently an objection is urged to law school training that the student comes to the Bar with only theoretical knowledge of the court procedure, and hence poorly equipped to manage a client's case.

To supply, so far as possible, the actual working knowledge, which in former times the student acquired in the office and the court room, a Practice Court has been established under the charge of the Professor of Pleading and Practice. The student is given practice in drawing pleadings, beginning his action by process or publication, and pleading to an issue. Issues of law are raised by motions and demurrers to the pleadings and by demurrers to the evidence or requests for peremptory instructions. Issues of fact are tried on depositions or printed records from actual cases, and the students are required to draw declarations of law or instructions applicable to the facts disclosed. Exceptions are noted, bills of exceptions allowed and the regular appellate procedure observed in perfecting appeals to the Practice Court of Appeals.

### ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

By the recent act of the Legislature, admission to the Bar of Missouri is vested in the Supreme Court of the state and all candidates are required to pass an examination before a Board of Law Examiners appointed by the court. The subjects upon which the examination is based are those included in the curriculum of this Law School. The Board holds an examination in Columbia in the first week in June for the special benefit of the Senior Class of the Law Department.

Graduates of this Law School are admitted to practice in the United States District and Circuit Courts in this state on motion.

*Certificate of attendance.* Each student who has been in regular attendance in this department, whether entitled to a degree or not, may, on application to the Faculty, receive an official certificate of attendance, stating the time of his attendance and, if desired, the degree of his attainments.

### REQUIREMENTS FOR DEGREE.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL. B.) is conferred upon all students who have satisfactorily completed the prescribed work of the course. This course requires three years for its completion, and no student is allowed to graduate except after three years of actual residence unless in case of admission to advanced standing.

In no case will any student be recommended for graduation with any class who has not been regularly enrolled as a member of that class for at least one college year prior to such graduation.

### HONORS AND PRIZES.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws, *cum laude*, is conferred upon graduates who have shown special excellence in their work.

The honor of Valedictorian of the graduating class is awarded to the graduate who has attained the highest grades during his course.

*Rollins Scholarship*—This scholarship amounting annually to the sum of fifty dollars, is provided for in the endowment of Hon. James S. Rollins and is awarded annually by the Law Faculty to a student of the Junior class, according to the terms of the donation as set forth in the general catalogue of the University.

*Karnes Prize*—Hon. J. V. C. Karnes, of Kansas City, Mo., has recently provided an annual prize of Fifty Dollars to be awarded each year by the Law Faculty to a student of the Senior or Junior Classes who shall offer the best thesis upon some subject within the domain of Legal Ethics.

*Edward Thompson Company Prize*—The Edward Thompson Company, of Northport, L. I., has for a number of years provided the Department annually with a set of its "American and English Encyclopedia of Law, 2d Edition." These 32 volumes valued at \$240 are awarded to the candidate for the degree of LL. B., who presents the best thesis upon a subject assigned by the Faculty.

*American Law Book Company Prize*—The American Law Book Company of New York City, has provided the Department with a set of its "Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure," 35 volumes, which is awarded to that member of the Senior Class who, in the judgment of the Law Faculty, has made the best all-round progress during his Senior year. Two years residence as a student in the Department is required of candidates for this prize.

### COMBINED COURSE IN ARTS AND LAW.

Seniors in the Academic Department may elect, as part of the requirements for graduation, courses from the first year's work in the Department of Law to an amount not exceeding twenty-two hours. Under special circumstances this privilege may be extended to Juniors with the consent of the Deans of the Academic Depart-

ment and the Department of Law. A combined course of this character will enable a student to obtain the degrees of A. B. and LL. B. in six years.

### UNIVERSITY SOCIETIES.

Students in the Law Department are eligible to membership in a number of the literary and debating societies of the University. The "Bliss Lyceum" and "Law Literary Senate" include only law students in their membership.

Law students are entitled to all the privileges of other University students. They have the use of the General University Library, the Library of the State Historical Society, the Gymnasium and athletic instruction, the athletic fields and the golf links.

### DORMITORIES FOR MEN.

The two Dormitories for men, Benton Hall and Lathrop Hall, lodge 135 students and meals can be furnished by the University Boarding Club, which is established in the Dormitories, to about 400.

The average cost of table board in the University Boarding Club has not exceeded \$1.50 per week. The cost of room rent, board, lights and laundry to a student living in a dormitory is about \$2.25 per week.

Application for rooms should be made at an early date to the Secretary of the University, Mr. J. G. Babb.

### FEES AND EXPENSES.

No tuition fee is charged in any Department or College of the University. An annual library fee of ten dollars is required of all students, both regular and special, admitted to the Law Department. There are no extra charges, but appointees to cadetships and academic students receiving instruction are not exempt from the payment of the above library fee.

The other expenses of a student, for the University year, board and lodging, text-books, etc., will run from \$150 to \$350 a year.

For further information concerning the Law Department, address the Dean of the Law Department, Columbia, Missouri.

# Register of Law Students.

1905-06.

## SENIOR CLASS.

Robert Turner Abernathy, A. B. Univ. of Mo.	Pierce City.....	Lawrence
John Malcolm Anderson.....	Carlinville, Ill.....	
Roscoe Florence Anderson.....	Labelle.. .. .	Lewis
Henry Vincent Beeman.....	Billings, Montana.....	
Lafayette Lee Bowman.....	Cape Girardeau.....	Cape Girardeau
William Henry Burgess.....	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa .....	
Milton Clarence Burk, A. B. Univ. of Mo.....	Tipton.....	Moniteau
James Henry Chinn.....	Platte City.....	Platte
James Robert Claiborne, Jr.....	St. Louis .....	
Boyle Gordon Clark.....	Columbia.....	Boone
Fred Hiner Dale.....	Milo.....	Vernon
George Nelse Dance.....	Lewiston.....	Lewis
Waldo Edwards.....	Bevier.....	Macon
William Alwicious Franken.....	Norborne.....	Carroll
Everett Frieze, A. B. Univ. of Mo ...	Seybert.....	Dade
Jere Inman Galbraith.....	Henderson, Tenn.....	
Elias Greenman.....	Kansas City.....	Jackson
Jacob Joseph Gunther.....	Clyde.....	Nodaway
Joseph Reeves Hedenburg.....	St. Joseph.....	Buchanan
Jesse Jacob Kahn.....	Bigelow.....	Holt
Quintus Arthur Kaune .....	Butler.....	Bates
Fred Kelsey, A. B. Univ. of Mo. ....	Farmington, Wash.....	
Ben Drew Kimpel.....	Dermott, Ark.....	
Fred Kincannon.....	Granby.....	Newton
James Feurt Meade.....	Gallatin.....	Daviess
Roy Bondurant Meriwether.....	Monroe City.....	Monroe
Edgar Bruce Merrill, B. L. Univ. of Cal. ....	Bridger, Mont.....	
Maurice Patrick Murphy.....	Chillicothe.....	Livingston
Clark Nichols.....	Joplin.....	Jasper
James Allen Parks.....	Clinton.....	Henry
Claude Otis Percy.....	Thornfield.....	Ozark
Edward Nelson Sears, A. B. Univ. of Mo.....	Deer Ridge.....	Lewis
Lewis Bliss Shelby.....	Darlington.....	Gentry
Thomas Tilden Simmons.....	Brandentown, Fla.....	
Oliver Lee Steele, A. B. Univ. of Mo.....	Columbia.....	Boone
Eben Lavert Taylor.....	Ft. Smith, Ark.....	
Luther Wesley Tennyson, A. B. Univ. of Mo.....	Belgrade.....	Washington
Enoch Lee Thomas.....	Green City .....	Sullivan
Ernest Lee Watson.....	Guthrie, Okla.....	
William Ernest Wells.....	Maryville.....	Nodaway
John Benjamin Wilson.....	Clarksburg .....	Moniteau
Randall B. Young.....	Red Oak, Iowa.....	
John H. Zollinger, Jr.....	Otterville.....	Cooper

## JUNIOR CLASS.

Monte Baer.....	St. Louis .....	
Anson Albert Baity.....	Xenia, Ill.....	
Leslie E. Bates, A. B. Univ. of Mo.....	Sedalia.....	Pettis
Harry Baxter Beckett.....	Kansas City.....	Jackson
Byrnie Elry Bigger.....	Laclede.....	Linn
Boss Boley.....	Tina.....	Carroll
Ray Thomas Bond.....	Joplin.....	Jasper
John Blair Boyer.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	
Albert Ray Brown.....	New London, Iowa.....	
Raleigh Lamar Burns.....	Excelsior Springs.....	Clay
Robert Breckenridge Caldwell, A. B. U. of M.....	Vandalia.....	Audrain
Joseph Raymond Clevinger.....	Excelsior Springs.....	Ray
George Edward Clifford.....	College Mound.....	Macon
George Robert Chamberlain.....	Odessa.....	Lafayette
Golden Clyde Davis, A. B. Wittenberg College.....	Springfield, Ohio.....	
Robert Newton Denham, Jr.....	St. Louis .....	
Forest C. Donnell, A. B. Univ. of Mo.....	Maryville.....	Nodaway
Charles Baile Drake .....	Warrensburg.....	Johnson
Thomas Edward Elliott.....	Nevada.....	Vernon
Elwood Bernard Frawley.....	Kansas City.....	Jackson
Ira Scott Gardner.....	Brookfield.....	Linn
Milnor Earl Gleaves.....	St. Joseph.....	Buchanan
Leander Graf.....	Hermann.....	Gasconade
Carl Harrison .....	Mexico.....	Audrain
Glen Roy Horner.....	Deepwater.....	Henry
Ralph P. Johnson.....	Osceola.....	St. Clair
Loren Gilmore Jones.....	Bolivar.....	Polk
Edward Everett Kite.....	Craig.....	Holt
Ernest Patricio Lasche .....	Brookfield .....	Linn
Frank Edwin Lee.....	Maryville.....	Nodaway
Frank Craig Haskell Livingston.....	Elk Prairie.....	Phelps
Robert G. Lyda.....	Columbia.....	Boone
Fulton Allen Miller.....	St. Louis .....	
Elbert Spencer Miner.....	Ridgeway.....	Harrison
Charles James Murray.....	Jefferson City .....	Cole
Vernon Morthland.....	Warren .....	Marion
Charles Wade McAllister.....	Mendon.....	Chariton
Thomas Sharp McChesney.....	Trinidad, Colo.....	
William Thompson Nardin, A. B., A. M., Univ. of Mo.....	Columbia.....	Boone
Samuel Drake Newkirk.....	Tipton.....	Moniteau
John Henry Newman .....	Rea.....	Andrew
Victor Edward Phelps.....	Huntington, W. Va.....	
Jerome Warner Pier.....	Corry, Pa.....	
Louis Plank .....	Lebanon.....	Laclede
Clarence Edwin Randall.....	Eminence.....	Shannon
William Lester Simpson.....	Mt. Pulaski, Ill.....	



Douglass Stewart, Jr.....	Chillicothe.....	Livingston
Frederick William Strickler.....	Sarles, N. D.....	
Fred Wilton Temple.....	Jackson, Tenn.....	
James Charles Towns.....	Melbourne, Australia.....	
Leslie Lamar Utterback.....	Stoutsville.....	Monroe
Lucien Aubrey Warden.....	Mercer.....	Mercer
Murray Drake Watson.....	New London.....	Ralls
George Rowe Whitmore.....	Old Orchard.....	St. Louis
Samuel Wilcox.....	St. Joseph.....	Buchanan
William Crittenden Wilks.....	Caruthersville.....	Pemiscot
Clayton Maurice Williams.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	
George Morton Williams.....	Albany.....	Gentry

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FIRST YEAR CLASS.

Arch Milton Baird.....	Marionville.....	Lawrence
William Lewis Barde.....	Sedalia.....	Pettis
Robert Cook Bell.....	Kidder.....	Caldwell
Christopher Columbus Blue.....	Florida.....	Monroe
Chester Alan Arthur Bloebaum.....	St. Charles ..	St. Charles
William Bernard Bostian.....	Independence.....	Jackson
Loren Boyd.....	Breckenridge.....	Caldwell
Joseph Earl Burch.....	Clearmont.....	Nodaway
Charles Thompson Butler.....	Brookhaven, Miss ..	
Clarence Andrew Cannon.....	Elsberry.....	Lincoln
Clyde Cleveland Cash .....	Springfield .....	Greene
Erwin Werner Clausen.....	Columbia.....	Boone
Jay Gould Clift.....	Hastings, Okla.....	
Otto Benjamin Denny .....	Mountain Grove.....	Wright
Melvin Joseph Duvall.....	Gower.....	Buchanan
Charles Ralph Easley.....	Santa Fe, N. M.....	
James Gladden Elliot.....	Peublo, Colo.....	
Damon Hudson Foster.....	Davenport, Iowa.....	
John Virgil Goodson.....	New Cambria .....	Macon
George Gordon Harris.....	Smithton.....	Pettis
John L. Hodge.....	Swinton.....	Stoddard
Lewis Marvel Holden .....	Albany.....	Gentry
Percy Wrice Holliway .....	Rockport.....	Atchison
Russell Edward Holloway .....	Columbia.....	Boone
Jay Vanderbilt Holmes.....	La Belle.....	Lewis
Walton H. Holmes, Jr....	Kansas City.....	Jackson
Grover Cleveland Hosford.....	Cleveland, O.....	
Charles Henry Huff.....	St. Louis.....	
Josephus Henry Ikenberry.....	Sedalia.....	Pettis
Floyd Emory Jacobs.....	Kansas City.....	Jackson
William Gustav Johnson.....	Woodside, N. Y.....	
Roscoe Essex Kavanaugh.....	New Hampton .....	Harrison
David Edwin Killam .....	Winfield.....	Lincoln
Harry Edmund Kilmer.....	Yorkshire, Iowa.....	
John Albert Kurtz.....	Lockwood.....	Dade



Frederick Phillip Lang.....	Kahoka.....	Clark
Frederick Albertus Lind.....	Queen City.....	Schuyler
Ira Henry Lohman.....	Jefferson City.....	Cole
John Archibald Maupin.....	Perry, Okla.....	
Robert Washington Maupin.....	Perry, Okla.....	
Hoyt Barner Miles.....	Joplin.....	Jasper
Maurice Morton Milligan.....	Richmond.....	Ray
Frank Clayton Mitchell.....	Centralia.....	Boone
Lowell Russell Patton.....	Clarksville.....	Pike
Dennis Cullen Payne.....	Milan.....	Sullivan
Bessie Reed Peacock.....	Roswell, N. M.....	
Ralph Harold Pierce.....	Clinton.....	Henry
Clyde Bennett Poole.....	Joplin.....	Jasper
Willis Lawrence Proffer.....	Jackson.....	Cape Girardeau
Lawrence Larkin Ream.....	Green Ridge.....	Pettis
Frank Austin Rittenhouse.....	Chandler, Okla.....	
Albert Gallatin Robertson, Jr.....	Malta Bend.....	Saline
Harry Edward Shepherd.....	Seneca.....	Newton
Dell A. Shields.....	Sedalia.....	Pettis
John Henry Stephens, Jr.....	Kansas City.....	Jackson
Harvey Kling Stewart.....	Louisiana.....	Pike
Wilbert Benjamin Stone.....	Macon.....	Macon
Fred Roscoe Switzer.....	Houston, Tex.....	
Andra Date Thompson.....	La Belle.....	Lewis
Matthew Astor Thompson.....	Muskogee, I. T.....	
Walter Elmer Tousley.....	Joplin.....	Jasper
William John Waldman.....	Sedalia.....	Pettis
Harold Spencer Williams.....	Warrensburg.....	Johnson
Philip Pierce Wise.....	Wellsville.....	Montgomery
Ellsworth Ewing Zook.....	Greenfield.....	Dade

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## SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Grover Cheatham Ernest.....	Argo.....	Crawford
William Eli Aubuchon.....	Bonne Terre.....	St. Francois
Albert Lee Barton.....	Centreville.....	Reynolds
Arthur Christian Bernet.....	St. Louis.....	
Edward Elmo Bollinger.....	Sabula.....	Iron
Willie Boyd.....	Hartville.....	Wright
George Leslie Bremner.....	St. Louis.....	
Leslie Albert Bruce.....	Pleasant Hill.....	Cass
Leonard Loyd Burns.....	Indianola, Iowa.....	
Nathan Frederick Carter.....	Richland.....	Pulaski
Mark Albert Chapman.....	Cheyenne, Wyo.....	
Mortimer Bartlett Collins.....	Brookfield.....	Linn
Charles P. Comer.....	St. Louis.....	
Philander Goodall Crowe.....	Chillicothe.....	Livingston
Arthur Melvin Curtis.....	Hartville.....	Wright
Barton Denny Davis.....	Woodruff.....	Platte
Daniel Thomas Dobyns.....	Shelbina.....	Shelby

Charles Wisdom Fristoe .....	Windsor .....	Henry
John Arthur Gloriad.....	Richwoods.....	Washington
Alonzo Hawley.....	Chillicothe.....	Livingston
Frank Charles Hesse.....	Leipzig, Germany.....	
George Lester James.....	Santa Ana, Cal.....	
Edward Clarence Kaune.....	Butler.....	Bates
Sutton Reed Layton.....	Winona.....	Shannon
Ray Elmer Lee .....	Maryville.....	Nodaway
Murry Ballington Leonard..	Wagoner, I. T. ....	
Frank D. Lombar.....	Iberia .....	Miller
Arthur T. Menschke.....	Sedalia.....	Pettis
Joe Wright Miller.....	Appleton City.....	St. Clair
Hugh Lawson Moore.....	Columbia.....	Boone
Edwin Gaillard McComas .....	Elk City, Okla.....	
James McIndoe.....	Joplin.....	Jasper
Albert Thomas McMillen.....	Columbia.....	Boone
Edwin Carroll McMillen.....	Columbia.....	Boone
Jacob Hamilton Nulf.....	Ardmore.....	Macon
Warren Henry Orr.....	Hannibal.....	Marion
William Ira Palmer.....	Climax Springs.....	Camden
John Emmett Price.....	Harrisonville.....	Cass
Lakenan Moss Price.....	Columbia.....	Boone
Roy Dilaway Pritchett.....	Xenia, Ill.....	
Adolph Eugene Rambeau, Jr.....	New York City.....	
David Hiner Robertson.....	Mexico.....	Audrain
Sidney Rollins.....	Columbia..	Boone
Allan Arthur Roseborough.....	Sparta, Ill.....	
Morgan Allen Stafford .....	Walla Walla, Wash.....	
Gustav William Stegen .....	Marthasville .....	Warren
Mabel Eugenia Sturtevant. ....	Columbia.....	Boone
James Charles Towns.....	Victoria, Australia.....	
Charles Joseph Walker, Jr., A. B. Univ. of Mo.	Columbia.....	Boone
Ambrose Williams.....	Anadarko, Okla....	
Charles Christopher Wooldridge.....	Ladonia.....	Audrain
Emory Henry Wright .....	Columbia.....	Boone
Noble Pogue Yantis.....	Lake Charles, La.....	

Recapitulation.

Seniors.....	43
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## UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

1906—September 10, 11, 12 .....	Entrance Examinations
September 11, Tuesday .....	All Departments Open
November 28, Wednesday, 4 p. m., to December, 3, Monday, 8 a. m. ....	Thanksgiving Holidays
December 11, Tuesday .....	Semiannual Meeting of Curators
December 20, Thursday, at 4 p. m., to	} Christmas Holidays
1907—January 4, Friday, at 8 a. m. ....	
January 9, Wednesday .....	Memorial Day
January 21-26 .....	Mid-Year Examinations
January 29, Tuesday .....	Second Semester Begins
April 4 .....	Quarterly Meeting of Curators
May 27 to June 1 . . . . .	Final Examinations
June 3, Monday .....	Class Day
June 4, Tuesday .....	Alumni and Phi Beta Kappa Day
June 5, Wednesday .....	Annual Meeting of Curators
June 5, Wednesday .....	Commencement Day

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1908/09

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS  
APRIL, 1908

Bulletin of the  
University of Missouri



DEPARTMENT OF LAW

ANNOUNCEMENT

1908-1909

SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 14, 1908

Published by

The University of Missouri

Issued monthly

Entered April 12, 1902, at Columbia, Missouri, as second-class matter,  
under act of Congress of July 16, 1894

## THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

The University of Missouri was located at Columbia, Missouri, in 1839, and courses of instruction in Academic work were begun in 1847. A Department of Education was established in 1867. The College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts and the School of Mines and Metallurgy were made Departments of the University in 1870—the School of Mines being located at Rolla. The *Law Department* was opened in 1872; the Medical Department in 1873; the School of Engineering in 1877. The Experiment Station was established, under act of Congress, in 1888. The Missouri State Military School was created a Department in 1890. In 1896 the Graduate Department was established.

Columbia (population 9,000) is situated in the center of the State, half way between St. Louis and Kansas City. It is conveniently reached from the east, north and west by the Wabash Railroad and connecting lines. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad affords a direct route to Columbia to persons living on that line, and to those living on the Missouri Pacific, St. Louis and San Francisco, and Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroads. The surrounding country is elevated, well drained and diversified. It is a limestone region, remarkable for its healthfulness.

The University has the following buildings: The Academic Hall; separate buildings for Agriculture, Chemistry, Engineering, Geology and Zoology, Law, Mechanic Arts, and Medicine, the Parker Memorial Hospital, the Laws Observatory, the Power House, the President's house, Benton Hall and Lathrop Hall, two dormitories for men; the Gymnasium for men; the Agricultural Farm Buildings and the Live Stock Judging and Dairy building, the Horticultural building and green-houses, and Read Hall, the Dormitory for women, and buildings at Rolla. It has numerous laboratories and museums.

The general catalogue of the University will be sent on application to the Registrar of the University, Columbia, Missouri.

## THE DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

### Faculty and Lecturers.

\*RICHARD HENRY JESSE, LL. D.,

*President of the University.*

ALBERT ROSS HILL, Ph. D., LL. D.,

*President of the University.*

JOHN DAVISON LAWSON, LL. D.,

*Professor of Contract and International Law and Dean of the Faculty.*

EDWARD WILCOX HINTON, LL. B.,

*Professor of Pleading, Practice and Evidence.*

\*VASCO HAROLD ROBERTS, J. U. D.,

*Professor of Corporation Law and Real Property.*

HENRY CLINTON HILL, A. M., LL. B.,

*Professor of Real Property and Corporations.*

\*\*LELAND EMERSON BRISTOL, LL. B.,

*Assistant Professor of Law.*

\*\*\*\_\_\_\_\_,

*Professor of Equity.*

PERCY BORDWELL, LL. B.,

*Assistant Professor of Law.*

ELMER B. ADAMS, LL. D. (United States Circuit Judge), St. Louis,

*Non-resident Lecturer on Wills and Administration.*

PAUL BAKEWELL, LL. D., St. Louis,

*Non-resident Lecturer on Patents and Trade-Marks.*

\*\*\*\_\_\_\_\_,

*Non-resident Lecturer on Bankruptcy.*

J. V. C. KARNES, A. M., LL. D., Kansas City,

*Non-resident Lecturer on Legal Ethics.*

ANDREW W. McALESTER, M. D., LL. D., Columbia,

*Resident Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.*

ROBERT FRANKLIN WALKER, M. S., St. Louis,

*Non-resident Lecturer on Public Service Corporations.*

GEORGE ROBERTSON, Mexico,

*Non-resident Lecturer on Municipal Corporations.*

---

\*Resigned.

\*\*Session of 1907-8.

\*\*\*To be appointed September, 1908.



FRANK L. SCHOFIELD, A. M. (U. S. Master in Chancery), Hannibal,

*Non-resident Lecturer on Federal Jurisdiction and Procedure.*

SELDEN P. SPENCER, LL. B., Ph. D. (Ex-Judge of Circuit Court), St. Louis,

*Non-resident Lecturer on Private Corporations.*

EDWARD J. WHITE, LL. B., Aurora,

*Non-resident Lecturer on Mining Law.*

WILLIAM M. WILLIAMS (Ex-Judge of Supreme Court), Boonville,

*Non-resident Lecturer on Constitutional Law.*

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### OBJECT.

It is the aim of the Law Department to give all its students a thorough and practical training in Anglo-American Law so as to fit them for practice at the Bar of any State, and to extend to those who do not propose to engage in active practice but desire only to pursue some single branch of law, such assistance as they may need. The method of instruction is by a careful study of reported cases, the original depositories of the principles of law and equity; by a thorough study of leading text-books; by lectures. In all cases the specific method employed is left entirely to the professor in charge of the subject. Daily recitations with constant colloquy and quizzing give the student the practice needed to enable him to express his ideas. At the middle and end of each year careful examinations are given, designed to test the student's ability to apply his knowledge to given facts. Every attempt is made to graduate men who shall not only be able to enter into the practice of law but who have also gained a well-defined and systematic theory of law as a science. In addition to other courses regularly given by the resident faculty, lecture courses are given each year by eminent specialists in the profession, both at the Bar and on the Bench.

### THE LAW BUILDING.

Since 1893, the Law Department has had the exclusive occupancy of a large building specially built for its needs and devoted wholly to its use. The Law Building, a large two-story structure, is built of pressed brick, with solid brick partitions and is practically fire proof. Recently extensive alterations and additions were made to it. It now contains five library-rooms, opening into each other, three lecture-rooms, five offices for resident professors, a large smoking-room and cloak room, and a practice court room completely equipped with all the furniture and books of an actual court-room.

The collection of portraits of judges and lawyers of England and America has been increased during the past year.

**THE LAW AND OTHER LIBRARIES.**

The Law Library, consisting of over 13,000 volumes, is housed in the Law building. From a small beginning ten years ago the library is now almost adequate to the study of law in all its branches and, through appropriations made by the Legislature, and the income from library fees, will soon be well equipped.

The Law Library is open for consultation and study to the students from 8:00 to 12:30 and from 2:00 to 5:00 during the day; and from 7:00 to 9:00 in the evening. Students are permitted to take to their rooms, for a limited time, books not strictly of a reference character.

The General Library of the University contains some 50,000 volumes and is open to all students of the University.

The library and reading-room of the Missouri State Historical Society is located in Academic Hall. It contains about 23,000 entries and is open for consultation to all students of the University.

**ADMISSION TO DEPARTMENT OF LAW.****Requirements for Admission.**

The Department of Law is open to men and women of eighteen years of age who satisfy the University requirements. Sixteen units (conditions allowed in two of same, to be removed before entering the senior class) are required for admission to this department.

A unit represents the equivalent of a year's work of nine months in one subject, in a good high school, normal school or college, with five periods a week in the class-room or laboratory, each period of about forty minutes.

Three of these units *must* be in English. The other thirteen units must be made up out of the subjects below set forth. For the purpose of making these units, the students *may* offer,

*English*—In addition to the three *required*, 1 unit.

*History*—4 units. They may be in Ancient History, Mediaeval and Modern History, English History, American History and Government, General History, English and American History. A half unit in English or American History will be accepted only when accompanied by one unit in General History.

*Mathematics*—Not less than one nor more than four units. They may be in Algebra (1 1-2 units), Plane Geometry (1 unit), Solid Geometry (1-2 unit), Plane Trigonometry (1 unit).

*Sciences*—Units may be offered in one or more of these Sciences: Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Zoology, Botany, Agriculture, Physiography, Physiology. Not less than one and not more than two units may be offered in any one Science.

*Foreign Languages*—Units may be offered in Latin, Greek, German, French, or Spanish. Not less than one unit in any one language nor more than four in Latin, three in Greek, three in German, three in French, and three in Spanish.

#### **Admission by Examination.**

All examinations for entrance are under the charge of the Academic Professors of the subjects required or offered for admission.

Examinations for admission will be held at the University, Academic Hall, Room 44, September 14-16, 1908. All persons desiring to enter the University at the opening of the session in the fall of 1908, except those holding certificates of graduation from Accredited Schools and those who have already otherwise fulfilled the entrance requirements, must take these examinations.

The programme of examinations and other information regarding admission can be obtained by addressing Committee on Entrance, University, Columbia, Mo.

#### **Acceptance of Grades in Lieu of Examination.**

Students who do not hold certificates of graduation from an Accredited School (see below) may present their grades in any subject, but the acceptance of these grades in place of an examination rests wholly in the judgment of the Committee on Entrance. In the case of students from other States than Missouri, such grades should also be presented to the Committee on Entrance which is authorized to accept or reject them.

Students who wish to present grades in lieu of examination in any subject should have them certified to by the proper official of the school in which the grades were made. Diplomas of graduation from schools are not sufficient for entrance. A certificate of the work done and grades made in each subject should be presented.

#### **Admission from Colleges and Accredited Schools.**

Students from the colleges and universities comprising the Missouri College Union and of other reputable colleges and universities are admitted on presentation of certificates showing sufficient credits for admission. Graduates of Accredited Schools who bring proper credentials of the fact that they have completed the subjects required for entrance to this Department (as set out above) are admitted without examination. The diploma will not be accepted as a credential. The student must present the proper form of certificate

signed by the Principal or Superintendent of the Accredited School. Blank certificates will be furnished by the Registrar upon application. These certificates should be filled out and sent to the Committee on entrance at any time *not later* than the first day of the entrance examinations in September. It is desirable that the certificate be sent in advance in order that possible errors may be detected and the student notified accordingly. Graduates of the five State Normal Schools of Missouri, in their four-year courses, are admitted upon evidence of graduation.

(For list of Accredited Schools of the University, see General Catalogue.)

### THREE YEAR COURSE.

The course of instruction in Law extends through three years of nine months each. There are three classes, the First Year Class; the Junior Class and the Senior Class. Lectures and recitations are held on five days in the week. In the first Year Class thirteen hours of class recitations a week are required; and in the Junior and Senior Classes, fifteen hours a week.

#### Admission to First Year Class.

Students entering the First Year Class at the beginning of the term are not required to pass any examination in Law.

A member of the First Year Class will not be permitted to register for any regular course of the Junior or Senior years except under exceptional circumstances and then only by permission of the Dean.

#### Admission to Advanced Standing.

To be admitted to advanced standing, in addition to complying with the requirements for admission to the First Year Class, students must present satisfactory evidence that they have pursued successfully the study of the subjects for which they wish credit in an approved law school, and on examination prove themselves proficient in those subjects. Certificates from law schools approved by the faculty, showing that the applicant has in said schools accomplished with passing grades the work for which he wishes credit *may* be accepted in lieu of examination. Certificates of admission to the bar will not be accepted for admission to advanced standing. No law school conferring a degree in law for less than three years of systematic study of the law will be considered an approved



school within the meaning of the above requirement. By special vote of the Faculty, in exceptional cases, a study of law in a school other than an approved law school or in the office of an attorney may be offered for admission to advanced standing, in place of study in an approved law school. In all such cases the applicant will be required to pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which he wishes credit. Examinations for advanced standing will not be given to persons not fulfilling the foregoing requirements.

Where study in a law office is offered for admission to advanced standing, an affidavit by the attorney under whom the study was carried on must be presented, in substance as follows:

State of \_\_\_\_\_, }  
 \_\_\_\_\_ County. } ss.

\_\_\_\_\_, being duly sworn, says that he is a member of the bar of the State of \_\_\_\_\_ in regular practice and has been such for more than \_\_\_\_\_ years last past. That \_\_\_\_\_ has actually and in good faith pursued a regular course of study of the law in the office of deponent for the period of \_\_\_\_\_ beginning on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 190— and continued until the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 190—.

And deponent further says that the said \_\_\_\_\_ during the aforesaid period pursued the study of the following subjects \_\_\_\_\_ and that he was diligent and attentive in the pursuit of his studies, and that he actually and in good faith devoted the entire time hereinbefore mentioned to the study of the law.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me on this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 190—.

No one will be admitted to the Junior Class who is conditioned in more than one full course or two half-year courses of the First Year. A member of the Junior Class will not be permitted to register for any regular course of the Senior Year except under exceptional circumstances and then only by permission of the Dean.

Students entering the Senior Class must do so at the beginning of the year. No one will be admitted to advanced standing beyond the Junior year except by special vote of the Faculty. No student will be admitted to the Senior Class who is conditioned in any subject of the first year or in more than one full course or two half-year courses of the Junior Year.

#### SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Persons who have read law for some time before making application for admission to the Law Department, or who desire to carry out special lines of work and who have not had the preliminary preparation required for admission as regular students, may be ad-

mitted as Special students, for the purpose of pursuing courses for which their preparation fits them.

Such students must satisfy the Dean that they can pursue the work selected with profit to themselves and are required to pass satisfactory examinations in at least seventy-five per cent of the work for which they are registered as a condition of continuing in the Department.

To be admitted to the Department to pursue advanced work as special students, applicants will be required to pass examinations in all courses naturally preceding such work in point of time. In all such cases, however, applicants must comply with the requirements as to certificates of study prescribed for persons seeking advanced standing as regular students. Certificates from approved law schools, showing that applicants have pursued such courses and received a passing grade therein, *may* be accepted in lieu of examination.

Every applicant for admission as a special student must either present the three units in English required for admission as a regular student or pass an examination in the same.

By vote of the Faculty, a special student who has been a member of the Department for at least two years, and during that time has successfully completed the work of the Junior and Senior Years with an average grade of B, may be recommended to the Board of Curators for a degree.

## CURRICULUM.

### FIRST YEAR COURSE.

**Contracts.** Four hours a week; first semester.

Formation of the contract; the agreement; express and implied contracts; the form; consideration; parties; consent; legality of the agreement; assignment; proof; construction; discharge by agreement; performance; impossibility of performance; operation of law; breach; remedies on the contract; damages; specific performance; effect of status of party; agency; coverture; insanity.

Text-book: *Lawson on Contracts*, 2d Ed.

**Criminal Law.** Three hours a week; first semester.

Jurisdiction; the criminal act, complete and incomplete; criminal intent, actual and constructive; insanity; intoxication; duress, and mistake of fact or law; justification; parties in crime; crimes against the person; against property.

Text-book: *Criminal Code of Missouri* and *Beale's Cases on Criminal Law*, 2d Ed.



**Real Property I.** Two hours a week, first semester; three hours a week, second semester.

Distinction between real and personal property. History and development of the common law of real property. Origin and development of the doctrine of tenure. Estates, seizin and conveyance. Uses and trusts in land. Nature and incidents of ownership in real property. Profits in another's land. Natural rights, easements and servitudes. Covenants as to use of land. Public rights, franchises and rents.

Text-book: *Tiedeman on Real Property*; *Pattee's Cases on Real Property*.

**Torts.** Three hours a week, first and two hours a week, second semester.

Trespass—assault, battery and imprisonment; trespass upon real property; upon personal property; justification and excuse; accident; license; defense of person or property; process. Conversion—destruction and change in nature of chattel; asportation; purchase from wrongful transfer; misfeasance by bailee; demand and refusal. Defamation—libel and slander; words actionable *per se*; causing special damage; justification and excuse; malice. Malicious prosecution—termination of prosecution; want of probable cause; malice; damage; abuse of process. Legal cause. Negligence—standard of care, imputed negligence; contributory negligence. Duties of landowners—owners of animals; extra hazardous occupation. Fraud and deceit—representations; belief and intent; reliance; plaintiff's failure to investigate. Interference with business and social relations. Master and servant.

Text-book: *Burdick on Torts*; *Burdick's Cases on Torts*.

**Bailments and Carriers.** Two hours a week; second semester.

Origin and history; loan; hire; pledge; innkeepers; common carriers of goods; common carriers of passengers; baggage; telegraph, telephone, etc.; evidence, damages.

Text-book: *Lawson on Bailments*.

**Personal Property.** Two hours a week; second semester.

Characteristics; limitations to ownership; peculiar classes; modes of obtaining title; occupancy; accession, intellectual labor, act of law, act of parties, gift and sale.

Text-book: *Lawson's Cases on Personal Property*.

**Agency.** Two hours a week; second semester.

Capacity of principal and agent; appointment of agent; power of agent to subject principal to liability in contracts; agents' responsibility to strangers; undisclosed principal; reciprocal duties of agent and principal; delegation by agent; termination of agency; ratification.

Text-book: *Wambaugh's Cases on Agency*.

**Equity I.** Three hours a week; second semester.

General nature, scope and fundamental principles of equity jurisdiction. Maxims. Bills of account. Jurisdiction over torts.

Text-book: *Ames' Cases on Equity Jurisdiction*, vol. I.

JUNIOR YEAR COURSE.

**Common Law Pleading.** Three hours a week; first semester.

History and development of the personal actions in debt, detinue, covenant, assumpsit, trespass, case, trover and replevin. Theory of common law pleading and its peculiar features as developed by the jury trial. Demurrers, general and special; their nature and effect. Pleas: in discharge and in excuse; by way of traverse, general issue, specific traverses and special traverses. Replication *de injuria*. Duplicity. Departure. New assignment. Motions based on the pleadings.

Text-book: Ames' *Cases on Pleading*.

**Code Pleading.** Three hours a week; second semester.

The nature and elements of a cause of action; the one form of civil action under the code and its effect on the substantive law and the procedure. Parties to action; the "real party in interest;" joinder of plaintiffs; joinder of defendants. The complaint; the facts constituting the cause of action; facts distinguished from conclusions of law and evidence; the manner of statement; the prayer for relief; the union of several causes of action in the same complaint. The answer: general and specific denials; "New Matter" in justification or excuse, and in discharge; "Equitable defenses;" union of defenses; counterclaims and setoffs. The reply; by way of denial and of new matter; departure. Demurrers.

Text-book: Hinton's *Cases on Code Pleading*.

**Real Property II.** Three hours a week; first and second semester.

Nature and kinds of property in land. Land as the subject of property. Constituents and incidents of land. Use and profits of land. Use by the general owner in possession. Use by tenants for life, for years, or at will, in possession. Estates and other interests in land. Future estates and interests in land. Kinds of future estates, the characteristics of each and the mode of their creation. Special rules to be observed in creating future estates subject to a condition precedent. Law of persons in relation to land. Acquisition and transfer of interests in land.

Tiedeman on *Real Property*. Finch's *Cases*.

**Equity II.** Three hours a week; first and second semester.

First semester, Trusts; second semester, Specific performance of contracts; extent of jurisdiction; incidents of the right to specific performance; rights and liabilities of third persons; defenses.

Text-book: Ames' *Cases on Trusts*; Ames' *Cases on Equity jurisdiction*, vol. I.

**Bills and Notes.** Two hours a week; first and second semester.

Formal requisites; negotiability; acceptance; endorsement; rights of holders; presentment, protest and notice; checks.

Text-book: Bunkers' *Cases on Negotiable Instruments*.

**Sales.** One hour a week; first semester.

Subject-matter of sales of personalty; executory and executed sales; statute of frauds; performance; warranty; lien; stoppage *in transitu*; remedies.

Text-book: Lawson's *Cases on Personal Property*.

**Quasi-Contracts.** One hour a week; first semester.

Nature of obligation; recovery of money paid under mistake and compulsion; parties in default; benefits conferred, with and without request.

Lawson's *Cases on Quasi-Contracts*.

**Suretyship.** Two hours a week; second semester.

The kind of suretyship; effect of the statute of frauds; the surety's defenses arising from original defects in his obligation or subsequent discharge of it; the surety's right to subrogation, indemnity, contribution or exoneration; the creditor's right to surety's securities.

Text-book: Ames' *Cases on Suretyship*.

**Elective.** Two hours a week, first and second semester.

### SENIOR YEAR COURSE.

**Evidence.** Three hours a week first and two hours a week second semester.

General nature of evidence; trial by jury; judicial notice; presumptions and burden of proof; demurrers to the evidence; admission and confessions. Leading rules of exclusion; matters likely to mislead; collateral issue; character of the parties. Hearsay, various exceptions to the hearsay rule; reported testimony, dying declarations, pedigree, public documents, ancient documents, book entries, declarations against interest, *res gestae*. Expert and opinion evidence; real evidence, experiments. Writings; proof of execution, contents (best evidence rule). Various rules of substantive law (parol evidence rule). Witnesses: competency, at common law and under modern statutes; privilege; examination; cross-examination and impeachment.

Text-book: Thayer's *Cases on Evidence*. Students are advised to consult *Sixteenth Ed. of Greenleaf on Evidence*.

**Constitutional Law.** Two hours a week first and three hours a week second semester.

Power of courts to pass on constitutionality of laws; general relation of the three departments to each other and of the states to the national government; general jurisdiction of the national government; due process of law; equal protection of laws; police power; taxation; eminent domain; commerce power; ex post facto laws, laws impairing obligation of contracts, etc.

Text-book: Thayer's *Cases on Constitutional Law*.

**Private Corporations.** Two hours a week first and second semesters.

The conception of the corporation; description; and classes; creation; limitations on power to create; promoters; corporate charter; nature and form of the association; subscriptions, absolute and conditional; organization; members; officers; capital and capital stock; corporate name; mode and extent of existence; corporate death; powers and authority; doctrine of *ultra vires*; corporate torts, crimes and contempts; state control; taxation; state and foreign corporations; relation of the corporation to its promoters, officers, shareholders, creditors

and others; liability of officers and stockholders; priority of creditors.

Text-book: Clark on Corporations; Shepard's Cases on Corporations.

**Extraordinary Legal Remedies.** Two hours a week; first semester.

Mandamus; quo warranto; prohibition; procedendo; certiorari; habeas corpus. Nature and jurisdiction; parties; form; service; return; disobedience of writ and remedies therefor.

Text-book: Roberts, *Cases on Extraordinary Legal Remedies*.

**Municipal Corporations.** Two hours a week; second semester.

General conception; creation; submission of charter to people; collateral attack on corporate existence; legislative compulsion to enforce payment of debts; legislative control; corporate boundaries; annexation of new territory; division of territory; officers and agents; powers of cities; police power, its scope and limitations; power to incur debts; power to create private and local monopolies; municipal monopolies, *ultra vires* acts; municipal contracts; local assessments; municipal taxation; streets and bridges; liability for negligence; contributory negligence of person injured; ordinances; municipal securities; dissolution.

Text-book: Smith, *Cases on Municipal Corporations* and Abbott, *Cases on Public Corporations*.

**Partnership.** Three hours a week; first semester.

Creation of the partnership; quasi or nominal partners; partnership property and the partner's interest therein; the separate property of the partner as affected by his partnership relation; the relation of debtor and creditor between a partner and the partnership; the relation of debtor and creditor between two firms having a common member; actions between a partner and one or more of his co-partners; power of the partner to act in behalf of the partnership; dissolution.

Text-book: Burdick's *Cases on Partnership*.

**Wills and Administration of Estates.** Three hours a week; second semester.

Testamentary capacity; undue influence; fraud; making, execution, publication and attestation; revocation and re-publication; revival; probate and administration; rights, duties and powers of executors and administrators.

Text-book: Gray's *Cases on Property*, vol. IV; Borland on Wills.

**Practice Court.** Three hours a week attendance; one hour a week credit, first and second semester.

Preliminary practice in drawing pleadings, motions, etc.; commencement of actions; issuance and service of process; constructive service; issues of law on demurrers to the pleading; issues of law on demurrers to the evidence; trial of issues of fact; declarations of law and instructions; verdict and judgment; motions for new trial and in arrest of judgment; exceptions; writs of error and appeal.

Text-book: *Missouri Code of Civil Procedure*.

**Elective.** Two hours a week. First and Second Semester.



## ELECTIVES.

**Criminal Procedure.** One hour a week; first semester.

Arrest; preliminary examination and bail; the criminal charge; indictments and informations, their sufficiency in form and substance; demurrers and motions to quash; arraignment and pleas; jeopardy; trial, functions of the court and jury; judgment and sentence.

Omitted in 1908-09.

Text-book: *Criminal Code of Missouri and Cases.*

**Equity Pleading.** Two hours a week; second semester.

Parties to the bill; necessary parties; proper parties; improper parties. Form and requisites of the bill; statement of the grounds for relief; anticipating defenses; foundation for discovery; prayer. Demurrers. Pleas; pure, mixed, negative. Answer; as a pleading; furnishing discovery. Replication. Cross bills.

Text: Thompson's *Cases on Equity Pleading.*

Omitted in 1909-10.

**Domestic Relations.** Two hours a week; second semester.

Parent and child; custody, support, property, earnings, emancipation, actions for damages to parental right in child; liability for torts of child. Husband and wife; rights and disabilities at common law; wife's separate estate in equity; rights and liabilities under modern statutes.

Omitted in 1908-09.

Text-book: Smith's *Cases on the Law of Persons.*

**Insurance.** One hour a week; first semester.

Fire; marine; life; mutual benefit; accident and fidelity and guaranty insurance; formation, construction and terms of contract; standard policies; warranties and representations; waiver, estoppel; insurance agents; subrogation.

Lectures and Cases.

Omitted in 1908-09.

**Public International Law.** One hour a week; second semester.

Sources of international law; sovereign states; territorial property and jurisdiction, territorial waters; high seas; diplomatic agents; treaties; citizenship; effect of war on land and sea; neutrality; blockade; laws of war.

Lectures.

Omitted in 1909-10.

**Equity III.** Two hours a week; first semester.

Reformation and rescission of contracts; equitable conversion. Bills of peace, interpleader, and removal of cloud on title.

Omitted in 1909-10.

Text-book: Ames' *Cases on Equity Jurisdiction*, vol. II.

**Jurisdiction of Federal Courts.** One hour a week; second semester.

Assigned Cases.

Omitted in 1909-10.

**Conflict of Laws.** Two hours a week; first semester.

Omitted in 1909-10.

Dwyer's *Cases on Private International Law*, 2d Ed.

**Conveyancing.** Two hours a week; first semester.

Principal forms of conveyances of land *inter vivos*, Statutory forms; conveyances of absolute and conditional interests; essential ele-

ments of the deed; description of property granted; estates created, in fee, for life, leaseholds; conveyances of incorporeal hereditaments; covenants, expressed and implied, real and personal. Execution of deeds. Conveyances by estoppel and dedication.

Omitted in 1908-9.

**Mortgages.** Two hours a week; second semester.

Origin and development of the mortgage, real and personal; essential elements of the mortgage, legal and equitable and of deeds of trust in the nature of mortgages; statutory changes; rights and liabilities arising out of the mortgage relation, at law and in equity; extension, assignment and discharge of mortgages.

Omitted in 1909-10.

Text-book: Wyman, *Cases on Mortgages*.

**Mining Law.** One hour a week; second semester.

Text-book: White on *Mining Law*.

Omitted in 1908-9.

The following courses in the College of Arts and Science may be selected as elective for the degree of Bachelor of Laws:

Political Science and Public Law, 4. Comparative Constitutional Law.

Political Science and Public Law, 5. Comparative Administration.

Political Science and Public Law, 7b. The Law of Taxation.

Political Science and Public Law, 8a. The Government of Missouri.

History, 18. English Constitutional and Legal History.

History, 19a. American Colonial Institutions.

## PRACTICE COURT.

Frequently an objection is urged to law school training that the student comes to the Bar with only theoretical knowledge of the court procedure, and hence poorly equipped to manage a client's case.

To supply so far as possible, the actual working knowledge, which in former times the student acquired in the office and the court room, a Practice Court has been established under the charge of the Professor of Pleading and Practice. The student is given practice in drawing pleadings, beginning his action by process or publication, and pleading to an issue. Issues of law are raised by motions and demurrers to the pleadings and by demurrers to the evidence or requests for peremptory instructions. Issues of fact are tried on depositions or printed records from actual cases, and the students are required to draw declarations of law or instructions applicable to the facts disclosed. Exceptions are noted, bills of exceptions allowed and the regular appellate procedure observed in perfecting appeals to the Practice Court of Appeals.



### ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

By the recent act of the Legislature, admission to the bar of Missouri is vested in the Supreme Court of the State and all candidates are required to pass an examination before a Board of Law Examiners appointed by the court. The subjects upon which the examination is based are those included in the curriculum of this Law School. Two examinations a year are held at Jefferson City—one on the Third Monday in May, immediately after the close of the session's work in the Law Department. Jefferson City being only 30 miles from Columbia, this examination is very convenient for members of the Senior Class.

Graduates of this Law School, who have passed the State Bar Examination are admitted to practice in the United States District and Circuit Courts in this State on motion at a special session of the Federal Courts held in Columbia on Commencement Day.

### REQUIREMENTS FOR DEGREE.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL. B.) is conferred upon all regular students who have satisfactorily completed the prescribed work of the course. This course requires three years for its completion, and no student is allowed to graduate except after three years of actual residence unless in case of admission to advanced standing.

### HONORS AND PRIZES.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws, *cum laude*, is conferred upon graduates who have shown special excellence in their work.

The honor of Valedictorian of the graduating class is awarded to the graduate who has attained the highest grades during his course.

*Rollins Scholarship*—This scholarship amounting annually to the sum of Fifty Dollars, is provided for in the endowment of Hon. James S. Rollins and is awarded annually by the Law Faculty to a student of the Junior class, according to the terms of the donation as set forth in the general catalogue of the University.

*Karnes Prize*—Hon. J. V. C. Karnes, of Kansas City Mo., has recently provided an annual prize of Fifty Dollars to be awarded each year by the Law Faculty to a student of the Senior or Junior Classes who shall offer the best thesis upon some subject within the domain of Legal Ethics.

*Edward Thompson Company Prize*—The Edward Thompson Company, of Northport, L. I., has for a number of years provided the Department annually with a set of its "American and English Encyclopedia of Law, 2d Edition." These 32 volumes valued at \$240 are awarded to the candidate for the degree of LL. B., who presents the best thesis upon a subject assigned by the Faculty.

*American Law Book Company Prize*—The American Law Book Company of New York City, has provided the Department with a set of its "Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure," up to date (now 28 volumes) which is awarded to that member of the Senior Class who, in the judgment of the Law Faculty, has made the best all-round progress during his Senior year. Two years residence as a student in the Department is required of candidates for this prize.

### COMBINED COURSE IN ARTS AND LAW.

Seniors in the College of Arts and Science may elect, as part of the requirements for graduation, courses from the first year's work in the Department of Law to an amount not exceeding twenty-two hours. Under special circumstances this privilege may be extended to Juniors with the consent of the Deans of the College and the Department of Law. A combined course of this character will enable a student to obtain the degrees of A. B. and LL. B. in six years.

### UNIVERSITY SOCIETIES.

Students in the Law Department are eligible to membership in a number of the literary and debating societies of the University. The "Bliss Lyceum" includes only law students in its membership.

Law students are entitled to all the privileges of other University students. They have the use of the General University Library, the Library of the State Historical Society, the Gymnasium and athletic instruction, the athletic fields and the golf links.

### DORMITORIES FOR MEN.

The two Dormitories for men, Benton Hall and Lathrop Hall, lodge 135 students and meals can be furnished by the University Boarding Club, which is established in the Dormitories, to about 400.

The average cost of table board in the University Boarding Club has not exceeded \$1.50 per week. The cost of room rent, board, lights and laundry to a student living in a dormitory is from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per week.

Applications for rooms should be made at an early date to the Secretary of the University, Mr. J. G. Babb.

**FEES AND EXPENSES.**

No tuition fee is charged in any Department or College of the University. An annual library fee of ten dollars is required of all students, both regular and special, admitted to the Law Department. There are no extra charges, but appointees to cadetships and academic students receiving instruction are not exempt from the payment of the above library fee.

The other expenses of a student, for the University year, board and lodging, text-books, etc., will run from \$175 to \$350 a year.

For further information concerning the Law Department, address John D. Lawson, Dean of the Law Department, Columbia, Missouri.

# REGISTER OF STUDENTS

1907—1908

## SENIOR CLASS

Arch Milton Baird	Marionville	Lawrence
Robert Cook Bell	Weatherby	DeKalb
Christopher Columbus Blue	Florida	Monroe
William Bernard Bostian	Independence	Jackson
Willie Boyd	Lawton, Okla.	
Charles Thompson Butler, Ph. B. Univ. of Miss.	Brookhaven, Miss.	
Clarence Andrew Cannon, A. B., A. M. Wm. Jewell	Elsberry	Lincoln
Erwin Werner Clausen	Columbia	Boone
J. Gould Clift	Eschiti, Okla.	
Arthur Melvin Curtis	Norwood	Wright
Barton Denny Davis	Woodruff	Platte
Daniel Thomas Dobyns	Shelbina	Shelby
Melvin Joseph Duvall	Gower	Buchanan
Charles Ralph Easley	Santa Fe., New Mex	
Charles Wisdom Fristoe, A. B. Univ. of Mo.	Windsor	Henry
Ennis Hubert Gipson	Lagonda	Chariton
John Arthur Gloriod	Richwoods	Washington
John Virgil Goodson, A. B. Univ. of Mo.	New Cambria	Macon
George Gordon Harris	Smithton	Pettis
Lewis Marvel Holden	Albany	Gentry
Russel Edward Holloway, A. B. Univ. of Mo.	Columbia	Boone
Jay Vanderbilt Holmes	LeBelle	Lewis
Grover Cleveland Hosford	Cleveland, Ohio	
Dee David J. Howell	Maryville	Nodaway
Edwin Earle Huffman	Savannah	Andrew
Josephus Henry Ikenberry, A. B. Univ. of Mo.	Sedalia	Pettis
Floyd Emory Jacobs	Kansas City	Jackson
Roscoe Essex Kavanaugh	New Hampton	Harrison
David Edwin Killam, A. B. William Jewell	Winfield	Lincoln
Harry Edmund Kilmer, A. B. Univ. of Mo.	Yorkshire, Iowa	
John Albert Kurtz	Lockwood	Dade
Frederick Philip Lang	Kahoka	Clark
John Archibald Maupin	Perry, Okla.	
Robert Washington Maupin	Perry, Okla.	
Joe Wright Miller	Appleton City	St. Clair
Maurice Morton Milligan	Richmond	Ray
Hugh Mossman	Vinton, Iowa	
Edwin Carrol McMillen	Columbia	Boone
Albert Thomas McMillen	Columbia	Boone
Grattan Gregory McVay	Tecumseh, Okla.	
Jacob Hamilton Nulf	Jacksonville	Randolph
Lowell Russell Patton	Clarksville	Pike
Dennis Cullen Payne	Milan	Sullivan
Ralph Harold Pierce	Clinton	Henry
John Emmett Price	Harrisonville	Cass
Lawrence Larkin Ream	Greenridge	Pettis
Frank Austin Rittenhouse	Chandler, Okla.	
Warren Rogers	St. Joseph	Buchanan
Harry Edward Shepherd	Seneca	Newton
Earle Gordon Spragg	Ridgeway	Harrison
Harvey Kling Stewart	Louisiana	Pike

Wilbert Benjamin Stone	Macon	Macon
Mabel Eugenia Sturtevant	Brookfield	Linn
Fred Roscoe Switzer	Houston, Texas	
Frederick H. Tracey	New Lexington, Ohio	
Harold Spencer Williams	Warrensburg	Johnson

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## JUNIOR CLASS.

Aaron Guy Axline	Nevada	Vernon
Walter Elijah Bailey	Carthage	Jasper
Richard Franklin Bedford	Columbia	Boone
William Bowan Blair, A. B. Univ. of Okla.	Guthrie, Okla.	
Loren Bemal Boyd	Larned, Kansas	
George Derry Brownfield	Pilot Grove	Cooper
George Brown Calvin	Kansas City	Jackson
Charles David Capelle	Independence	Jackson
Alton Bruce Cleaveland	Breckenridge	Caldwell
Redmond Selecman Cole, A. B. Univ. of Mo.	Columbia	Boone
Benjamin Earl Cowherd	Santa Fe	Monroe
Otto Benjamin Denney	Mountain Grove	Wright
Thomas Felix Donaldson	Kennett	Dunkin
Walter Morris Dinwiddie	Columbia	Boone
Andrew Field	Callao	Macon
Harrison M. Fillmore	Joplin	Jasper
Samuel Raymond Freet	Columbia	Boone
Frank Monroe Frisby	Bethany	Harrison
William Wallace Fry, Jr.	Mexico	Audrain
Wilber James Gibson	Grant City	Worth
Leslie Carlisle Green	St. Louis	
Lloyd Edsall Gunby	Chillicothe	Livingston
William Percival Harrison	Duluth, Minn.	
Hubert Marcellus Harvey	Marshall	Saline
Dimmit Heard Hoffman, A. B. Univ. of Mo.	Sedalia	Pettis
Jesse Franklin Hogan, A. B. Univ. of Mo.	Maryville	Nodaway
Walton H. Holmes, Jr.	Kansas City	Jackson
William Rufus Hornbuckle	Kansas City	Jackson
Frank Clinton Howell, A. B. Knox Coll.	Ulman	Miller
Chester Hunker	Roanoke	Randolph
Harry Gillam Hunt, A. B. Univ. of Ark.	Walnut Ridge, Ark.	
Hal Boz Hunt	Rockport	Atchison
Thomas Robert Johnson	Earl	Callaway
Robert William Jones, A. B. Univ. of Mo.	Columbia	Boone
Ernest William Jones	El Paso, Texas	
Harold Thomas Lincoln	Springfield	Greene
James Dwight MaGee	Louisiana	Pike
Henry Allen Mansur	Chillicothe	Livingston
Eli Newton Meador	Cassville	Barry
Fred Arnold Moon	Springfield	Greene
Thomas Richard Moore	Galena	Stone
William Thomas Myers	Shelbina	Shelby
John Wesley McClure, Jr.	Hughesville	Pettis
Roscoe Conkling Nisbet	Roswell, N. Mex.	
Allen Laws Oliver	Cape Girardeau	Cape Girardeau
Abraham Paul	Southwest City	McDonald
Herbert Crim Peck	St. Joseph	Buchanan



Edward Winslow Porter.....	Lathrop .....	Clinton
Lakenan Moss Price.....	Columbia .....	Boone
Marshall Ashby Pyles, B. S. Ky. Wes. Coll. ....	Pence Springs, W. Va. ....	
Frederick Earl Risk.....	Hillsboro, Ill.....	
Albert Gallatin Robertson, Jr.....	Malta Bend .....	Saline
Daniel Kennard Sadler, A. B. Univ. of Ark....	Booneville, Ark. ....	
James Key Saunders.....	Pierce City.....	Lawrence
Dell Almond Shields.....	Sedalia .....	Pettis
George Howard Simpson.....	Wahoo, Neb.....	
Charles Jacob Sloop, A. B. Univ. of Mo. ....	Queen City.....	Schuyler
Virgil Smith.....	Carrollton .....	Carroll
George Simpson Starrett.....	St. Joseph .....	Buchanan
Warren Vaughan Tompson.....	Alamofordo, N. M. ....	
Leonard Waddell.....	Kansas City.....	Jackson
Edward Elias Williams.....	Maryville .....	Nodaway
William Francis Woodruff .....	Warrensburg .....	Johnson
William Adam Wright.....	Craig .....	Holt
William Walton Wright.....	Appleton City.....	St. Clair
Virgil Yates.....	Gallatin.....	Daviess

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FIRST YEAR CLASS.

Paul John Arnold.....	Kansas City .....	Jackson
Clarence Alexander Ambrister.....	Norman, Oklahoma.....	
J. M. B. Bettencourt.....	New York City.....	
Everett Lyman Burge.....	Kansas City.....	Jackson
Warren M. Boles.....	Versailles .....	Morgan
William D. Bush, Jr.....	Marshall.....	Saline
Abe Stephen Bleish.....	McFall .....	Gentry
William E. Bissett.....	Mound City.....	Holt
Buford Otis Brown .....	Denton, Texas.....	
Otis Mason Burch.....	Hopkins.....	Nodaway
Ernest Clay Brandenburg .....	Missouri City.....	Clay
Norman Alphas Cox.....	Joplin.....	Jasper
John Monroe Chamberlin, B. S., Southwest Coll. ....	Polk.....	Polk
George Cleveland Coffey.....	Wayne City, Ill.....	
Harry Edward Crooks.....	Springfield.....	Greene
James Larkin Craig.....	Columbia .....	Boone
Thomas Talmage Cook.....	Jefferson City.....	Cole
Charles Alfred Clifford.....	College Mound.....	Macon
Herley Smith Dailey .....	Brunswick .....	Chariton
Shannon Clay Douglass.....	Kansas City.....	Jackson
Charles W. Evans.....	Manes.....	Wright
Henry Elliott, Jr.....	Whiteside .....	Lincoln
Alpha Mills Ebright.....	Sterling, Kansas.....	
Howard Flagg.....	Louisiana .....	Pike
Vernon Frieze.....	Seybert.....	Dade
Otto Easman Ford.....	Manson, Iowa.....	
Allen Bristol Glenn.....	Harrisonville.....	Cass
William Horner Harper.....	Bertrand .....	Mississippi
Raphael Gregory Hine.....	Savannah .....	Andrew
Arthur Mihan Hewitt.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	
Karl Hirsh.....	Chillicothe.....	Livingston
E. C. Heaton.....	Indianola, Iowa.....	
William Hatton Hulett.....	Columbia .....	Boone



Clarence Ransome Innis	St. Joseph	Buchanan
Edgar Ambrose Jarman	Unionville	Putnam
Francis Millington Kinder	Buchanan	Bollinger
Edward Klein	St. Louis	
Jacob Kalina	Columbia	Boone
Andrew Henry Kiskaddon	Clayton	St. Louis
Milton Phil Knighton	Hannibal	Marion
William Beauford Kirtley	Columbia	Boone
James Fillmore Macbeth	Kirkwood	St. Louis
Edwin Lee Miller	Norborne	Carroll
Victor Joseph Miller	Joplin	Jasper
Oliver John Miller	St. Louis	
Aubria Harold Moles	Clarksburg	Moniteau
Everett Manning	Pineville	McDonald
John William McAntire, Jr.	Joplin	Jasper
Michael McCaul	Towner, Colo.	
William Wood Netherland	Center	Ralls
James Patheric Nixon	Lebanon	Laclede
Ralph Samuel Newcomer	St. Joseph	Buchanan
Merrill Edward Otis	Columbia	Boone
Charles Melville Pape	Columbia	Boone
Albert Gilmore Reese	New Cambria	Macon
Ross J. Ream	Kansas City	Jackson
James William Roberts	Savannah	Andrew
James Sidney Rollins	Columbia	Boone
Henry Garner Sebastian	Columbia	Boone
William Fred Schulte	Washington	Franklin
George Blaine Schwabe	Columbia	Boone
Hall Shackelford	Jefferson City	Cole
Richard Alfred Smith, A. B. Cornell Coll.	Atlantic, Iowa	
Louis Virgil Stigall	Stewartsville	DeKalb
Voorhis Stillwell	Hannibal	Marion
Harry Benjamin Stone	Macon	Macon
George Ernest Stuckey, Jr.	St. Louis	
James Stephen Summers	Sharon, Penn.	
Samuel Edward Swiggett	Carrollton	Carroll
Charles Hardin Talbot	Denver, Colo.	
Thurman Tyndall Terrill	Huntsville	Randolph
Clyde Leslie Vrooman	Kansas City	Jackson
Glenn Collings Walker	Armstrong	Howard
Doctor Franklin Warren, Jr.	Trenton	Grundy
Harry Gray Weaver	New London	Ralls
Joseph Campbell Williams	Springfield	Greene
Dockery Wilson	Bethany	Harrison
Chas. W. Wortman	Cecil, Ohio	
Pete Heming Young	Savannah	Andrew

## SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Emil Richard Albert	Pierce City	Lawrence
Donald Russell Bonfoey	Unionville	Putnam
Frederick William Brand	St. Louis	
Henry Frederick Brauer	St. Louis	

Philip Henry Callery. ....	Carthage. ....	Jasper
Charles P. Comer. ....	St. Louis. ....	
Edgar Irvin Crockett. ....	Columbia. ....	Boone
Fred Henshaw Crone. ....	Tipton. ....	Moniteau
Carlton P. Davenport. ....	Colerain, Mass. ....	
Murray Davis. ....	Kansas City. ....	Jackson
James Robert Estill. ....	Sedalia. ....	Pettis
Marks Hendricks Gordon. ....	Fair Play. ....	Polk
Quincy Enoch Grable. ....	Agency. ....	Buchanan
I. Newton Jett. ....	Columbia. ....	Boone
Sutton Reid Layton. ....	Winona. ....	Shannon
Fred Poe Lieuallen. ....	Princeton. ....	Mercer
Horace Gael Linville. ....	Dawn. ....	Livingston
Benjamin Lafayette Lusk. ....	Bunceton. ....	Cooper
James MacIndoe. ....	Joplin. ....	Jasper
R. L. Matthews. ....	Macon. ....	Macon
Waldo Clarence Mayfield. ....	Lebanon. ....	Laclede
John F. Miller. ....	Cardwell. ....	Dunklin
Neal Edwin Monroe. ....	Quincy, Ill. ....	
Arthur E. Pearson. ....	Mangann, Okla. ....	
John Edmond Plummer. ....	Breckenridge. ....	Caldwell
Roy Delaway Pritchett. ....	Xenia, Ill. ....	
Roy Leslie Shaw. ....	Ashland, ..	Boone
Hollis Wood Sapp. ....	Blackwell, Okla. ....	
William Howard Saunders. ....	St. Joseph. ....	Buchanan
Charles W. Shelton. ....	Macon. ....	Macon
Thomas Joseph Sheridan. ....	Joplin. ....	Jasper
Morgan Allen Stafford. ....	Walla Walla, Washington. ....	
George Stimpson Starrett. ....	Easton. ....	Buchanan
Robert Cooper Stone. ....	Kansas City. ....	Jackson
Don Oscar Vernon. ....	Lebanon. ....	Laclede
Oliver Dugan Williams. ....	Clay City, Ill. ....	
Emory Henry Wright. ....	Columbia. ....	Boone

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## CALENDAR.

1908—	September 14, 15, 16 .....	Entrance Examinations
	September 17, Thursday .....	Opening Convocation
	September 18, Friday .....	Lectures Begin
	November 25, Wednesday, 4 p. m. to November 30,	
	Monday, 8 a. m. ....	Thanksgiving Holidays
	December 23, Wednesday, 4 p. m., to	} Christmas Holidays
1909—	January 5, Tuesday, 8 a. m. ....	
	January 25-30 .....	Mid-Year Examinations
	February 1, Monday .....	Second Semester Begins
	May 24-29 .....	Final Examinations
	June 2, Wednesday .....	Commencement Day

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

*Libr.*

VOL. X—No. 4

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.

APRIL, 1909

Bulletin of the  
University of Missouri

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.

SCHOOL OF LAW

ANNOUNCEMENT

1909-1910

SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 20, 1909

Published by

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## THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

The University of Missouri was located at Columbia, Missouri, in 1839, and courses of instruction in Academic work were begun in 1847. A Department of Education was established in 1867. The College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts and the School of Mines and Metallurgy were made Departments of the University in 1870—the School of Mines being located at Rolla. The *Law Department* was opened in 1872; the Medical Department in 1873; the School of Engineering in 1877. The Experiment Station was established, under act of Congress, in 1888. The Missouri State Military School was created a Department in 1890. In 1896 the Graduate Department was established.

The University has the following buildings: The Academic Hall; separate buildings for Agriculture, Chemistry, Engineering, Geology and Zoology, Law, Mechanic Arts, and Medicine, the Parker Memorial Hospital, the Laws Observatory, the Power House, the President's house, Benton Hall and Lathrop Hall, two dormitories for men; the Gymnasium for men; the Agricultural Farm Buildings and the Live Stock Judging and Dairy building, the Horticultural building and green-houses, and Read Hall, the Dormitory for women, and buildings at Rolla. It has numerous laboratories and museums.

The general catalogue of the University will be sent on application to the Registrar of the University, Columbia, Missouri.

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### CALENDAR.

1909—	September 20, 21, 22 .....	Entrance Examinations
	September 20, Monday .....	Opening
	November 24, Wednesday, 12 m. to November 29	
	Monday, 8 a. m. ....	Thanksgiving Holidays
	December 22, Wednesday, 4 p. m., to }	
1910—	January 4, Tuesday, 8 a. m. .... }	Christmas Holidays
	January 31 to Feb. 5 .....	Mid-Year Examinations
	February 7, Monday .....	Second Semester Begins
	May 30 to June 4 .....	Final Examinations
	June 9, Thursday .....	Commencement Day

## THE SCHOOL OF LAW.

### Faculty and Lecturers.

ALBERT ROSS HILL, Ph. D., LL. D.,

*President of the University.*

JOHN DAVISON LAWSON, LL. D.,

*Professor of Contract and International Law and Dean of the Faculty.*

EDWARD WILCOX HINTON, LL. B.,

*Professor of Pleading, Practice and Evidence.*

HENRY CLINTON HILL, A. M., LL. B.,

*Professor of Real Property and Corporations.*

THOMAS AIKINS STREET, A. M., LL. B.,

*Professor of Equity.*

PERCY BORDWELL, LL. B.,

*Professor of Constitutional Law.*

ELMER B. ADAMS, LL. D. (United States Circuit Judge), St. Louis,

*Non-resident Lecturer on Wills and Administration.*

PAUL BAKEWELL, LL. D., St. Louis.

*Non-resident Lecturer on Patents and Trade-Marks.*

\*—————,

*Non-resident Lecturer on Bankruptcy.*

J. V. C. KARNES, A. M., LL. D., Kansas City,

*Non-resident Lecturer on Legal Ethics.*

ANDREW W. McALESTER, M. D., LL. D., Columbia,

*Resident Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.*

ROBERT FRANKLIN WALKER, M. S., St. Louis,

*Non-resident Lecturer on Public Service Corporations.*

GEORGE ROBERTSON, Mexico,

*Non-resident Lecturer on Municipal Corporations.*

---

\*To be appointed.



FRANK L. SCHOFIELD, A. M. (U. S. Master in Chancery), Hannibal,

*Non-resident Lecturer on Federal Jurisdiction and Procedure.*

SELDEN P. SPENCER, LL. B., Ph. D. (Ex-Judge of Circuit Court), St. Louis,

*Non-resident Lecturer on Private Corporations.*

EDWARD J. WHITE, LL. B., Aurora.

*Non-resident Lecturer on Mining Law.*

WILLIAM M. WILLIAMS (Ex-Judge of Supreme Court), Boonville,

*Non-resident Lecturer on Constitutional Law.*

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### OBJECT.

It is the aim of the School of Law to give all its students a thorough and practical training in the Law so as to fit them for practice at the Bar of any State, and to extend to those who do not propose to engage in active practice but desire only to pursue some single branch of law, such assistance as they may need. The method of instruction is by a careful study of reported cases, the original depositories of the principles of law and equity; by a thorough study of leading text-books; by lectures. In all cases the specific method employed is left entirely to the professor in charge of the subject. Daily recitations with constant colloquy and quizzing give the student the practice needed to enable him to express his ideas. At the middle and end of each year careful examinations are given, designed to test the student's ability to apply his knowledge to given facts. Every attempt is made to graduate men who shall not only be able to enter into the practice of law but who have also gained a well-defined and systematic theory of law as a science. In addition to other courses regularly given by the resident faculty, lecture courses are given each year by eminent specialists in the profession, both at the Bar and on the Bench.

### THE LAW BUILDING.

Since 1893, the School of Law has had the exclusive occupancy of a large building specially built for its needs and devoted wholly to its use. The Law Building, a large two-story structure, is built of pressed brick, with solid brick partitions and is practically fire proof. Recently extensive alterations and additions were made to it. It now contains five library-rooms, opening into each other, three lecture-rooms, five offices for resident professors, a large smoking-room and cloak room, and a practice court room completely equipped with all the furniture and books of an actual court-room.

The collection of portraits of judges and lawyers of England and America has received some notable additions during the past year.

## THE LAW AND OTHER LIBRARIES.

The Law Library, consisting of over 13,000 volumes, is housed in the Law Building. From a small beginning ten years ago the library is now almost adequate to the study of law in all its branches and, through appropriations made by the Legislature, and the income from library fees, will soon be well equipped.

The Law Library is open for consultation and study to the students from 8:00 to 12:30 and from 2:00 to 5:00 during the day; and from 7:00 to 9:00 in the evening. Students are permitted to take to their rooms, for a limited time, books not strictly of a reference character.

The General Library of the University contains some 50,000 volumes and is open to all students of the University.

The library and reading-room of the Missouri State Historical Society is located in Academic Hall. It contains about 23,000 entries and is open for consultation to all students of the University.

## ADMISSION TO SCHOOL OF LAW.

## Requirements for Admission.

The School of Law is open to men and women of eighteen years of age who satisfy the University requirements. Sixteen units (conditions allowed in two of same, to be removed before entering the Junior class) are required for admission to this department *for next session only*. (See next page.)

A unit represents the equivalent of a year's work of nine months in one subject, in a good high school, normal school or college, with five periods a week in the class-room or laboratory, each period of about forty minutes.

Three of these units *must* be in English. The other thirteen units must be made up out of the subjects below set forth. For the purpose of making these units, the students *may* offer:

*English*—In addition to the three *required*, 1 unit.

*History*—4 units. They may be in Ancient History, Mediaeval and Modern History, English History, American History and Government, General History, English and American History. A half unit in English or American History will be accepted only when accompanied by one unit in General History.

*Mathematics*—Not less than one nor more than four units. They may be in Algebra (11-2 units), Plane Geometry (1 unit), Solid Geometry (1-2 unit), Plane Trigonometry (1 unit).

*Sciences*—Units may be offered in one or more of these Sciences: Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Zoology, Botany, Agriculture, Physiography, Physiology. Not less than one and not more than two units may be offered in any one Science.

*Foreign Languages*—Units may be offered in Latin, Greek, German, French, or Spanish. Not less than one unit in any one language nor more than four in Latin, three in Greek, three in German, three in French, and three in Spanish.

*Beginning with the session of 1910 thirty hours in the Academic Department of the University or its equivalent in some other University or approved college will be required for entrance to the Law School, and beginning with the session of 1911 sixty hours.*

#### **Admission by Examination.**

All examinations for entrance are under the charge of the Academic Professors of the subjects required or offered for admission.

Examinations for admission will be held at the University, Academic Hall, Room 44, September 20-22, 1909. All persons desiring to enter the University at the opening of the session in the fall of 1909, except those holding certificates of graduation from Accredited Schools and those who have already otherwise fulfilled the entrance requirements, must take these examinations.

The programme of examinations and other information regarding admission can be obtained by addressing Committee on Entrance, University, Columbia, Mo.

#### **Acceptance of Grades in Lieu of Examination.**

Students who do not hold certificates of graduation from an Accredited School (see below) may present their grades in any subject, but the acceptance of these grades in place of an examination rests wholly in the judgment of the Committee on Entrance. In the case of students from other States than Missouri, such grades should also be presented to the Committee on Entrance which is authorized to accept or reject them.

Students who wish to present grades in lieu of examination in any subject should have them certified to by the proper official of the school in which the grades were made. Diplomas of graduation from schools are not sufficient for entrance. A certificate of the work done and grades made in each subject should be presented.

#### **Admission from Colleges and Accredited Schools.**

Students from the colleges and universities comprising the Missouri College Union and of other reputable colleges and universities are admitted on presentation of certificates showing sufficient credits for admission. Graduates of Accredited Schools who bring proper credentials of the fact that they have completed the subjects required for entrance to this Department (as set out above) are admitted without examination. The diploma will not be accepted as a credential. The student must present the proper form of certifi-

cate signed by the Principal or Superintendent of the Accredited School. Blank certificates will be furnished by the Registrar upon application. These certificates should be filled out and sent to the Committee on entrance at any time *not later* than the first day of the entrance examinations in September. It is desirable that the certificate be sent in advance in order that possible errors may be detected and the student notified accordingly. Graduates of the five State Normal Schools of Missouri, in their four-year courses, are admitted upon evidence of graduation.

(For list of Accredited Schools of the University, see General Catalogue.)

### THREE YEAR COURSE.

The course of instruction in Law extends through three years of nine months each. There are three classes, the First Year Class; the Junior Class and the Senior Class. Lectures and recitations are held on five days in the week. In the first Year Class thirteen hours of class recitations a week are required; and in the Junior and Senior Classes, fifteen hours a week.

#### Admission to First Year Class.

Students entering the First Year Class at the beginning of the term are not required to pass any examination in Law.

A member of the First Year Class will not be permitted to register for any regular course of the Junior or Senior years except under exceptional circumstances and then only by permission of the Dean.

#### Admission to Advanced Standing.

To be admitted to advanced standing, in addition to complying with the requirements for admission to the First Year Class, students must present satisfactory evidence that they have pursued successfully the study of the subjects for which they wish credit in an approved law school, and on examination prove themselves proficient in those subjects. Certificates from law schools approved by the faculty, showing that the applicant has in said schools accomplished with passing grades the work for which he wishes credit *may* be accepted in lieu of examination. Certificates of admission to the bar will not be accepted for admission to advanced standing. No law school conferring a degree in law for less than three years of systematic study of the law will be considered an approved



school within the meaning of the above requirement. By special vote of the Faculty, in exceptional cases, a study of law in a school other than an approved law school or in the office of an attorney may be offered for admission to advanced standing, in place of study in an approved law school. In all such cases the applicant will be required to pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which he wishes credit. Examinations for advanced standing will not be given to persons not fulfilling the foregoing requirements.

Where study in a law office is offered for admission to advanced standing, an affidavit by the attorney under whom the study was carried on must be presented, in substance as follows:

State of \_\_\_\_\_, } ss.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ County.

\_\_\_\_\_, being duly sworn, says that he is a member of the bar of the State of \_\_\_\_\_ in regular practice and has been such for more than \_\_\_\_\_ years last past. That \_\_\_\_\_ has actually and in good faith pursued a regular course of study of the law in the office of deponent for the period of \_\_\_\_\_ beginning on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 190— and continued until the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 190—.

And deponent further says that the said \_\_\_\_\_ during the aforesaid period pursued the study of the following subjects \_\_\_\_\_ and that he was diligent and attentive in the pursuit of his studies, and that he actually and in good faith devoted the entire time hereinbefore mentioned to the study of the law.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me on this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 190—.

No one will be admitted to the Junior Class who is conditioned in more than one full course or two half-year courses of the First Year. A member of the Junior Class will not be permitted to register for any regular course of the Senior Year except under exceptional circumstances and then only by permission of the Dean.

Students entering the Senior Class must do so at the beginning of the year. No one will be admitted to advanced standing beyond the Junior year except by special vote of the Faculty. No student will be admitted to the Senior Class who is conditioned in any subject of the first year or in more than one full course or two half-year courses of the Junior Year.

#### **SPECIAL STUDENTS.**

Persons over twenty-one years of age who have read law for some time before making application for admission to the School of Law, or who desire to carry out special lines of work and who have not had the preliminary preparation required for admission

as regular students, may be admitted as Special students, for the purpose of pursuing courses for which their preparation fits them.

Such students must satisfy the Dean that they can pursue the work selected with profit to themselves and are required to pass satisfactory examinations in at least seventy-five per cent of the work for which they are registered as a condition of continuing in the Department.

To be admitted to the School of Law to pursue advanced work as special students, applicants will be required to pass examinations in all courses naturally preceding such work in point of time. In all such cases, however, applicants must comply with the requirements as to certificates of study prescribed for persons seeking advanced standing as regular students. Certificates from approved law schools, showing that applicants have pursued such courses and received a passing grade therein, *may* be accepted in lieu of examination.

Every applicant for admission as a special student must either present the three units in English required for admission as a regular student or pass an examination in the same.

## CURRICULUM.

### FIRST YEAR COURSE.

**Contracts.** Four hours a week; first semester.

Formation of the contract; the agreement; express and implied contracts; the form; consideration; parties; consent; legality of the agreement; assignment; proof; construction; discharge by agreement; performance; impossibility of performance; operation of law; breach; remedies on the contract; damages; specific performance; effect of status of party; agency; coverture; insanity.

Text-book: *Lawson on Contracts*, 2nd Ed. Dean LAWSON.

**Criminal Law.** Three hours a week; first semester.

Jurisdiction; the criminal act, complete and incomplete; criminal intent, actual and constructive; insanity; intoxication; duress, and mistake of fact or law; justification; parties in crime; crimes against the person; against property.

Text-book: *Criminal Code of Missouri* and Beale's *Cases on Criminal Law*, 2d Ed. Professor BORDWELL.

**Real Property I.** Two hours a week, first semester; two hours a week, second semester.

Distinction between real and personal property. History and development of the common law of real property. Origin and development of the doctrine of tenure. Estates, seizin and conveyance. Uses and trusts in land. Nature and incidents of ownership in real property. Profits in another's land. Natural rights, easements and servitudes. Covenants as to use of land. Public rights, franchises and rents.

Text-books: *Tiedeman on Real Property*; *Finch's Cases on Real Property*. Professor HILL.



**Torts.** Three hours a week, first and two hours a week, second semester.

Trespass—assault, battery and imprisonment; trespass upon real property; upon personal property; justification and excuse; accident; license; defense of person or property; process. Conversion—destruction and change in nature of chattel; asportation; purchase from wrongful transfer; misfeasance by bailee; demand and refusal. Defamation—libel and slander; words actionable *per se*; causing special damage; justification and excuse; malice. Malicious prosecution—termination of prosecution; want of probable cause; malice; damage; abuse of process. Legal cause. Negligence—standard of care, imputed negligence; contributory negligence. Duties of landowner—owners of animals; extra hazardous occupation. Fraud and deceit—representations; belief and intent; reliance; plaintiff's failure to investigate. Interference with business and social relations. Master and servant.

Text-books: Burdick on *Torts*; Burdick's *Cases on Torts*. Professor HILL.

**Bailments and Carriers.** Two hours a week; second semester.

Origin and history; loan; hire; pledge; innkeepers; common carriers of goods; common carriers of passengers; baggage; telegraph, telephone, etc.; evidence, damages.

Text-book: *Lawson on Bailments*. Dean LAWSON.

**Personal Property.** Two hours a week; second semester.

Characteristics; limitations to ownership; peculiar classes; modes of obtaining title; occupancy; accession, intellectual labor, act of law, act of parties, gift and sale.

Text-book: *Lawson's Cases on Personal Property*. Dean LAWSON.

**Agency.** Three hours a week; second semester.

Capacity of principal and agent; appointment of agent; power of agent to subject principal to liability in contracts; agents' responsibility to strangers; undisclosed principal; reciprocal duties of agent and principal; delegation by agent; termination of agency; ratification.

Text-book: *Wambaugh's Cases on Agency*. Professor BORDWELL.

**Equity I.** Three hours a week; second semester.

Nature of equity jurisdiction; specific performance of contracts; bills for an account; specific reparation and prevention of torts.

Text-book: *Ames' Cases on Equity Jurisdiction*, Vol. I. Professor STREET.

## JUNIOR YEAR COURSE.

**Common Law Pleading.** Three hours a week; first semester.

History and development of the personal actions of debt, detinue, covenant, assumpsit, trespass, case, trover and replevin. Theory of common law pleading and its peculiar features as developed by the

jury trial. Demurrers, general and special; their nature and effect. Pleas: in discharge and in excuse; by way of traverse, general issue, specific traverses and special traverses. Replication *de injuria*. Duplicity. Departure. New assignment. Motions based on the pleadings.

Text-book: Ames' *Cases on Pleading*. Professor HINTON.

**Code Pleading.** Three hours a week; second semester.

The nature and elements of a cause of action; the one form of civil action under the code and its effect on the substantive law and the procedure. Parties to actions; the "real party in interest;" joinder of plaintiffs; joinder of defendants. The complaint; the facts constituting the cause of action; facts distinguished from conclusions of law and evidence; the manner of statement; the prayer for relief; the union of several causes of action in the same complaint. The answer: general and specific denials; "New Matter" in justification or excuse, and in discharge; "Equitable defenses;" union of defenses; counterclaims and setoffs. The reply; by way of denial and of new matter; departure. Demurrers.

Text-book: Hinton's *Cases on Code Pleading*. Professor HINTON.

**Real Property II.** Three hours a week; first and second semesters.

Nature and kinds of property in land. Land as the subject of property. Constituents and incidents of land. Use and profits of land. Use by the general owner in possession. Use by tenants for life, for years, or at will, in possession. Estates and other interests in land. Future estates and interests in land. Kinds of future estates, the characteristics of each and the mode of their creation. Special rules to be observed in creating future estates subject to a condition precedent. Law of persons in relation to land. Acquisition and transfer of interests in land.

Tiedeman on *Real Property*. Finch's *Cases*. Professor HILL.

**Equity II.** Three hours a week; first and second semesters.

First semester: course in equity jurisprudence, based on general treatise. Second semester: origin, extent and limitations of equity jurisdiction; maxims of equity; accident, mistake, fraud, etc.

Text-books: Pomeroy on *Equity*; Scott's *Cases on Equity Jurisdiction*. Professor STREET.

**Bills and Notes.** Two hours a week; first and second semesters.

Formal requisites; negotiability; acceptance; endorsement; rights of holders; presentment, protest and notice; checks.

Text-book: Bunkers' *Cases on Negotiable Instruments*. Professor BORDWELL.

**Sales.** One hour a week; first semester.

Subject-matter of sales of personalty; executory and executed sales; statute of frauds; performance; warranty; lien; stoppage *in transitu*; remedies.

Text-book: Lawson's *Cases on Personal Property*. Dean LAWSON.

**Quasi-Contracts.** One hour a week; first semester.

Nature of obligation; recovery of money paid under mistake and compulsion; parties in default; benefits conferred, with and without request.

Lawson's *Cases on Quasi-Contracts*. Dean LAWSON.

**Suretyship.** Two hours a week; second semester.

The kind of suretyship; effect of the statute of frauds; the surety's defenses arising from original defects in his obligation or subsequent discharge of it; the surety's right to subrogation, indemnity, contribution or exoneration; the creditor's right to surety's securities.

Text-book: Wilson's *Cases on Suretyship*. Professor STREET.

**Elective.** Two hours a week, first and second semester.

### SENIOR YEAR COURSE.

**Evidence.** Three hours a week first and two hours a week second semester.

General nature of evidence; trial by jury; judicial notice; presumptions and burden of proof; demurrers to the evidence; admission and confessions. Leading rules of exclusion; matters likely to mislead; collateral issues; character of the parties. Hearsay, various exceptions to the hearsay rule; reported testimony, dying declarations, pedigree, public documents, ancient documents, book entries, declarations against interest, *res gestae*. Expert and opinion evidence; real evidence, experiments. Writings; proof of execution, contents (best evidence rule). Various rules of substantive law (parol evidence rule). Witnesses: competency, at common law and under modern statutes; privilege; examination; cross-examination and impeachment.

Text-book: Thayer's *Cases on Evidence*. Students are advised to consult *Sixteenth Ed. of Greenleaf on Evidence*. Professor HINTON.

**Constitutional Law.** Two hours a week first and three hours a week second semester.

Power of courts to pass on constitutionality of laws; general relation of the three departments to each other and of the states to the national government; general jurisdiction of the national government; due process of law; equal protection of laws; police power; taxation; eminent domain; commerce power; ex post facto laws, laws impairing obligation of contracts, etc.

Text-book: Thayer's *Cases on Constitutional Law*. Professor BORDWELL.

**Private Corporations.** Two hours a week first and second semesters.

The conception of the corporation; description; and classes; creation; limitations on powers to create; promoters; corporate charter; nature and form of the association; subscriptions, absolute and conditional; organization; members; officers; capital and capital stock; corporate name; mode and extent of existence; corporate death; powers and authority; doctrine of *ultra vires*; corporate torts, crimes and contempt; state control; taxation; state and foreign corporations; relation of the corporation to its promoters, officers, shareholders, creditors

and others; liability of officers and stockholders; priority of creditors.

Text-book: *Wilgus' Cases on Private Corporations*. Professor HILL.

**Extraordinary Legal Remedies.** Two hours a week; first semester.

Mandamus; quo warranto; prohibition; procedendo; certiorari; habeas corpus. Nature and jurisdiction; parties; form; service; return; disobedience of writ and remedies therefor.

Text-book: *Roberts' Cases on Extraordinary Legal Remedies*. Professor BORDWELL.

**Municipal Corporations.** Two hours a week; second semester.

General conception; creation; submission of charter to people; collateral attack on corporate existence; legislative compulsion to enforce payment of debts; legislative control; corporate boundaries; annexation of new territory; division of territory; officers and agents; powers of cities; police power, its scope and limitations; power to incur debts; power to create private and local monopolies; municipal monopolies, *ultra vires* acts; municipal contracts; local assessments; municipal taxation; streets and bridges; liability for negligence; contributory negligence of person injured; ordinances; municipal securities; dissolution.

Text-book: *Smith's Cases on Municipal Corporations* and Abbott, *Cases on Public Corporations*. Professor BORDWELL.

**Partnership.** Three hours a week; first semester.

Creation of the partnership; quasi or nominal partners; partnership property and the partner's interest therein; the separate property of the partner as affected by his partnership relation; the relation of debtor and creditor between a partner and the partnership; the relation of debtor and creditor between two firms having a common member; actions between a partner and one or more of his co-partners; power of the partner to act in behalf of the partnership; dissolution.

Text-books: *Mechem's Cases on Partnership*; *Mechem's Elements*. Professor STREET.

**Common Law Actions.** One hour a week, second semester.

The history of remedial law and account of the common law system of actions. This course is designed to supplement the course in common-law pleading and to familiarize the student with the principles underlying the various remedies. The subject will be taught from lectures based on *Street's Foundations of Legal Liability*, Vol. III.

Professor STREET.

**Wills and Administration of Estates.** Two hours a week; second semester.

Testamentary capacity; undue influence; fraud; making, execution, publication and attestation; revocation and re-publication; revival; probate and administration; rights, duties and powers of executors and administrators.

Text-books: *Gray's Cases on Property*, vol. IV; *Borland on Wills*, *Statutes of Missouri*. Professor STREET.

**Practice Court.** Three hours a week attendance; one hour a week credit, first and second semester.

Preliminary practice in drawing pleadings, motions, etc.; commencement of actions; issuance and service of process; constructive



service; issues of law on demurrers to the pleading; issues of law on demurrers to the evidence; trial of issues of fact; declarations of law and instructions; verdict and judgment; motions for new trial and in arrest of judgment; exceptions; writs of error and appeal.

Text-book: *Missouri Code of Civil Procedure*. Professor HINTON.

Elective. Two hours a week. First and Second Semester.

### ELECTIVES.

**Criminal Procedure.** One hour a week; first semester.

Arrest; preliminary examination and bail; the criminal charge; indictments and informations, their sufficiency in form and substance; demurrers and motions to quash; arraignment and pleas; jeopardy; trial, functions of the court and jury; judgment and sentence.

Text-book: *Criminal Code of Missouri and Cases*. Professor HINTON.

Omitted in 1910-11.

**Equity Pleading.** Two hours a week; second semester.

Parties to the bill; necessary parties; proper parties; improper parties. Form and requisites of the bill; statement of the grounds for relief; anticipating defenses; foundation for discovery; prayer. Demurrers. Pleas; pure, mixed, negative. Answer; as a pleading; furnishing discovery. Replication. Cross bills.

Professor STREET.

Omitted in 1909-10.

**Domestic Relations.** Two hours a week; second semester.

Parent and child; custody, support, property, earnings, emancipation, actions for damages to parental right in child; liability for torts of child. Husband and wife; rights and disabilities at common law; wife's separate estate in equity; rights and liabilities under modern statutes.

Text-book: *Smith's Cases on the Law of Persons*. Professor HINTON.

Omitted in 1910-11.

**Insurance.** One hour a week; first semester.

Fire; marine; life; mutual benefit; accident and fidelity and guaranty insurance; formation, construction and terms of contract; standard policies; warranties and representations; waiver, estoppel; insurance agents; subrogation.

Lectures and Cases. Omitted in 1910-11. Dean LAWSON.

**Public International Law.** One hour a week; second semester.

Sources of international law; sovereign states; territorial property and jurisdiction, territorial waters; high seas; diplomatic agents; treaties; citizenship; effect of war on land and sea; neutrality; blockade; laws of war.

Lectures. Omitted in 1909-10. Dean LAWSON.

**Equity III.** Two hours a week; first semester.

Trusts, nature and requisites; nature of *cestui que* trust's interest; transfer of trust property; extinguishment of trust; duties of trustee.

Text-book: Ames' *Cases on Trusts*. Professor STREET.

Omitted in 1909-10.

**Jurisdiction of Federal Courts.** One hour a week; second semester.

Assigned Cases. Omitted in 1909-10. Professor BORDWELL.

**Conflict of Laws.** Two hours a week; first semester.

Omitted in 1909-10.

Beale's *Cases on Conflict of Laws*, 2nd Ed. Professor HINTON.

**Conveyancing.** Two hours a week; first semester.

Principal forms of conveyances of land *inter vivos*, Statutory forms; conveyances of absolute and conditional interests; essential elements of the deed; description of property granted; estates created in fee, for life, leaseholds; conveyances of incorporeal hereditaments; covenants, expressed and implied, real and personal. Execution of deeds. Conveyances by estoppel and dedication.

Omitted in 1910-11.

Professor HILL.

**Mortgages.** Two hours a week; second semester.

Origin and development of the mortgage, real and personal; essential elements of the mortgage, legal and equitable and of deeds of trust in the nature of mortgages; statutory changes; rights and liabilities arising out of the mortgage relation, at law and in equity; extension, assignment and discharge of mortgages.

Omitted in 1909-10.

Text-book: Wyman, *Cases on Mortgages*. Professor HILL.

**Mining Law.** One hour a week; second semester.

Text-book: White on *Mining Law*.

Omitted in 1910-11.

Professor BORDWELL.

The following courses in the College of Arts and Science may be selected as elective for the degree of Bachelor of Laws:

Political Science and Public Law, 4. Comparative Constitutional Law.

Political Science and Public Law, 5. Comparative Administration.

Political Science and Public Law, 7b. The Law of Taxation.

Political Science and Public Law, 8a. The Government of Missouri.

History, 18. English Constitutional and Legal History.

History, 19a. American Colonial Institutions.

## PRACTICE COURT.

Frequently an objection is urged to law school training that the student comes to the Bar with only theoretical knowledge of the court procedure, and hence poorly equipped to manage a client's case.



To supply so far as possible, the actual working knowledge, which in former times the student acquired in the office and the court room, a Practice Court has been established under the charge of the Professor of Pleading and Practice. The student is given practice in drawing pleadings, beginning his action by process or publication, and pleading to an issue. Issues of law are raised by motions and demurrers to the pleadings and by demurrers to the evidence or requests for peremptory instructions. Issues of fact are tried on depositions or printed records from actual cases, and the students are required to draw declarations of law or instructions applicable to the facts disclosed. Exceptions are noted, bills of exceptions allowed and the regular appellate procedure observed in perfecting appeals to the Practice Court of Appeals.

#### ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

By the recent act of the Legislature, admission to the bar of Missouri is vested in the Supreme Court of the State and all candidates are required to pass an examination before a Board of Law Examiners appointed by the court. The subjects upon which the examination is based are those included in the curriculum of this Law School. Two examinations a year are held at Jefferson City—one on the Third Monday in May, immediately after the close of the session's work in the School of Law. Jefferson City being only 30 miles from Columbia, this examination is very convenient for members of the Senior Class.

Graduates of the Law School, who have passed the State Bar Examination are admitted to practice in the United States District and Circuit Courts in this State on motion at a special session of the Federal Courts held in Columbia on Commencement Day.

#### REQUIREMENTS FOR DEGREE.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL. B.) is conferred upon all regular students who have satisfactorily completed the prescribed work of the course. This course requires three years for its completion, and no student is allowed to graduate except after three years of actual residence unless in case of admission to advanced standing.

#### HONORS AND PRIZES.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws, *cum laude*, is conferred upon graduates who have shown special excellence in their work.

The honor of Valedictorian of the graduating class is awarded to the graduate who has attained the highest grades during this course.

*Rollins Scholarship*—This scholarship amounting annually to the sum of Fifty Dollars, is provided for in the endowment of Hon. James S. Rollins and is awarded annually by the Law Faculty to a student of the Junior class, according to the terms of the donation as set forth in the general catalogue of the University.

*Karnes Prize*—Hon. J. V. C. Karnes, of Kansas City, Mo., has provided an annual prize of Fifty Dollars to be awarded each year by the Law Faculty to a student of the Senior or Junior Classes who shall offer the best thesis upon some subject within the domain of Legal Ethics.

*Edward Thompson Company Prize*—The Edward Thompson Company, of Northport, L. I., has for a number of years provided the School annually with a set of its "American and English Encyclopedia of Law, 2d Edition." These 32 volumes valued at \$240 are awarded to the candidate for the degree of LL. B., who presents the best thesis upon a subject assigned by the Faculty.

*American Law Book Company Prize*—The American Law Book Company of New York City, has provided the School with a set of its "Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure," up to date (now 30 volumes) which is awarded to that member of the Senior Class who, in the judgment of the Law Faculty, has made the best all round progress during his Senior year. Two years residence as a student in the Department is required of candidates for this prize.

### COMBINED COURSE IN ARTS AND LAW.

Seniors in the College of Arts and Science may elect, as part of the requirements for graduation, courses from the first year's work in the School of Law to an amount not exceeding twenty-two hours. Under special circumstances this privilege may be extended to Juniors with the consent of the Deans of the College and the School of Law. A combined course of this character will enable a student to obtain the degrees of A. B. and LL. B. in six years.

### UNIVERSITY SOCIETIES.

Students in the School of Law are eligible to membership in a number of the literary and debating societies of the University. The "Bliss Lyceum" includes only law students in its membership.

Law students are entitled to all the privileges of other University students. They have the use of the General University Library, the Library of the State Historical Society, the Gymnasium and athletic instruction, the athletic fields and the golf links.

**DORMITORIES FOR MEN.**

The two Dormitories for men, Benton Hall and Lathrop Hall, lodge 135 students and meals can be furnished by the University Boarding Club, which is established in the Dormitories, to about 400.

The average cost of table board in the University Boarding Club has not exceeded \$1.50 per week. The cost of room rent, board, lights and laundry to a student living in a dormitory is from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per week.

Applications for rooms should be made at an early date to the Secretary of the University, Mr. J. G. Babb.

**FEES AND EXPENSES.**

No tuition fee to residents of Missouri is charged in any College or School of the University. A tuition fee of ten dollars a semester or twenty dollars a year, is charged to non-residents. An annual library fee of ten dollars is required of all students, both regular and special, resident and non-resident, admitted to the School of Law. Appointees to cadetships and academic students receiving instruction in the School of Law are not exempt from the payment of the above library fee.

The other expenses of a student, for the University year, board and lodging, text-books, etc., are from \$175 to \$350 a year.

For further information concerning the School of Law, address John D. Lawson, Dean of the School of Law, Columbia, Missouri.

# REGISTER OF STUDENTS

1909—1910

## SENIOR CLASS

Walter Elijah Bailey .....	Carthage .....	Jasper
George Derry Brownfield .....	Pilot Grove .....	Cooper
George Brown Calvin .....	Kansas City .....	Jackson
Erwin Werner Clausen .....	Columbia .....	Boone
Alton Bruce Cleaveland .....	Breckenridge .....	Caldwell
Redmond Selecman Cole, A. B. U. of M. ....	Columbia .....	Boone
Henry R. Conkey .....	Kansas City .....	Jackson
Benjamin Earl Cowherd .....	Santa Fe .....	Monroe
Walter Morris Dinwiddie .....	Columbia .....	Boone
Thomas Felix Donaldson .....	Kennett .....	Dunklin
Samuel Raymond Freet .....	Columbia .....	Boone
William Wallace Fry, Jr. ....	Mexico .....	Audrain
Wilber James Gibson .....	Grant City .....	Worth
Leslie Carlisle Green .....	St. Louis .....	
William Percival Harrison .....	Duluth, Minn. ....	
Hubert Marcellus Harvey .....	Columbia .....	Boone
Dimmit Heard Hoffman, A. B. U. of M. ....	Sedalia .....	Pettis
Jesse Franklin Hogan, A. B. U. of M. ....	Maryville .....	Nodaway
William Rufus Hornbuckle .....	Kansas City .....	Jackson
Franklin Clinton Howell, A. B. Knox C. ....	Ulman .....	Miller
Chester Hunker ..	Roanoke .....	Randolph
Don Martin Hunt .....	Oregon .....	Holt
Hal Boz Hunt .....	Rockport .....	Atchison
Harry Gillam Hunt, A. B. U. of Ark. ....	Walnut Ridge, Ark. ....	
William F. Jackson .....	Ft. Scott, Kan. ....	
Thomas Robert Johnson .....	Earl .....	Callaway
Ernest William Jones .....	El Paso, Texas .....	
Sutton Reid Layton .....	Winona .....	Shannon
Harold Thomas Lincoln .....	Springfield .....	Greene
Robert Gideon Lyda .....	Columbia .....	Boone
James Dwight MaGee .....	Louisiana .....	Pike
Henry Allen Mansur .....	Chillicothe .....	Livingston
Thomas Richard Moore .....	Ozark .....	Christian
William Thomas Myers .....	Shelbina .....	Shelby
John Wesley McClure, Jr. ....	Hughesville .....	Pettis
Allen Laws Oliver, A. B. U. of M. ....	Cape Girardeau .....	Cape Girardeau
John Edmond Plummer .....	Breckenridge .....	Caldwell
Edward Winslow Porter .....	Lathrop .....	Clinton
Lakeman Moss Price .....	Columbia .....	Boone
Marshall Ashby Pyles, B. S. Ky. Wes. C. ....	Pence Springs, W. Va. ....	
James Key Saunders .....	Pierce City .....	Lawrence
Harry Edward Shepherd .....	Seneca .....	Newton
George Howard Simpson .....	Wahoo, Neb. ....	
Charles Jacob Sloop, A. B. U. of M. ....	Queen City .....	Schuyler
Virgil Smith .....	Carrollton .....	Carroll
George Simpson Starrett .....	St. Joseph .....	Buchanan
Leonard Waddell .....	Kansas City .....	Jackson
Edward Elias Williams .....	Maryville .....	Nodaway
John Everett Williams .....	Muskogee, Okla. ....	

William Francis Woodruff, A. B. U. M.	Warrensburg	Johnson
William Adam Wright	Craig	Holt
William Walton Wright	Appleton City	St. Clair
Virgil Yates	Gallatin	Davies

## JUNIOR CLASS

Paul John Arnold	Kansas City	Jackson
Clarence Alexander Ambrister	Norman, Okla.	
Aaron Guy Axline	Nevada	Vernon
Abe Stephen Bleish	McFall	Gentry
Gustavus H. Boehm	Hermann	Gasconade
Warren M. Boles	Versailles	Morgan
Bower Broadbuss	Kansas City	Jackson
Everett Lyman Burge	Kansas City	Jackson
Otis Mason Burch	Hopkins	Nodaway
William D. Bush, Jr.	Marshall	Saline
John Monroe Chamberlin, B. S., Southwest Col.	Polk	Polk
Charles Alfred Clifford	College Mound	Macon
Malcolm Walker Cooper	Bloomfield	Stoddard
Norman Alphas Cox	Joplin	Jasper
Herley Smith Dailey	Brunswick	Chariton
Shannon Clay Douglass	Kansas City	Jackson
Patrick Joseph Doyle	St. Louis	
Charles W. Evans	Manes	Wright
Henry E. Elliott, Jr.	Whiteside	Lincoln
Howard Flagg	Louisiana	Pike
Otto Easman Ford	Manson, Iowa	
Allen Bristol Glenn	Harrisonville	Cass
William P. Hall	Liberty	Clay
William Horner Harper	Bertrand	Mississippi
Karl Hirsh	Chillicothe	Livingston
Delbert Trigg Hulse, A. B. Baker U.	Oak Grove	Jackson
Clarence Ransome Innis	St. Joseph	Buchanan
Edgar Ambrose Jarman	Unionville	Putnam
Robert William Jones, A. B. U. of M.	Columbia	Boone
Francis Millington Kinder, B. Pd. Cape Girardeau	Buchanan	Bollinger
Edward Klein	St. Louis	
Jacob Kalina	Columbia	Boone
Andrew Henry Kiskaddon	Clayton	St. Louis
Milton Phil Knighton	Hannibal	Marion
James Fillmore Macbeth	St. Louis	
Oliver John Miller	St. Louis	
Donald C. McVay	Trenton	Grundy
Ralph Samuel Newcomer	St. Joseph	Buchanan
Merrill Edward Otis	Columbia	Boone
Arthur E. Pearson, B. S. South N.	Mangum, Okla.	
Ross Jack Ream	Kansas City	Jackson
Albert Gilmore Reese	New Cambria	Macon
Carl Lindner Ristine	Joplin	Jasper
James William Roberts	Savannah	Andrew
James Sidney Rollins	Columbia	Boone



William Fred Schulte .....	Washington .....	Franklin
George Blaine Schwabe .....	Columbia .....	Boone
Richard Alfred Smith, A. B. Cornell C..	Atlantic, Iowa .....	
Louis Virgil Stigall, A. B. Wm. Jewell..	Stewartsville .....	DeKalb
James Stephen Summers .....	Sharon, Pa. ....	
Charles Hardin Talbot .....	Denver, Colo. ....	
Doctor Franklin Warren, Jr. ....	Trenton .....	Grundy
Harry Gray Weaver .....	New London .....	Ralls
Oliver Dugan Williams .....	Columbia .....	Boone
Charles W. Wortman .....	Cecil, Ohio .....	
Pete Heming Young .....	Savannah .....	Andrew

## FIRST YEAR CLASS

Orin Jennings Adams .....	Kingston .....	Caldwell
Wesley Edward Alderman .....	Columbia .....	Boone
George Aubrey Alexander .....	Lancaster .....	Schuyler
Preston Carter Alexander .....	Gallatin .....	Daviess
Raymond Hooper Alexander .....	Lee's Summit .....	Jackson
Don L. Anchors .....	Tulsa, Okla. ....	
Richard Norton Appling .....	Montgomery City	Montgomery
Ara Russell Ash, A. B. Wm. Jewell C..	Madison .....	Monroe
Lee Davis Ash .....	Madison .....	Monroe
Daniel O. Bayless .....	Columbia .....	Boone
Harry N. Blakeslee .....	Savannah .....	Andrew
Alvin Wolcott Blees .....	Macon .....	Macon
Frederick James Blees .....	Macon .....	Macon
Marvin Edward Boisseau .....	Holden .....	Johnson
Will Campbell Bowling .....	Columbia .....	Boone
William Judson Brodie .....	Van Buren, Ark. ....	
Joseph O'Hara Carson .....	Troy .....	Lincoln
Thomas Charles Clark .....	Tipton .....	Moniteau
Elmer E. Collins .....	Greenfield .....	Dade
Walter Douglas Condie .....	Ferguson .....	St. Louis
John Toliver Craig .....	Columbia .....	Boone
Joe Crider, Jr. ....	Maitland .....	Holt
Irlee Thomas Curry .....	Ava .....	Douglas
William Gordon Curry .....	Kansas City .....	Jackson
Newton Dale ..	Weston .....	Platte
Emanuel Vivian Davis .....	Burlington Jct. ....	Nodaway
Charles Edward Dawson .....	Knobnoster .....	Johnson
Charlie Wallis Dickey, A. B. Drury C..	Marshfield .....	Webster
Paul Henry Ditzen, Ph. B. Central Wes.		

C. . .	Warrenton .....	Warren
James Marvin Doyle .....	Neeley's L'd'g Cape Girardeau	
Joseph Duncan, Jr. ....	Osborn .....	Clinton
John Jolly Ellis .....	La Belle .....	Lewis
Herman Isaac Enos .....	St. Louis .....	
Joseph Lester Enos .....	St. Louis .....	
James Robert Estill .....	Sedalia .....	Pettis
Henry North Eversole .....	Caledonia .....	Washington
Samuel Nathaniel Erwin .....	Houston .....	Texas
Harry Joel Fair .....	Trenton .....	Grundy
Henry Clark Farrell .....	Bowling Green .....	Pike



John McCargo Fountain, Jr. ....	Centralia .....	Boone
Malcolm Isaac Frank. ....	Bowling Green .....	Pike
Guy Carleton Gibbs .....	Versailles .....	Morgan
Cary A. E. B. I. Griffin .....	Kansas City .....	Jackson
Charles Orsamus Green .....	Brookfield .....	Linn
William E. Gunby .....	Braymer .....	Caldwell
John A. Hadaller .....	Sigel, Ill. ....	
Osmund Haenssler .....	St. Charles .....	St. Charles
Ernest Adolph Halter .....	Flucom .....	Jefferson
John Harold Hannah .....	Moberly .....	Randolph
Oliver Channing Hathway .....	St. Joseph .....	Buchanan
Albert Howard Haynes .....	Marshfield .....	Webster
Paul Dysart Higbee .....	Kirksville .....	Adair
Johnson Davis Hill .....	El Dorado Springs ....	Cedar
Elmer Allen Holt .....	Maryville .....	Nodaway
James Franklin Hudson .....	Columbia .....	Boone
William Hatton Hulett .....	Columbia .....	Boone
Arthur Moll Idler .....	St. Louis .....	
Donald Wainwright Johnson .....	Kansas City .....	Jackson
Wayman Crow Joplin .....	Kirkwood .....	St. Louis
Arthur Delmont Kelso .....	Joplin .....	Jasper
William Bearford Kirtley .....	Columbia .....	Boone
Herbert A. Krog .....	Washington .....	Franklin
Daniel Webster Boone Kurtz, M. D. U. of M. . . . .	Columbia .....	Boone
William Robby Lennox .....	Sikeston .....	Scott
William Helm Logan .....	Hannibal .....	Marion
Guy E. Meter .....	Columbia .....	Boone
Charles Augustus Miller .....	Hays City, Kan. ....	
Ralph H. Missman .....	Columbia .....	Boone
Robert Hatfield Mitchell .....	Denver, Colo. ....	
Aubria Harold Moles .....	Clarksburg .....	Moniteau
Dudley Cannon Monk .....	Tishomingo, Okla. . .	
Jerome Earle Moore .....	Columbia .....	Boone
Samuel Roy Morrow .....	Carthage .....	Jasper
James Wesley Murphy .....	St. Louis .....	
James Albert McCollum .....	Seligman .....	Barry
Albert Weede McCollough .....	Tarkio .....	Atchison
William Wesley McElvain .....	Caruthersville .....	Pemiscot
Clarence A. McKee .....	Indiana, Penn. ....	
James Herbert McKinney .....	New Boston .....	Linn
Clyde McLemore .....	Greenfield .....	Dade
Albert Guy Noel .....	Webb City .....	Jasper
Eugene Francis O'Byrne .....	Springfield .....	Greene
Stephen K. Owen .....	St. Joseph .....	Buchanan
Lester Gardner Palmer .....	Denver, Colo. ....	
Edwin Wilhite Patterson .....	Kansas City .....	Jackson
Russell Johnson Pirkey .....	Louisville, Ky. ....	
Thomas Robert Powell .....	Washington, D. C. ....	
C. R. MacEvella Prouty .....	St. Louis .....	
John Wood Read, Jr. ....	Columbia .....	Boone
James Foote Rogers .....	Sedalia .....	Pettis
Frank Bingham Rollins .....	Columbia .....	Boone
Lucius Garland Ross .....	Versailles .....	Morgan
William Howard Saunders .....	St. Joseph .....	Buchanan

John Gilbert Rouner .....	Edina .....	Knox
Peyre Ferry Sapp .....	Galena, Kan. ....	
Albert Lawrence Schweitzer .....	St. Louis .....	
Frank Montgomery See .....	Columbia .....	Boone
Henry Garner Sebastian .....	Columbia .....	Boone
Hall Shackelford ..	Jefferson City .....	Cole
Henry E. Sheppard .....	Rich Hill .....	Bates
Daniel Warren Sherman .....	Lexington .....	Lafayette
Melvorn Wade Sigler .....	Bethany .....	Harrison
Bernard Daniel Simon .....	St. Louis .....	
Joseph Bowen Slack .....	Chillicothe .....	Livingston
George Smith ..	Malden .....	Dunklin
J. Herbert Smith .....	Smithton, W. Va. ....	
Paul Charles Stader .....	Newtonia .....	Newton
Rollin Edward Talbert .....	Cassville .....	Barry
Kenneth Westmoreland Tapp .....	Kansas City .....	Jackson
Morgan C. Taylor .....	Carthage .....	Jasper
Scott Reynolds Timmons .....	Columbia .....	Boone
Ernest Moss Tipton .....	Columbia .....	Boone
Harold James Trowbridge .....	St. Louis .....	
Robert Edward Tweedie .....	Wiley, Colo. ....	
Daniel Edison Van Fossen .....	Humphreys .....	Sullivan
Ozbert Worthington Watkins .....	St. Joseph .....	Buchanan
Will Waddell Watkins .....	St. Joseph .....	Buchanan
Lewis Albert Wetzel .....	Greenfield .....	Dade
Frank A. Wilkerson .....	Kansas City .....	Jackson
Joseph Raymond Wine .....	Townsend, Mont. ....	
Orville Zimmerman .....	Glen Allen .....	Bollinger

### SPECIAL STUDENTS

Emil Richard Albert .....	Pierce City .....	Lawrence
David Russell Ball .....	Montgomery City .....	Montgomery
Francis Abel Benham .....	Columbia .....	Boone
Donald Russell Bonfoey .....	Unionville .....	Putnam
Frederick William Brand .....	St. Louis .....	
Sidney Harold Burks .....	Columbia .....	Boone
Carl Bertram Canaday .....	Blythdale .....	Harrison
Benjamin Harrison Chaffin .....	Missoula, Mont. ....	
David Andrew Cripps .....	Harris, Kan. ....	
Ellis E. Cook .....	Maryville .....	Nodaway
Edgar Irvin Crockett .....	Columbia .....	Boone
Fred Henshaw Crone .....	Tipton .....	Moniteau
Carlton P. Davenport .....	Colerain, Mass. ....	
Dean Davis ..	Coatsville .....	Schuyler
Murray Davis ..	Kansas City .....	Jackson
Henry Newton Ess, Jr. ....	Kansas City .....	Jackson
George Cleve Fitzwater .....	Pattonville .....	St. Louis
Quincy Enoch Grable .....	Agency .....	Buchanan
Howard Llewellyn Honan .....	Blanchard, Iowa .....	
William Edward Hunt .....	Mt. Vernon .....	Lawrence
Isaac Newton Jett .....	Columbia .....	Boone
Harold Earle Klein .....	Jefferson City .....	Cole
Virgil Everette David Landon .....	Marshall .....	Saline
David Hughes Leitch .....	St. Louis .....	
Fred Poe Lieuallen .....	Princeton .....	Mercer

Waldo Clarence Mayfield .....	Lebanon .....	Laclede
John F. Miller .....	Cardwell .....	Dunklin
J. Roy Miller .....	Aurora .....	Lawrence
Burke C. Monroe .....	Quincy, Ill. ....	
Neal Edwin Monroe .....	Quincy, Ill. ....	
Guy Victor McNallie .....	Sarcoxie .....	Jasper
Henry Elliott Perkins .....	Plattsburg .....	Clinton
Henry William Picher .....	Joplin .....	Jasper
Paul Dorsey Porter .....	Joplin .....	Jasper
James William Roberts .....	Savannah .....	Andrew
Hollis Wood Sapp .....	Ashland .....	Boone
Charles William Shelton .....	Macon .....	Macon
Paul Rawson Schmidt .....	Jefferson City .....	Cole
Charles Harris Sherrick .....	Loraine, Ill. ....	
Joseph Robinson Somerville .....	Columbia .....	Boone
Tony Spurlock .....	Versailles .....	Morgan
Gustav William Stegen .....	Marthasville .....	Warren
Robert Cooper Stone .....	Kansas City .....	Jackson
Harry E. Walmer .....	Merriam, Kan. ....	

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# THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI BULLETIN

GENERAL SERIES

VOLUME 12 NUMBER 4

ANNOUNCEMENT  
OF THE  
SCHOOL OF LAW



UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI  
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI  
April, 1911



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April, 1911



## UNIVERSITY CALENDAR AT COLUMBIA.

### SUMMER SESSION.

1911--June 9, Friday.....	Registration, Summer Session
June 10, Saturday.....	Organization of Classes
August 9, Wednesday.....	Lectures Close
August 10, Thursday } .....	Examinations
August 11, Friday }	

#### First Semester.

September 18, 19, 20..	Entrance Examinations and Registration
September 21, Thursday, at 8 a. m.	
	Class Work in all Divisions Begins
September 21, Thursday, at 10 a. m. ....	Opening Convocation.
November 30, Thursday, Thanksgiving Day.....	Holiday
December 12, Tuesday.....	Semi-Annual Meeting of Curators
December 22, Friday, at 12 m., to }	Christmas Holidays
1912--January 3, Wednesday, at 9 a. m. }	
January 27, Saturday, to	
February 3, Saturday.....	Mid-Year Examinations

#### Second Semester.

January 31, February 1, 2, Wednesday, Thursday	
and Friday.....	Entrance Examinations
February 2, 3, 5, 6, Friday, Saturday, Monday	
and Tuesday.....	Registration, Second Semester
February 7, Wednesday, at 8 a. m.	
	Class Work in all Divisions Begins
February 8, Thursday, at 10 a. m. ....	Opening Convocation
February 22, Thursday, Washington's Birthday.....	Holiday
April 4, Thursday.....	Quarterly Meeting of Curators
April 4, Thursday, at 4 p. m., to April 9,	
Tuesday, at 9 a. m.....	Easter Holidays
June 1, Saturday, to June 8, Saturday.....	Final Examinations
June 8, Saturday.....	Stephens Medal Contest
June 9, Sunday.....	Baccalaureate Sermon
June 10, Monday.....	Class Day
June 10, 11, 12, Monday, Tuesday and	
Wednesday.....	Entrance Examinations
June 11, Tuesday.....	Class Re-union Day
June 12, Wednesday.....	Alumni Day
June 13, Thursday.....	Annual Meeting of Curators
June 13, Thursday.....	Commencement Day

## THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

The University of Missouri was located at Columbia, Missouri, in 1839, and instruction in Academic work was begun in 1841. In the course of its development the institution has found itself called upon to organize several departments of instruction and administration in response to the needs of the several vocations followed by the citizens of the State.

The present organization, with two colleges (Arts and Science, and Agriculture) and schools for professional and graduate work, was adopted May 31, 1909. The separate divisions, each of which was in some form differentiated from the rest of the institution in the year indicated, are as follows:

- I. College of Arts and Science (1839).
- II. School of Education (1867).
- III. College of Agriculture (1870).
- IV. School of Mines and Metallurgy at Rolla (1870).
- V. School of Law (1872).
- VI. School of Medicine (1873).
- VII. School of Engineering (1877).
- VIII. Graduate School (1896).
- IX. School of Journalism (1906).

In addition, special emphasis is given particular lines of work by the establishment and operation of special minor divisions, the chief of which are the Extension Division, the Agricultural Experiment Station, the Engineering Experiment Station, and the Military Department. All of these divisions are located at Columbia with the exception of the School of Mines and Metallurgy, which is situated at Rolla.

Columbia, a town of about 10,000 inhabitants, is situated near the center of the State, half way between St. Louis and Kansas City. It is reached from the east, north, and west by the Wabash Railroad, and connecting lines. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad affords a direct route to Columbia to persons living on that line, and to those living on the Missouri Pacific, St. Louis and San Francisco, and other southern railroads.

The surrounding region is elevated, well drained and diversified. The University grounds comprise over seven hundred acres of undulating land in the southern part of the town and its outskirts. The main divisions of the grounds are the Quadrangle of thirty-two acres, the Horticultural grounds of thirty acres, the Physical Education grounds, and the Experiment Farm of 648 acres.

The University has the following buildings at Columbia: Academic Hall, Laws Observatory, separate buildings for Chemistry, Zoology and Geology; Engineering and Mechanic Arts; Law; three power houses; Medical Laboratory Building, Parker Memorial Hospital including the Busch Clinic, and an Animal Building; Agricultural Building, Horticultural Building and Green Houses, Live-Stock Judging, Dairy, Farm Machinery, and Veterinary Buildings, and the Agricultural Farm Barns and Buildings; Switzler Hall (Journalism); the President's House, and the dwelling of the Dean of the College of Agriculture; Benton and Lathrop Halls (dormitories for men), Read Hall (dormitory for women), and the Gymnasium (for men). The women's Gymnasium is housed in Academic Hall, and the practice schools of the School of Education in an old dwelling belonging to the University and in a good building, originally erected for an academy.

## THE SCHOOL OF LAW.

### Faculty and Lecturers.

ALBERT ROSS HILL, A. B., Ph. D., LL. D.,

*President of the University.*

JOHN DAVISON LAWSON, LL. D.,

*Professor of Contract and International Law, and Dean of the Faculty.*

EDWARD WILCOX HINTON, LL. B.,

*Professor of Pleading, Practice and Evidence.*

ISIDOR LOEB, B. S., LL. B., Ph. D.,

*Professor of Constitutional Law.*

MANLEY OTTMER HUDSON, A. B., A. M., LL. B.,

*Assistant Professor of Law.*

JAMES PATTERSON McBAINE, LL. B.,

*Assistant Professor of Law.*

GROVER C. HOSFORD, LL. B.,

*Instructor in Law.*

JOHN F. PHILLIPS, ex-United States District Judge, Kansas City,

*Non-resident Lecturer on Federal Procedure.*

\*—————,

*Non-resident Lecturer on Patents and Trade-marks.*

\*—————,

*Non-resident Lecturer on Bankruptcy.*

ROBERT FRANKLIN WALKER, M. S., St. Louis,

*Non-resident Lecturer on Public Service Corporations.*

GEORGE ROBERTSON, Mexico,

*Non-resident Lecturer on Municipal Corporations.*

FRANK L. SCHOFIELD, A. M., U. S. Master in Chancery, Hannibal,

*Non-resident Lecturer on Equity Procedure.*

SELDEN P. SPENCER, LL. B., Ph. D., Ex-Judge Circuit Court,  
St. Louis,

*Non-resident Lecturer on Private Corporations.*

EDWARD J. WHITE, LL. B., Aurora,

*Non-resident Lecturer on Mining Law.*

WILLIAM M. WILLIAMS, Ex-Judge Supreme Court, Boonville,

*Non-resident Lecturer on Constitutional Law.*

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\*To be appointed.

## OBJECT.

It is the aim of the School of Law to give its students a thorough and practical training in the Law so as to fit them for practice, and to extend to those who do not propose to engage in active practice but desire only to pursue some single branch of law, such assistance as they may need. The method of instruction is by the study and discussion of reported cases, the original depositories of the principles of law and equity; by the study of leading textbooks; and by lectures. In all cases the specific method employed is left to the professor in charge of the subject. Daily recitations with constant colloquy and quizzing give the student the practice needed to enable him to express his ideas. At the middle and end of each year examinations are given, designed to test the student's ability to apply his knowledge to given facts. Every attempt is made to graduate men who shall not only be able to enter into the practice of law but who have also gained a well-defined and systematic theory of law as a science. In addition to other courses regularly given by the resident faculty, lecture courses are given each year by eminent specialists in the profession, both at the Bar and on the Bench.

## THE LAW BUILDING.

Since 1893, the School of Law has had the exclusive occupancy of a building specially built for its needs. The Law Building, a large two-story structure, is built of pressed brick, with solid brick partitions and is practically fire-proof. Recently extensive alterations and additions have been made to it. It now contains five library-rooms, opening into each other, three lecture rooms, five offices for resident professors, a large smoking-room and cloakroom, and a practice courtroom completely equipped with all the furniture and books of an actual courtroom.

The collection of portraits of judges and lawyers of England and America has received some notable additions during the past year.

## THE LAW AND OTHER LIBRARIES.

The Law Library, consisting of nearly 15,000 volumes, is housed in the Law Building. From a small beginning ten years ago the library is now fairly adequate to the study of law in all its branches and, through appropriations made by the Legislature, and the income from library fees, will soon be well equipped.

The Law Library is open for consultation and study to the students from 8:00 to 12:30 and from 2:00 to 5:00 during the day; and



from 7:00 to 9:00 in the evening. Students are permitted to take to their rooms, for a limited time, books not strictly of a reference character.

The General Library of the University contains some 50,000 volumes and is open to all students of the University.

The library and reading-room of the Missouri State Historical Society is located in Academic Hall. It contains about 23,000 entries and is open for consultation to all students of the University.

## ADMISSION TO SCHOOL OF LAW.

### Requirements for Admission.

The School of Law is open to men and women of eighteen years of age who satisfy the University requirements.

*Beginning with the session of 1911 sixty hours in the College of Arts and Science of the University or its equivalent in some other University or approved college will be required for entrance to the Law School as a regular student. Where a student lacks a small part of the work required for entrance he may be admitted on condition, but such condition must be removed within one year.*

Information regarding admission can be obtained by addressing Committee on Entrance, University, Columbia, Mo.

### Acceptance of Grades in Lieu of Examination.

Students who do not hold certificates of graduation from an accredited School (see below) may present their grades in any subject, but the acceptance of these grades in place of an examination rests wholly in the judgment of the Committee on Entrance. In the case of students from other States than Missouri, such grades should also be presented to the Committee on Entrance which is authorized to accept or reject them.

Students who wish to present grades in lieu of examination in any subject should have them certified to by the proper official of the school in which the grades were made. Diplomas of graduation from schools are not sufficient for entrance. A certificate of the work done and grades made in each subject should be presented.

### Admission from Colleges and Accredited Schools.

Students from the colleges and universities comprising the Missouri College Union and of other reputable colleges and universities are admitted on presentation of certificates showing sufficient credits for admission. These certificates should be filled out and sent to the Committee on Entrance at any time *not later* than the first day of the



entrance examinations in September. It is desirable that the certificate be sent in advance in order that possible errors may be detected and the student notified accordingly.

### THREE YEAR COURSE.

The course of instruction in Law extends through three years of nine months each. There are three classes, the First Year Class; the Junior Class and the Senior Class. Lectures and recitations are held on five days in the week. In the First Year Class fourteen hours of class recitations a week are required in the first semester and fifteen in the second; and in the Junior and Senior Classes, fifteen hours a week.

#### Admission to First Year Class.

Students entering the First Year Class at the beginning of the term are not required to pass any examination in Law.

A member of the First Year Class will not be permitted to register for any regular course of the Junior or Senior years except under exceptional circumstances and then only by permission of the Dean.

#### Admission to Advanced Standing.

To be admitted to advanced standing, in addition to complying with the requirements for admission to the First Year Class, students must present satisfactory evidence that they have pursued successfully the study of the subjects for which they wish credit in an approved law school, and on examination prove themselves proficient in those subjects. Certificates from law schools approved by the faculty, showing that the applicant has in said schools accomplished with passing grades the work for which he wishes credit *may* be accepted in lieu of examination. Certificates of admission to the bar will not be accepted for admission to advanced standing. No law school conferring a degree in law for less than three years of systematic study of the law will be considered an approved school within the meaning of the above requirement.

No one will be admitted to the Junior Class who is conditioned in more than one full course or two half-year courses of the First Year. A member of the Junior Class will not be permitted to register for any regular course of the Senior Year except under exceptional circumstances and then only by permission of the Dean.

Students entering the Senior Class must do so at the beginning of the year. No one will be admitted to advanced standing beyond the Junior year except by special vote of the Faculty. No student will be admitted to the Senior Class who is conditioned in any sub-

ject of the first year or in more than one full course or two half-year courses of the Junior Year. No student will be permitted to register for a course without having had the courses naturally preceding it, or to register in the second semester without advanced credit.

### SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Persons over twenty-one years of age who have read law for some time before making application for admission to the School of Law, or who desire to carry out special lines of work and who have not had the preparation required for admission as regular students, may be admitted as Special students, for the purpose of pursuing courses for which their preparation fits them.

Such students must satisfy the Dean that they can pursue the work selected with profit to themselves and are required to pass satisfactory examinations in at least seventy-five per cent of the work for which they are registered as a condition of continuing in the School.

To be admitted to the School of Law to pursue advanced work as special students, applicants will be required to pass examinations in all courses naturally preceding such work in point of time. In all such cases, however, applicants must comply with the requirements as to certificates of study prescribed for persons seeking advanced standing as regular students. Certificates from approved law schools, showing that applicants have pursued such courses and received a passing grade therein, *may* be accepted in lieu of examination.

Every applicant for admission as a special student must either present three units in English or pass an examination in the same.

## CURRICULUM.

## FIRST YEAR.

**Contracts.** Four hours a week; first semester.

Formation of the contract; the agreement; express and implied contracts; the form; consideration; parties; consent; legality of the agreement; assignment; proof; construction; discharge by agreement; performance; impossibility of performance; operation of law; breach; remedies on the contract; damages; specific performance; effect of status of party; agency; coverture; insanity. Dean LAWSON.

*Lawson on Contracts*, 2nd Ed.

**Criminal Law.** Four hours a week; first semester.

Jurisdiction; the criminal act, complete and incomplete; criminal intent, actual and constructive; insanity; intoxication; duress, and mistake of fact or law; justification; parties in crime; crimes against the person; against property. Mr. HOSFORD.

Beale: *Cases on Criminal Law*, 2nd Ed. *Criminal Code of Missouri*.

**Real Property I.** Three hours a week, first semester; two hours a week, second semester.

Nature and kinds of property; tenure; estates; seisin and conveyance; uses and trusts; incidents of ownership; fixtures; rights in another's land; profits; easements; covenants as to use; public rights; rents. Asst. Prof. HUDSON.

Gray: *Cases on Property*, Vols. I and II, 2nd Ed.

**Torts.** Three hours a week; first and second semester.

Trespass, assault, battery and imprisonment; trespass upon real and personal property; justification and excuse; conversion; defamation, libel, slander; justification, privilege; malicious prosecution; legal cause; negligence, standard of care, imputed and contributory negligence; duties of landowner, of owners of animals; extra hazardous occupation; fraud and deceit; interference with business and social relations; master and servant, and other topics. Asst. Prof. McBAINE.

Smith and Ames: *Cases on Torts*.

**Bailments and Carriers.** Two hours a week; second semester.

Origin and history; loan; hire; pledge; innkeepers; common carriers of goods; common carriers of passengers; baggage; telegraph, telephone, etc.; evidence, damages. Dean LAWSON.

*Lawson on Bailments*.

**Personal Property.** Two hours a week; second semester.

Characteristics; limitations to ownership; peculiar classes; modes of obtaining title; occupancy; accession, intellectual labor, act of law, act of parties, gift and sale. Dean LAWSON.

Lawson: *Cases on Personal Property.*

**Bills and Notes.** Three hours a week; second semester.

Formal requests; negotiability; acceptance; endorsement; rights of holders; liabilities of parties; presentment, protest and notice; law of negotiable instruments. Asst. Prof. McBAINE.

Smith and Moore: *Cases on Bills and Notes.*

**Equity I.** Three hours a week; second semester.

Nature of equity jurisdiction; specific reparation and prevention of torts, including waste, trespass, disturbance of easements, nuisance and infringement of rights of monopoly; specific performance of contracts. Mr. HOSFORD.

Ames: *Cases on Equity Jurisdiction*, Vol. I.

#### JUNIOR YEAR.

**Common Law Pleading.** Three hours a week; first semester.

History and development of the personal actions at common law. Theory of pleading and its peculiar features as developed by the jury trial. Demurrers, general and special. Pleas: in discharge and in excuse; by way of traverse. Replication *de injuria*. Duplicity. Departure. New assignment. Motions based on the pleadings. Prof HINTON.

Ames: *Cases on Pleading.*

**Code Pleading.** Three hours a week; second semester.

The one form of civil action under the code. Parties to actions; the "real party in interest;" joinder of parties. The complaint; facts distinguished from conclusions of law and evidence; the statement of facts; the prayer for relief; the union of several causes of action. The answer: general and specific denials; "New Matter" in justification or excuse, and in discharge; "Equitable defenses;" union of defenses; counterclaims and setoffs. The reply; by way of denial and of new matter; departure. Demurrers. Prof. HINTON.

Hinton: *Cases on Code Pleading.*

**Real Property II.** Three hours a week; first and second semesters.

Acquisition *inter vivos*; accretion; lapse of time; form and operation of conveyances; execution of deeds; creation of easements and profits; covenants for title; acquisition on death of former owner;

escheat; descent; making and operation of wills; probate and administration; executors and administrators. Asst. Prof. HUDSON.

Gray: *Cases on Property*, Vols. III and IV, 2nd Ed.

**Equity II.** Three hours a week; first and second semesters.

Specific performance of contracts (concluded); bills of interpleader; bills of peace; bills *quia timet*; reformation and rescission. Trusts (second semester). Mr. HOSFORD.

Ames: *Cases on Equity Jurisdiction*, Vol. I; *Cases on Trusts*.

**Agency.** Three hours a week; first semester.

Who can be agent or principal, appointment of agent; power of agent to subject principal to liability for contracts and torts; agent's responsibility to strangers; parties to writings; undisclosed principals; reciprocal duties of agent and principal; delegation by agent; termination of agency; ratification. Asst. Prof. McBAINE.

Wambaugh: *Cases on Agency*.

**Sales.** One hour a week; second semester.

Subject-matter of sales of personalty; executory and executed sales; statute of frauds; performance; warranty; lien; stoppage *in transitu*; remedies. Dean LAWSON.

Lawson: *Cases on Personal Property*.

**Equity Pleading.** Two hours a week; second semester.

Parties to the bill; necessary parties; proper parties; improper parties. Form and requisites of the bill; statement of the grounds for relief; anticipating defenses; foundation for discovery; prayer. Demurrers. Pleas; pure, mixed, negative. Answer; as a pleading; furnishing discovery. Replication. Cross bills. Prof. HINTON.

Thompson: *Cases on Equity Pleading*.

**Quasi-Contracts.** One hour a week; first semester.

Nature of obligation; recovery of money paid under mistake and compulsion; parties in default; benefits conferred, with and without request. Dean LAWSON.

Lawson: *Cases on Quasi-Contracts*.

**Suretyship.** Two hours a week; second semester.

Nature of the contract; the statute of frauds; surety's defenses against the creditor; the surety's rights, subrogation, indemnity, contribution, exoneration; creditor's rights to surety's securities. Asst. Prof. McBAINE.

Ames: *Cases on Suretyship*.

**Elective.** Two hours a week first and one hour a week second semester.



## SENIOR YEAR.

**Evidence.** Two hours a week first and three hours a week second semester.

Trial by jury; judicial notice; presumptions and burden of proof; demurrers to the evidence; admission and confessions. Leading rules of exclusion; matters likely to mislead; collateral issues; character of the parties. Hearsay; exceptions to the hearsay rule. Expert and opinion evidence; real evidence. Writings; proof of execution; contents (best evidence rule). Various rules of substantive law (parol evidence rule). Witnesses; competency; privilege; examination; cross-examination and impeachment. Prof. HINTON.

Thayer's *Cases on Evidence*.

**Private Corporations.** Two hours a week; first and second semesters.

The nature of a corporation; distinguished from a partnership; disregard of the fiction; formation; powers; *de facto* corporations; *ultra vires* action; rights and liabilities of promoters, directors, shareholders and creditors; issue, payment and transfer of stock; validity of voting trusts. Asst. Prof. HUDSON.

Warren: *Cases on Private Corporations*.

**Constitutional Law.** Three hours a week; first and second semesters.

Power of courts to pass on constitutionality of laws; general relation of the three departments to each other and of the states to the national government; general jurisdiction of the national government; due process of law; equal protection of laws; police power; taxation; eminent domain; commerce power; ex post facto laws, laws impairing obligation of contracts, etc. Prof. LOEB.

**Extraordinary Legal Remedies.** Three hours a week; first semester.

Mandamus; quo warranto; prohibitions; certiorari; habeas corpus. Nature and form of the writs; service; return; disobedience of writ and remedies therefor. Prof. HINTON.

Roberts: *Cases on Extraordinary Legal Remedies*.

**Municipal Corporations.** Two hours a week; second semester.

Nature of municipal corporations; creation, alteration, and dissolution; legislative control in general; administration of government in general; departments, including governmental functions, quasi-governmental functions and commercial functions; powers; acquiring, holding and dealing with property; liability for torts; liability of contracts; remedies of creditors. Mr. HOSFORD.

Beale: *Cases on Municipal Corporations*.



**Partnership.** Two hours a week; first semester.

What constitutes a partnership; creation; nature and characteristics; nature, extent and duration of partnership liability; powers of partners; rights and duties of partners *inter se*; remedies of partners *inter se*; rights and remedies of creditors; termination; limited partnerships. Mr. HOSFORD.

Gilmore; *Cases on Partnership*.

**Wills and Administration of Estates.** Three hours a week; second semester.

Descent in general; the making, revocation and republication of wills; lapsed, void and adeemed devises and legacies; grant of probate and administration; estates and powers of executor or administrator; payment of debts and legacies; gifts *causa mortis*. Asst. Prof. HUDSON.

Gray: *Cases on Property*, Vol. IV, 2nd Ed.

**Practice.** Three hours a week attendance; one hour a week credit; first and second semester.

Commencement of actions; issuance and service of process; demurrers to the pleading; demurrers to the evidence; trial of issues of fact; declarations of law and instructions; verdict and judgment; motion for new trial and in arrest of judgment; exceptions; writs of error and appeal. The first part of the course includes a study of the theory of trials; the second part, the actual trial of practice cases. Prof. HINTON.

Missouri Code of Procedure.

**Elective.** One hour a week, first semester; and two hours a week, second semester.

#### ELECTIVES.

**Criminal Procedure.** One hour a week; first semester.

Arrest; preliminary examination and bail; the criminal charge; indictments and information, their sufficiency in form and substance; demurrers and motions to quash; arraignment and pleas; jeopardy; trial, functions of the court and jury; judgment and sentence.

*Criminal Code of Missouri and Cases.*

**Domestic Relations.** Two hours a week; second semester.

Parent and child; custody, support, property, earnings, emancipation, actions for damages to parental right in child; liability for torts of child. Husband and wife; rights and disabilities at common law; wife's separate estate in equity; rights and liabilities under modern statutes.

Smith's *Cases on the Law of Persons*.

**Insurance.** One hour a week; first semester.

Fire; marine; life; mutual benefit; accident and fidelity and guaranty insurance; formation, construction and terms of contract; standard policies; warranties and representations; waiver, estoppel; insurance agents; subrogation.

Lectures and Cases.

**Public International Law.** One hour a week; second semester.

Sources of international law; sovereign states; territorial property and jurisdiction, territorial waters; high seas; diplomatic agents; treaties; citizenship; effect of war on land and sea; neutrality; blockade; laws of war.

Lectures. Omitted in 1911-12.

**Conflict of Laws.** Two hours a week; first semester.

Jurisdiction of courts and of sovereigns over persons and things; domicile; taxation; divorce; remedies; rights of action; procedure; creation of rights, personal and real, by inheritance, by contract and by tort; recognition and enforcement of rights and personal relations; administration of estates; recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments.

Beale: *Cases on Conflict of Laws* (Shorter Edition).

(Omitted in 1911-12.)

**Real Property III.** Three hours a week; first and second semesters.

Conditions and future interests; executory devises; powers; rule against perpetuities; illegal conditions and restraints on alienation; priority of grantees; fraudulent conveyances; registration; conversion and election; joint ownership; curtesy and dower.

Gray: *Cases on Property*, Vols. V and VI, 2nd Ed.

**Jurisdiction of Federal Courts.** One hour a week; second semester.

**Mortgages.** Two hours a week; first semester.

Form of legal mortgage; title and lien theory; substance and elements of mortgage; position of the mortgagee and mortgagor; transfer of the mortgaged interest by mortgagor and mortgagee; competition for the mortgage, priority, marshalling.

Wyman. *Cases on Mortgages*.

The following courses in the College of Arts and Science may be selected as electives for the degree of Bachelor of Laws:

Political Science and Public Law. Comparative Constitutional Law.

Political Science and Public Law, 206. Comparative Administration.

Political Science and Public Law, 209b. The Law of Taxation.

Political Science and Public Law, 208a. The Government of Missouri.

History, 240. English Constitutional and Legal History.

History, 230. American Political and Governmental History.

### PRACTICE COURT.

Frequently an objection is urged to law school training that the student comes to the Bar with only theoretical knowledge of the court procedure, and hence poorly equipped to manage a client's case.

To supply so far as possible, the actual working knowledge, which in former times the student acquired in the office and the courtroom, a Practice Court has been established under the charge of the Professor of Pleading and Practice. The student is given practice in drawing pleadings, beginning his action by process or publication, and pleading to an issue. Issues of law are raised by motions and demurrers to the pleadings and by demurrers to the evidence or requests for peremptory instructions. Issues of fact are tried on depositions or printed records from actual cases, and the students are required to draw declarations of law or instructions applicable to the facts disclosed. Exceptions are noted, bills of exceptions allowed and the regular appellate procedure observed in perfecting appeals to the Practice Court of Appeals.

### ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

By the recent act of the Legislature, admission to the bar of Missouri is vested in the Supreme Court of the State and all candidates are required to pass an examination before a Board of Law Examiners appointed by the court. The subjects upon which the examination is based are those included in the curriculum of this Law School. Two examinations a year are held at Jefferson City—one on the Third Monday in May, immediately before the close of the session's work in the School of Law. Jefferson City being only 30 miles from Columbia, this examination is very convenient for members of the Senior Class.

Graduates of the Law School, who have passed the State Bar Examination are admitted to practice in the United States District and Circuit Courts in this State on motion.

### REQUIREMENTS FOR DEGREE.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL. B.) is conferred upon all regular students who have satisfactorily completed the prescribed work of the course. This course requires three years for its completion, and no student is allowed to graduate except after three years of actual residence unless in case of admission to advanced standing.

### HONORS AND PRIZES.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws, *cum laude*, is conferred upon graduates who have shown special excellence in their work.

The honor of Valedictorian of the graduating class is awarded to the graduate who has attained the highest grades during this course.

*Rollins Scholarship*—This scholarship, amounting annually to the sum of Fifty Dollars, is provided for in the endowment of Hon. James S. Rollins and is awarded annually by the Law Faculty to a student of the Junior class, according to the terms of the donation as set forth in the general catalogue of the University.

*Karnes Prize*—Hon. J. V. C. Karnes, of Kansas City, Mo., has provided an annual prize of Fifty Dollars to be awarded each year by the Law Faculty to a student of the Senior or Junior Classes who shall offer the best thesis upon some subject within the domain of Legal Ethics.

*Edward Thompson Company Prize*—The Edward Thompson Company, of Northport, L. I., provides the School annually with a set, up to date, of The American and English Annotated Cases. These 20 volumes are awarded to the candidate for the degree of LL. B., who presents the best thesis upon a subject assigned by the Faculty.

*American Law Book Company Prize*—The American Law Book Company, of New York City, provides the School with a set of its "Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure," up to date (now 30 volumes) which is awarded to that member of the Senior Class who, in the judgment of the Law Faculty, has made the best all round progress during his Senior year. Two years' residence as a student in the Department is required of candidates for this prize.

### COMBINED COURSE IN ARTS AND LAW.

Seniors in the College of Arts and Science may elect, as part of the requirements for graduation, courses from the first year's work in the School of Law to an amount not exceeding twenty-two hours. Under special circumstances this privilege may be extended to Juniors with the consent of the Deans of the College and the School of Law. A combined course of this character will enable a student to obtain the degrees of A. B. and LL. B. in six years.

### UNIVERSITY SOCIETIES.

Students in the School of Law are eligible to membership in a number of the literary and debating societies of the University. The "Bliss Lyceum" includes only law students in its membership.

Law students are entitled to all the privileges of other University students. They have the use of the General University Library, the Library of the State Historical Society, the Gymnasium and athletic instruction, the athletic fields and the golf links.

**DORMITORIES FOR MEN.**

The two Dormitories for men, Benton Hall and Lathrop Hall, lodge 135 students and meals can be furnished by the University Boarding Club, which is established in the Dormitories, to about 400.

The average cost of table board in the University Boarding Club has not exceeded \$1.50 per week. The cost of room rent, board, lights and laundry to a student living in a dormitory is from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per week.

Applications for rooms should be made at an early date to the Secretary of the University, Mr. J. G. Babb.

**FEES AND EXPENSES.**

A tuition fee of ten dollars a semester or twenty dollars a year, is charged in the School of Law. An annual library fee of ten dollars is required of all students, admitted to the School of Law. Appointees to cadetship and academic students receiving instruction in the School of Law are not exempt from the payment of the above fees.

The other expenses of a student, for the University year, board and lodging, text-books, etc., are from \$175 to \$350 a year.



## REGISTER OF STUDENTS—SCHOOL OF LAW.

1911—1912

## SENIOR CLASS.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Postoffice</i>	<i>County</i>
Alexander, George Aubrey.....	Lancaster.....	Schuyler
Alexander, Preston C.....	Gallatin.....	Daviess
Collins, Elmer E.....	Greenfield.....	Dade
Cole, Claude Lathrop.....	Columbia.....	Boone
Condie, Walter Douglas.....	Ferguson.....	St. Louis
Cooper, Malcomb W.....	Bloomfield.....	Stoddard
Craig, John Toliver.....	Columbia.....	Boone
Dale, Newton.....	Weston.....	Platte
Davis, Emanuel Vivian.....	Columbia.....	Boone
Ditzen, Paul H.....	Columbia.....	Boone
Doyle, James Marvin.....	Fruitland.....	Cape Girardeau
Erwin, Samuel Nathaniel, A. B. Mo.	Houston.....	Texas
Estill, James Robert.....	Sedalia.....	Pettis
Eversole, Henry North, A. B. Mo.	Columbia.....	Boone
Farrell, Henry Clark.....	Bowling Green.....	Pike
Frank, Malcolm I.....	Bowling Green.....	Pike
Gresham, Walter J., A. B. Mo. ....	Parkville.....	Platte
Hadaller, John Adam.....	Columbia.....	Boone
Haenssler, Osmund.....	St. Charles.....	St. Charles
Hathway, Oliver Channing.....	St. Joseph.....	Buchanan
Haynes, Albert Howard.....	Marshfield.....	Webster
Higbee, Paul Dysart.....	Kirksville.....	Adair
Hill, Johnson Davis, A. B. Mo. ....	El Dorado Springs.....	Cedar
Hodge, John L.....	Columbia.....	Boone
Idler, Arthur Moll.....	St. Louis.....	
Johnson, Donald Wainright.....	Kansas City.....	Jackson
Klein, Edward.....	St. Louis.....	
Krog, Herbert Albert.....	Washington.....	Franklin
Kurtz, D. W. B., Jr., M. D.....	Columbia.....	Boone
Landon, Virgil E. D.....	Tampico, Mexico.....	
Leitch, David Hughes.....	St. Louis.....	
Moles, A. H.....	Clarksburg.....	Moniteau
McCollum, James Albert.....	Seligman.....	Barry
McKinney, James Herbert.....	New Boston.....	Linn
McLemore, Clyde.....	Greenfield.....	Dade
Nee, Daniel Martin.....	Springfield.....	Greene
O'Byrne, Eugene Francis.....	Springfield.....	Greene

<i>Name</i>	<i>Postoffice</i>	<i>County</i>
Orr, Warren Henry.....	Lawton, Oklahoma.....	
Owen, Stephen Kearney.....	St. Joseph.....	Buchanan
Patterson, Edwin Wilhite, A. B. Mo.	Kansas City.....	Jackson
Prouty, C. R. MacElvia.....	Webster Groves.....	St. Louis
Reese, Albert Gilmore.....	New Cambria.....	Macon
Rogers, James Foote.....	Sedalia.....	Pettis
Rollins, Frank Benjamin.....	Columbia.....	Boone
Saunders, William Howard.....	St. Joseph.....	Buchanan
Schweitzer, Albert Lawrence.....	St. Louis.....	
See, Frank Montgomery.....	Columbia.....	Boone
Sherman, Daniel W.....	Lexington.....	Lafayette
Smith, George.....	Malden.....	Dunklin
Smith, J. Herbert.....	Columbia.....	Boone
Sparks, Grover Cleveland.....	Savannah.....	Andrew
Tapp, Kenneth Westmoreland.....	Kansas City.....	Jackson
Talbert, Rollin Edward, A. B. Mo.	Cassville.....	Barry
Taylor, Morgan.....	Joplin.....	Jasper
Tipton, Ernest M.....	Columbia.....	Boone
Watkins, Ozburt Worthington.....	St. Joseph.....	Buchanan
Wine, Joseph Raymond.....	Townsend, Montana.....	
Wright, William Adam.....	Craig.....	Holt
Zimmerman, Orville.....	Glen Allen.....	Bollinger

## JUNIOR CLASS.

Angle, Johnson Boone.....	Bowling Green.....	Pike
Arends, Henry Gerhardt.....	Quincy, Illinois.....	
Arnold, Paul John.....	Kansas City.....	Jackson
Barnes, Walter Robert.....	Kansas City.....	Jackson
Benham, Francis Abel.....	Bonne Terre.....	St. Francois
Bermond, Dale Campbell.....	St. Joseph.....	Buchanan
Bermond, Lester.....	St. Joseph.....	Buchanan
Blair, Raymond Girard.....	Sedalia.....	Pettis
Boisseau, Marvin Edward.....	Warrensburg.....	Johnson
Byers, Charles C., A. B. Mo.	Kansas City.....	Jackson
Carter, John.....	Carthage.....	Jasper
Carter, Denton Lowell.....	Nevada.....	Vernon
Conkling, Roscoe Powers.....	Kansas City.....	Jackson
Corbin, Ivan.....	Hume.....	Bates
Costolow, Thomas Albert.....	Kirksville.....	Adair
Couch, William Morrison.....	Parkville.....	Platte
DeReign, Morrell.....	Benton.....	Scott
Diggs, Earl Hatcher.....	Wellsville.....	Montgomery
Douglass, Thomas H.....	Warrensburg.....	Johnson

<i>Name</i>	<i>Postoffice</i>	<i>County</i>
Evans, Harry E.....	Lockwood.....	Dade
Faucett, Thomas A.....	Hatton.....	Callaway
Fenton, J. B.....	Springfield.....	Greene
Ferguson, Olive James.....	Havannah, Arkansas.....	
Foulds, Claud Spencer.....	Higginsville.....	Lafayette
Fountain, John McCargo.....	Centralia.....	Boone
Geyer, Lester Robert.....	Graham.....	Nodaway
Gibbs, Guy Carlton.....	Columbia.....	Boone
Gunby, William E., Jr.....	Braymer.....	Caldwell
Hackney, T. E. D.....	Springfield.....	Greene
Hagan, Warner B.....	Macon.....	Macon
Halter, Ernest Adolph.....	De Soto.....	Jefferson
Hanks, Guy E.....	Braymer.....	Caldwell
Harper, Lory C. ....	Carrollton.....	Carroll
Heck, Howell Henry.....	Rich Hill.....	Bates
Heins, Benjamin S.....	Carrollton.....	Carroll
Henderson, Chalmers I.....	Molino.....	Audrain
Herlinger, Ovie Leon, A. B. Mo. ....	Vandalia.....	Audrain
Hill, Herman Bebe, A. B. Mo. ....	Festus.....	Jefferson
Hogan, Jack.....	West Plains.....	Howell
Holmes, Albert B.....	Rolla.....	Phelps
Houston, Oscar.....	Clinton, Oklahoma.....	
Inman, Orland Keward.....	Webb City.....	Jasper
Jamison, Howard Lacon.....	Kansas City.....	Jackson
Kasman, Frederick Hermann, B. S. Cent. Wes.	Etlah.....	Franklin
Kelly, Homer Blaine.....	Oregon.....	Holt
Kennen, Kenneth Graham.....	Ladsonia.....	Audrain
Lakenan, Robert Farr.....	Kansas City.....	Jackson
Lathshaw, Ralph Steele.....	Kansas City.....	Jackson
LeMire, Clarence P.....	Martinsville.....	Harrison
Liberman, Benjamin L., A. B. Yale	St. Joseph.....	Buchanan
Lockridge, George Nelson.....	Kansas City.....	Jackson
Lyda, Paul Coswell.....	Columbia.....	Boone
Mann, Frank Clark.....	Springfield.....	Greene
Marshall, Elton Lewis.....	Avalon.....	Livingston
Means, George Washington.....	St. Joseph.....	Buchanan
Meyer, Raymond J.....	Kahoka.....	Clark
Mills, John Courtland.....	Kirksville.....	Adair
Montgomery, Atwell Lee, A. B. Park	Houstonia.....	Pettis
McCallon, Leland Clifford.....	Savannah.....	Andrew
McClure, N. P.....	Gallatin.....	Daviess
McDonough, Dayle C.....	Cameron.....	DeKalb

<i>Name</i>	<i>Postoffice</i>	<i>County</i>
McElvain, William W.....	Caruthersville.....	Pemiscot
McNatt, Eugene.....	Aurora.....	Lawrence
McVay, Donald C.....	Trenton.....	Grundy
Nevin, Merrill H.....	Kansas City.....	Jackson
Prather, Henry Lee.....	Odessa.....	Lafayette
Purkhiser, Roy Howard.....	Webb City.....	Jasper
Prewitt, Montie T.....	Slater.....	Saline
Ridgell, Louie Everett.....	Kansas City.....	Jackson
Rigsby, Arthur Howard.....	Carrollton.....	Carroll
Riley, George Terrance.....	Weston.....	Platte
Sanderson, Judson.....	Bunceton.....	Cooper
Sebastian, Henry Garner.....	Columbia.....	Boone
Smith, Robert DuVal, A. B. Mo....	St. Joseph.....	Buchanan
Steiner, James B.....	Rockport.....	Atchison
Stewart, Don.....	Columbia.....	Boone
Timmons, Scott Reynolds.....	Columbia.....	Boone
Valkamp, Gustav.....	St. Louis.....	
Van Osdol, Paul.....	Bucklin.....	Linn
Walker, Thomas Lee, A. B. Mo. ....	Columbia.....	Boone
Walker, William Haden.....	Higginsville.....	Lafayette
Watkins, William Waddell.....	St. Joseph.....	Buchanan
Windsor, John Horace.....	Boonville.....	Cooper

## FIRST YEAR CLASS

Alexander, Knox.....	Independence.....	Jackson
Andriano, James Patton.....	St. Joseph.....	Buchanan
Anselment, Frank Ray.....	Ava.....	Douglass
Atterbury, John Clay.....	Madison.....	Monroe
Bissett, William Edward.....	Mound City.....	Holt
Bragg, W. S., Jr.....	Troy.....	Lincoln
Brown, Thomas Adam, A. B. Park ..	Parkville.....	Platte
Castor, Harry Charles.....	Sheldon.....	Vernon
Chapman, Nolan M.....	Chillicothe.....	Livingston
Collins, Leo Eugene.....	Kansas City.....	Jackson
Collier, William Harrison.....	Bertrand.....	Mississippi
Cunningham, John W.....	Keytesville.....	Chariton
Diemer, William Alvin.....	Palmyra.....	Marion
Dowell, Glover E.....	LaBelle.....	Lewis
Duvall, Felix Carter.....	Autwine, Okla.....	
Estes, James D.....	Columbia.....	Boone
Farmer, Ellery.....	War Department, D. C.....	
Freer, Herbert Henry.....	Poplar Bluff.....	Butler
Gibson, Rue Cain, B. A. Ark.....	Berryville.....	Arkansas

<i>Name</i>	<i>Postoffice</i>	<i>County</i>
Hoffman, Carl S.....	Sedalia .....	Pettis
Holdsworth, Thomas.....	Independence.....	Jackson
Holden, Charles Angel.....	Cordell, Okla.....	
Howe, H. James.....	Hannibal .....	Marion
Huston, Grover C.....	Troy .....	Lincoln
Jones, Elmer O.....	New Boston .....	Linn
Just, Arnold.....	St. Joseph.....	Buchanan
Kynaston, Ethel V.....	Moberly.....	Randolph
Leggett, Raymond Fletcher.....	Carthage .....	Jasper
Magruder, Porter E.....	Columbia .....	Boone
Martin, Ralph W.....	Lamar .....	Barton
Medley, James W., Pd. B. Warg. Nor.	Warrensburg.....	Johnson
Meyer, Theo. George H.....	St. Charles .....	St. Charles
Morrow, William Thomas.....	Carthage .....	Jasper
McCue, Robert E.....	Jamesport.....	Daviess
McCune, Guy Jacobs.....	Bowling Green.....	Pike
Paxton, Matthew White.....	Independence.....	Jackson
Pirkey, Russell Johnson.....	Columbia .....	Boone
Priestley, Alger Paul .....	Windsor .....	Henry
Reeves, Birney Olen .....	Lancaster .....	Schuyler
Rosenfield, Milton C.....	St. Joseph .....	Buchanan
Robinett, David Barton, .....	Columbia .....	Boone
Roddy, Stephen R.....	Centralia .....	Boone
Roth, Thomas Adam.....	St. Louis .....	
Schowengerdt, Erwin E., A. B.		
Cent. Wes.....	Warrenton.....	Warren
Sigler, Roy.....	Charleston .....	Mississippi
Stephenson, Derrick A. ....	Flemington.....	Polk
Stewart, Francis.....	Chillicothe.....	Livingston
Stewart, Jo .....	Chillicothe.....	Livingston
Straub, Elmer Harrison .....	Fayette .....	Howard
Tate, Lee H. ....	St. Louis.....	
Terry, Clarence Wilbur .....	Hamilton .....	Caldwell
Thomas, Alexander Roscoe.....	Carrollton.....	Carroll
Thompson, William Speer.....	Princeton .....	Mercer
Vogt, Clarence G.....	Stanberry .....	Gentry
White, Charles Johnson.....	Kimmswick.....	Jefferson
Williams, Homer Franklin.....	Marble Hill.....	Bollinger
Woods, Weightstill Arno.....	Versailles.....	Morgan
Woodward, William H. ....	St. Louis .....	

## SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Abbingtion, Carl C.....	Poplar Bluff .....	Butler
Brumback, R. H. ....	Joplin.....	Jasper



<i>Name</i>	<i>Postoffice</i>	<i>County</i>
Calvird, Charles A.....	Clinton.....	Henry
Cannon, John S.....	Kansas City.....	Jackson
Carder, Marshall.....	St. Joseph.....	Buchanan
Collins, Rollins Howard.....	Kansas City.....	Jackson
Curry, Charles Forrest.....	Kansas City.....	Jackson
Ess, Henry Newton, Jr.....	Kansas City.....	Jackson
Estes, Ambrose Foster.....	Columbia.....	Boone
Ford, James Rolla.....	Windsor.....	Henry
Fowler, Dawson L. ....	Edina.....	Knox
Harper, William Homer.....	Bertrand.....	Mississippi
Keim, Harold Earl.....	Marionville.....	Lawrence
Kelly W. B.....	St. Louis.....	
Lake, Floyd Hershell.....	St. Joseph.....	Buchanan
Lohman, Louis Vivian.....	Jefferson City.....	Cole
Lomax, H. C.....	St. Joseph.....	Buchanan
Lycan, Leslie Max.....	Edina.....	Knox
Mumma, John Benjamin.....	Osceola.....	St. Clair
Ozment, Burr Harvey.....	Columbia.....	Boone
Perkins, Henry Elliott.....	Plattsburg.....	Clinton
Porter, Paul Forsey.....	Joplin.....	Jasper
Rhodes, Ray.....	Kansas City.....	Jackson
Sandusky, Miller Allen.....	Liberty.....	Clay
Saxbury, Hugh Martin.....	Queen City.....	Schuyler
Smith, Charles Philip.....	Lamar.....	Colorado
Waters, Thomas B. ....	Brinktown.....	Maries
Williams, D. E. ....	Virden.....	Illinois
Wilson, Hobart C.....	Braymer.....	Caldwell
Wilkerson, F. C.....	Sedalia.....	Pettis
Williams, B. R.....	Columbia.....	Boone

For further information in regard to the School of Law, address,  
The Dean of the School of Law,  
University of Missouri,  
Columbia, Missouri.

For catalogue of the University and for special circulars of the  
Graduate School, College of Arts and Science, College of Agriculture,  
School of Education, School of Medicine, School of Engineering, and  
School of Journalism, address Mailing Clerk, University of Missouri,  
Columbia, Missouri.

**THE**  
**UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI**  
**BULLETIN**

**Volume 12, General Series, 1911**

Number 1, January .....	Summer Session
Number 2, February .....	Graduate School
Number 3, March .....	School of Education
Number 4, April .....	School of Law
Number 5, May .....	Catalogue
Number 6, June .....	School of Medicine
Number 7, July .....	College of Arts and Science
Number 8, August .....	School of Journalism
Number 9, September .....	School of Engineering
Number 10, October .....	College of Agriculture (Regular Session.)
Number 11, November .....	College of Agriculture (Short Course.)
Number 12, December .....	Second Semester Courses



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# THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI BULLETIN

GENERAL SERIES

VOLUME 13    NUMBER 7

ANNOUNCEMENT  
OF THE  
SCHOOL OF LAW  
1912-1913



UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI  
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI  
July, 1912







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**GENERAL SERIES.**

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UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI  
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI  
July, 1912

## **THE FACULTY.**

ALBERT ROSS HILL, A. B., Ph. D., LL. D.,

President of the University.

EDWARD WILCOX HINTON, LL. B.,

Professor of Pleading, Practice and Evidence, and Dean of  
the Faculty.

JOHN DAVISON LAWSON, B. C. L., LL. D.,

Professor of Contract and International Law.

ISIDOR LOEB, B. S., LL. B., Ph. D.,

Professor of Constitutional Law.

JAMES PATTERSON McBAINE, LL. B.,

Professor of Law.

CHARLES KELLOGG BURDICK, A. B., LL. B.,

Professor of Law.

MANLEY OTTMER HUDSON, A. B., A. M., LL. B.,

Associate Professor of Law.

GROVER C. HOSFORD, LL. B.,

Assistant Professor of Law.

WALTER K. STONE,

Law Librarian.

## **AIMS AND METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.**

The present dissatisfaction with the administration of justice is creating a demand for better trained lawyers. The School of Law of the University of Missouri aims to meet this demand by furnishing a thorough legal training to students whose education and maturity fit them for serious professional study. Since the common law has been developed and constructed by the courts in the application of certain general principles to concrete situations in deciding cases, and since these principles and their application can best be discovered and understood from an analysis and comparison of decided cases, the method of instruction chiefly employed is the study and discussion of properly selected cases, rather than the more or less unsatisfactory expositions of commentator and text writer. In this way the student is given the materials at first hand, and is trained to do his own reasoning and thinking, to the end that he may discern for himself the reason of the rule and its proper application.

## **PRACTICE COURT.**

To supply, so far as possible, the actual working knowledge, which in former times the student acquired in the office and the courtroom, a Practice Court has been established under the charge of the professor of pleading and practice. The student is given practice in drawing pleadings, beginning his action by process or publication, and pleading to an issue. Issues of law are raised by motions and demurrers to the pleadings and by demurrers to the evidence or requests for peremptory instructions. Issues of fact are tried on depositions or printed records from actual cases, and the students are required to draw declarations of law or instructions applicable to the facts disclosed. Exceptions are noted, bills of exceptions allowed and the regular appellate procedure observed in perfecting appeals to the Practice Court of Appeals.

## **ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT.**

### **The Law Building:**

The School of Law occupies a large brick building on the quadrangle. This building was erected in 1893, and has recently

been remodeled and improved. It now contains five library-rooms, opening into each other; three lecture rooms; six offices for resident professors; a large smoking-room and cloakroom; and a practice courtroom completely equipped with the furniture and books used in actual work.

#### **The Library:**

The Law Library contains about 16,000 volumes, and includes both the originals and the reprints of the English Reports; a complete set of the Irish, Scotch, and Canadian Reports; several sets of the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States, a set of the Federal Cases and of the Federal Reporter; all of the state reports to the Reporter System, and full sets of the West Reporter System, and the necessary digests; and a valuable collection of statutes, session laws, standard treatises, legal periodicals, encyclopedias. It also contains a large collection of portraits of judges and jurists.

The library is in charge of a trained librarian, and is open to students from 8 in the morning until 10 in the evening.

#### **Other Libraries:**

The General Library of the University contains some 100,000 books and pamphlets and is open to all students of the University.

The library and reading-room of the Missouri State Historical Society is located in Academic Hall. It contains about 50,000 entries and is also open for consultation to all students.

### **FEES AND EXPENSES.**

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The cost of room rent, board, lights and laundry to a student living in a dormitory is from \$2.75 to \$3.25 per week.

Applications for rooms should be made at an early date to the Secretary of the University, Mr. J. G. Babb.

### **SUGGESTIONS IN PREPARING FOR ADMISSION.**

The modern lawyer has the greatest need for a broad and liberal college training. The common law of England, which constitutes the great bulk of the law, is the product of social evolution and is inseparably bound up with the history of the English speaking people. It can not be understood without a knowledge and understanding of the times and conditions which gave rise to it, and the changing conditions which have modified it, and are still shaping it to meet modern social and industrial needs. The earlier history and literature of the law, and the reported decisions until the reign of Elizabeth, are for the most part in Norman French.

The study of decisions to discover the underlying principle, and determine its application, involve both inductive and deductive reasoning. The law of property might well be expressed in terms of mathematics. In the practice of his profession the lawyer must deal with every phase of human activity. He must construe and interpret badly drawn and obscure contracts, wills, statutes and other documents; he must be familiar with the arts and sciences, because they furnish the subject matter of litigation; and he must be a trained reasoner because he has to do with disputed facts and the interpretation of human motives and conduct.

All of the leading law schools are now requiring from two to three years of college training as a preparation for the study of law, and are advising the completion of the full course. Students preparing to enter the School of Law of the University of Missouri are advised to elect the following subjects in the College of Arts: English, French or Latin, mathematics, logic and psychology, English and American history and government, sociology, and at least one laboratory science.

### **ADMISSION.**

#### **Requirements for Regular Students:**

The School of Law is open to men and women of eighteen years of age, who have satisfied the University entrance requirements, **and have completed sixty hours**, or two years work, in the College of Arts and Science of this University, or the equivalent in some other reputable college or university.



Where a student lacks a small part of the sixty hours credit, he may, at the discretion of the Dean of the University Faculty, be admitted on condition; but such condition must be removed within two years from date of entrance.

#### **Admission from Colleges and Accredited Schools:**

Students from the colleges and universities comprising the Missouri College Union and of other reputable colleges and universities are admitted on presentation of certificates showing sufficient credits for admission. These certificates should be filled out and sent to the Dean of the University Faculty. It is desirable that the certificates be sent in advance in order that possible errors may be detected and the student notified accordingly.

All correspondence regarding admission should be addressed to the Dean of the University Faculty, Columbia, Missouri.

#### **Admission of Special Students:**

In recognition of the fact that experience and maturity tend to compensate in a measure for the lack of scholastic attainments, persons who can give satisfactory evidence that they are over 21 years of age will be admitted to the University as special students, without passing the regular examinations required for entrance, under the following conditions: (1) They must show good reason for not taking a regular course; (2) They must pass such examinations or other tests as demonstrate fitness to pursue profitably all the subjects selected by them. Special students are expected to do specially good work in the subjects which they choose, and are required to take all regular examinations. If at any period of the session their work becomes unsatisfactory their connection with the University shall be severed by the Dean. Special students cannot become candidates for degrees until they have satisfied the entrance requirements to the college or school in which the degree is offered. Entrance cards for special students are issued by the Dean of the University Faculty, to whom applications for admission as special students should be sent in advance of the opening of the session. The approval of the professors in charge of the subjects selected is required before the students can be admitted.

#### **Admission to First Year Class:**

Students entering the first year class at the beginning of the term are not required to pass any examination in law.

A member of the first year class will not be permitted to register for any regular course in the second or third years except

under exceptional circumstances and then only by permission of the Dean.

### **Admission to Advanced Standing:**

To be admitted to advanced standing, in addition to complying with the requirements for admission to the first year class, students must present satisfactory evidence that they have pursued successfully the study of the subjects for which they wish credit in an approved law school, and on examination prove themselves proficient in those subjects. Certificates from law schools approved by the faculty, showing that the applicant has in said schools accomplished with passing grades the work for which he wishes credit may be accepted in lieu of examination. **Certificates of admission to the bar will not be accepted for admission to advanced standing.** No law school conferring a degree in law for less than three years of systematic study of the law will be considered an approved school within the meaning of the above requirement.

No one will be admitted to the second year class who is conditioned in more than one full course or two half-year courses of the first year. A member of the second year class will not be permitted to register for any regular course of the third year except under exceptional circumstances and then only by permission of the Dean.

Students entering the third year class must do so at the beginning of the year. No one will be admitted to advanced standing beyond the second year except by special vote of the Faculty. No student will be admitted to the third year class who is conditioned in any subject of the first year or in more than one full course or two half-year courses of the second year. No student will be permitted to register for a course without having had the courses naturally preceding it, or to register in the second semester without advanced credit.

### **Elimination of Delinquent Students:**

The Faculty will eliminate those individuals who cannot or will not measure up to the high standard of scholarship maintained by the University of Missouri. This is accomplished by two regulations. The first eliminates a student who does not pass in a certain proportion of his work in any semester. The second is cumulative, and eliminates any student who habitually falls behind in his work, even though he may remain under the first rule, when the sum of his deficiencies has reached a specified total.

## DEGREES.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL. B.) is conferred upon regular students who have satisfactorily completed the prescribed courses and sufficient electives to make ninety semester hours.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws, *cum laude*, is conferred upon graduates who have shown special excellence in their work.

## HONORS AND PRIZES.

The honor of Valedictorian of the graduating class is awarded to the graduate who has attained the highest grades during the course.

**Rollins Scholarship.** This scholarship, amounting annually to the sum of Fifty Dollars, is provided for in the endowment of Hon. James S. Rollins and is awarded annually by the Faculty of the School of Law to a student of the second year class, according to the terms of the donation as set forth in the general catalogue of the University.

**Karnes Prize.** Hon. J. V. C. Karnes, of Kansas City, Mo., has provided an annual prize of Fifty Dollars to be awarded each year by the Faculty of the School of Law to a student of the second or third year classes who shall offer the best thesis upon some subject within the domain of legal ethics.

**American Law Book Company Prize.** The American Law Book Company, of New York City, provides the School of Law with a set of its "Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure," up to date (now 30 volumes) which is awarded to that member of the third year class who, in the judgment of the Faculty, has made the best all round progress during his third year. Two years' residence as a student in the school is required of candidates for this prize.

## THREE YEAR CURRICULUM.

The curriculum of the School of Law extends through three school years of nine months each. In the first year all of the courses, amounting to fifteen hours per week, are prescribed. In the second and third years fifteen hours per week are required; of which eleven hours per week are in prescribed courses. The curriculum requires three years in residence for its completion, and no student will be graduated without three years of attendance, except in case of admission to advanced standing for work in residence in other law schools.

## COMBINED CURRICULUM IN ARTS AND LAW.

Seniors in the College of Arts and Science may elect, as part of the requirements for graduation, courses from the first year's work in the School of Law to an amount not exceeding twenty-two hours. Under special circumstances this privilege may be extended to juniors, with the consent of the Dean of the College of Arts and Science and of the Dean of the School of Law. A combined course of this character will enable a student to obtain the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws in six years.

## STATEMENT OF COURSES.

### FIRST YEAR.

**Contracts.** Three hours a week; first semester.

Formation of the contract; the agreement; express and implied contracts; the form; consideration; parties; consent; legality of the agreement; assignment; proof; construction; discharge by agreement; performance; impossibility of performance; operation of law; breach; remedies on the contract; damages; specific performance; effect of status of party; agency; coverture; insanity. Mr. Lawson.

*Lawson on Contracts*, 2nd Ed.

**Bailments and Carriers.** Two hours a week; first semester.

Origin and history; loan; hire; pledge; innkeepers; common carriers of goods; common carriers of passengers; baggage; telegraph, telephone, etc.; evidence; damages. Mr. Lawson.

*Lawson on Bailments*.

**Criminal Law.** Four hours a week; first semester.

Jurisdiction; the criminal act, complete and incomplete; criminal intent, actual and constructive; insanity; intoxication; duress, and mistake of fact or law; justification; parties in crime; crimes against the person; against property. Mr. Hosford.

Beale: *Cases on Criminal Law*, 2nd Ed. *Criminal Code of Missouri*.

**Property I.** Three hours a week; first and second semesters.

Nature and kinds of property; tenure; estates; seisin and conveyance; uses and trust; incidents of ownership; fixtures; rights in another's land; profits; easements; covenants as to use; public right; rents. Mr. Burdick.

Gray. *Cases on Property*, Vols. I and II, 2nd Ed.

**Torts.** Three hours a week; first and second semesters.

Trespass, assault, battery and imprisonment; trespass upon real and personal property; justification and excuse; conversion; defamation; libel, slander; justification, privilege; malicious prosecution; legal cause; negligence, standard of care, imputed and contributory negligence; duties of landowner, of owners of animals; extra hazardous occupation; fraud and deceit; interference with business and social relations; master and servant, and other topics. Mr. McBaine.

Smith and Ames: *Cases on Torts*.

**Bill and Notes.** Three hours a week; second semester.

Formal requests; negotiability; acceptance; endorsement; rights of holders; liabilities of parties; presentment; protest and notice; law of negotiable instruments. Mr. McBaine.

Smith and Moore: *Cases on Bills and Notes*.

**Equity I.** Three hours a week; second semester.

Nature of equity jurisdiction; specific reparation and prevention of torts, including waste, trespass, disturbance of easements, nuisance and infringement of rights of monopoly; specific performance of contracts. Mr. Hosford.

Ames: *Cases on Equity Jurisdiction*, Vol. I.

**Common Law Pleading.** Three hours a week; second semester; will also be given first semester, 1912, for second year class.

History and development of the personal actions at common law. Theory of pleading and its peculiar features as developed by the jury trial. Demurrers, general and special. Pleas: in discharge and in excuse; by way of traverse. Replication de injuria. Duplicity. Departure. New assignment. Motions based on the pleadings. Mr. Hinton.

Ames: *Cases on Pleading*.

## SECOND YEAR.

**Equity II.** Three hours a week; first and second semesters.

Specific performance of contracts (concluded); bills of interpleader; bills of peace; bills quia timet; reformation and rescission. Trusts (second semester). Mr. Hosford.

Ames: *Cases on Equity Jurisdiction*, Vol. I; *Cases on Trusts*.

**Agency.** Three hours a week; first semester.

Who can be agent or principal, appointment of agent; power of agent to subject principal to liability for contracts and torts; agent's responsibility to strangers; parties to writings; undis-



closed principals; reciprocal duties of agent and principal; delegation by agent; termination of agency; ratification. Mr. McBaine.

Wambaugh: *Gages on Agency*.

**Sales.** Two hours a week; first and second semesters.

Subject-matter of sales of personalty; executory and executed sales; statute of frauds; performance; warranty; lien; stoppage in transitu; remedies. Mr. Burdick.

*F. M. Burdick's Cases.*

**Equity Pleading.** Two hours a week; first semester; will be given second semester 1912-13; elective.

Parties to the bill; necessary parties; proper parties; improper parties. Form and requisites of the bill; statement of the grounds for relief; anticipating defenses; foundation for discovery; prayer. Demurrers. Pleas; pure, mixed, negative. Answer; as a pleading; furnishing discovery. Replication. Cross bills. Mr. Hinton.

Text to be announced later.

**Quasi-Contracts.** Two hours a week; second semester; elective.

Nature of obligation; recovery of money paid under mistake and compulsion; parties in default; benefits conferred, with and without request. Mr. Burdick.

Text to be announced later.

**Suretyship.** Two hours a week; second semester; elective.

Nature of the contract; the statute of frauds; surety's defenses against the creditor; the surety's rights, subrogation, indemnity, contribution, exoneration; creditor's rights to surety's securities. Mr. McBaine.

Ames: *Cases on Suretyship*.

**Code Pleading.** Three hours a week; second semester.

The one form of civil action under the code. Parties to actions; the "real party in interest," joinder of parties. The complaint; facts distinguished from conclusions of law and evidence; the statement of facts; the prayer for relief; the union of several causes of action. The answer; general and specific denials; "New Matter" in justification or excuse, and in discharge; "Equitable defenses;" union of defenses; counterclaims and setoffs. The reply; by way of denial and of new matter; departure. Demurrers. Mr. Hinton.

Hinton; *Cases on Code Pleading*.

**Property II.** Three hours a week; first and second semesters.

Acquisition inter vivos; accretion; lapse of time; form and operation of conveyances; execution of deeds; creation of easements and profits; covenants for title; acquisition on death of

former owner; escheat; descent; making and operation of wills; probate and administration; executors and administrators. Mr. Hudson.

Gray: *Cases on Property*, Vols. III and IV, 2nd Ed.

**Criminal Procedure.** Two hours a week; first semester; elective.

Arrest, preliminary, examination and bail; the criminal charge; indictments and information, their sufficiency in form and substance; demurrers and motions to quash; arraignment and pleas; jeopardy; trial, functions of the court and jury; judgment and sentence. Mr. Hosford.

*Criminal Code of Missouri and Mikel's Cases.*

**Domestic Relations.** Two hours a week, first semester; elective.

Parent and child; custody, support, property, earnings, emancipation, actions for damages to parental right in child; liability for torts of child. Husband and wife; rights and disabilities at common law; wife's separate estate in equity; rights and liabilities under modern statutes. Mr. McBaine.

Smith's *Cases on the Law of Persons.*

### THIRD YEAR.

**Evidence.** Three hours a week, first semester; two hours a week, second semester.

Trial by jury; judicial notice; presumptions and burden of proof; demurrers to the evidence; admission and confessions. Leading rules of exclusion; matters likely to mislead; collateral issues; character of the parties. Hearsay, exceptions to the hearsay rule. Expert and opinion evidence; real evidence. Writings; proof of execution; contents (best evidence rule). Various rules of substantive law (parol evidence rule). Witnesses; competency; privilege; examination; cross-examination and impeachment. Mr. Hinton.

Thayer's *Cases on Evidence.*

**Private Corporations.** Two hours a week; first and second semesters.

The nature of a corporation; distinguished from a partnership; disregard of the fiction; formation; powers; de facto corporations; ultra vires action; rights and liabilities of promoters, directors, shareholders, and creditors; issue, payment, and transfer of stock; validity of voting trusts. Mr. Hudson.

Warren's *Cases on Private Corporations.*

**Constitutional Law.** Three hours a week; first and second semesters.

Power of courts to pass on constitutionality of laws; general relation of the three departments to each other and of the states to the national government; general jurisdiction of the national government; due process of law; equal protection of laws; police power; taxation; eminent domain; commerce power; ex post facto laws, laws impairing obligation of contracts, etc. Mr. Loeb.

*Thayer's Cases.*

**Extraordinary Legal Remedies.** Two hours a week; first semester; elective.

Mandamus; quo warranto; prohibitions; certiorari; habeas corpus. Nature and form of the writs; service; return; disobedience of writ and remedies therefor. Mr. Hinton.

Robert's *Cases on Extraordinary Legal Remedies.*

**Municipal Corporations.** Two hours a week; second semester; elective; open to third year students only.

Nature of municipal corporations; creation, alteration, and dissolution; legislative control in general; administration of government in general; departments, including governmental functions, quasi-governmental functions and commercial functions; powers; acquiring, holding and dealing with property; liability for torts; liability of contracts; remedies of creditors. Mr. Hosford.

Beale's *Cases on Municipal Corporations.*

**Partnership.** Two hours a week; first semester; elective.

What constitutes a partnership; creation; nature and characteristics; nature, extent and duration of partnership liability; powers of partners; rights and duties of partners inter se; remedies of partners inter se; rights and remedies of creditors; termination; limited partnerships. Mr. Burdick.

F. M. Burdick's *Cases on Partnership.*

**Practice.** Two hours a week; first and second semesters.

Commencement of actions; issuance and service of process; demurrers to the pleading; demurrers to the evidence; trial of issues of fact; declarations of law and instructions; verdict and judgment; motion for new trial and in arrest of judgment; exceptions; writs of error and appeal. The first part of the course includes a study of the theory of trials; the second part, the actual trial of practice cases. Mr. Hinton.

Missouri Code of Procedure.

**Public International Law.** Two hours a week; first semester; elective.

Sources of international law; sovereign states; territorial property and jurisdiction, territorial waters; high seas; diplomatic agents;

treaties; citizenship; effect of war on land and sea; neutrality; blockade; laws of war. Mr. Lawson.

Lectures.

**Conflict of Laws.** Two hours a week; second semester; elective; open to third year students only.

Jurisdiction of courts and of sovereigns over persons and things; domicile; taxation; divorce; remedies; rights of action; procedure; creation of rights, personal and real, by inheritance, by contract and by tort; recognition and enforcement of rights and personal relations; administration of estates; recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments. Mr. Hudson.

Beale: *Cases on Conflict of Laws* (Shorter Edition)

**Property III.** Two hours a week; first and second semesters.

Conditions and future interests; executory devises; powers; rule against perpetuities; illegal conditions and restraints on alienation; priority of grantees; fraudulent conveyances; registration; conversion and election; joint ownership; curtesy and dower. Mr. Hudson.

Gray: *Cases on Property*, Vols. V and VI, 2nd Ed.

**Jurisdiction of Federal Courts.** One hour a week; second semester; elective. Mr. McBaine.

**Mortgages.** Two hours a week; first semester; elective; open to third year students only.

Form of legal mortgage; title and lien theory; substance and elements of mortgage; position of the mortgagee and mortgagor; transfer of the mortgaged interest by mortgagor and mortgagee; competition for the mortgage, priority, marshalling. Mr. Hudson.

Wyman. *Cases on Mortgages*.

**Public Service Companies.** Two hours a week; second semester; elective. Mr. Burdick.

Wyman's Cases.

### Other Electives.

The following courses in the College of Arts and Science may be selected as electives for the degree of Bachelor of Laws:

Political Science and Public Law, 105b, Comparative Constitutional Law.

Political Science and Public Law, 202a, International Law.

Political Science and Public Law, 208b, The Government of Missouri.

Political Science and Public Law, 209b, The Law of Taxation.

History, 120b, English Constitutional History.

History, 230, Seminary in American Political Government and History.

# UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

## AT COLUMBIA

### Summer Session

1912.

June 14,	Friday, Registration, Summer Session.
June 15,	Saturday, Organization of Classes.
July 4,	Thursday, Holiday.
August 14,	Wednesday, Lectures Close.
August 15,	Thursday
August 16,	Friday
	} Examinations.

### First Semester

September 16, 17, 18,	Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Entrance Examinations and Registration.
September 19,	Thursday, at 8 A. M. Class Work in all Divisions Begins.
September 19,	Thursday, at 10 A. M. Opening Convocation.
November 28,	Thursday, Thanksgiving Holiday.
December 10,	Tuesday, Annual Meeting of Curators.
December 20,	Friday, at 4 P. M. to
1913.	} Christmas Holidays.
January 6,	Monday, at 8 A. M.
February 1,	Saturday to
February 8,	Saturday
	} Mid-Year Examinations.

### Second Semester

February 10, 11,	Monday and Tuesday, Registration, Second Semester.
February 12,	Wednesday, at 8 A. M. Class Work in all Divisions Begins.
February 13,	Thursday, at 10 A. M. Opening Convocation.
March 20,	Thursday, at 4 P. M. to
March 26,	Wednesday, at 8 A. M.
April 3,	Thursday, Quarterly Meeting of Curators.
May 31,	Saturday to
June 7,	Saturday
June 8,	Sunday, Baccalaureate Sermon.
June 9,	Monday, Class Day.
June 9, 10, 11,	Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Entrance Examinations.
June 10,	Tuesday, Phi Beta Kappa Day.
June 11,	Wednesday, Commencement Day.
June 11,	Wednesday, Semi-Annual Meeting of Curators.



# INFORMATION ABOUT THE UNIVERSITY

## GENERAL STATEMENT.

The fundamental aim of the University of Missouri is the development of the highest and most efficient type of citizen. For the purpose of attaining its aim, the University furnishes ample facilities for liberal education and for thorough professional training. The University is a part of the public educational system of the state.

In the course of seventy-three years of development, new divisions of instruction have been organized in response to the needs of vocations followed by citizens of the state.

## ORGANIZATION.

The work of the University is now carried on in the following Schools and Colleges:

- College of Arts and Science
- College of Agriculture
- School of Education
- School of Law
- School of Journalism
- School of Medicine
- School of Engineering
- School of Mines and Metallurgy.
- Graduate School

All of these divisions are at Columbia with the exception of the School of Mines and Metallurgy, which is located at Rolla. In addition, emphasis is given particular lines of work by the establishment of minor divisions, the chief of which are the Extension Division, the Agricultural Experiment Station, the Engineering Experiment Station, and the Military Department.

## LOCATION.

The University of Missouri is located at Columbia, a town situated half way between St. Louis and Kansas City near the center of the state. It is reached by the Wabash and Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railways. Columbia is a progressive and prosperous town having doubled its population in the last few years. It has nearly twenty miles of paved streets.

Columbia may be characterized as a town of schools, homes and churches, with enough of industrialism to make it efficient. It offers the conveniences of a larger city without the counter attractions. The student is a predominant factor in Columbia. He is one to three in numbers. The population of the town is 10,000.

## EQUIPMENT.

The University grounds cover over seven hundred acres. The main divisions are in the Quadrangle, the Horticultural Grounds, the Physical Education Grounds, and the Agricultural College Farm.

The following University buildings are located at Columbia: Academic Hall; Laws Observatory; separate buildings for Chemistry; Zoology and Geology; Law; Engineering, Manual Arts, three power houses; Medical Laboratory Building; Parker Memorial Hospital including the Busch Clinic; Agricultural Building; Horticultural Building; Green Houses; Live-Stock Judging, Dairy, Farm Machinery, and Veterinary Buildings, and the Agricultural Farm Barns and Buildings; Swtzer Hall, for the School of Journalism; Benton and Lathrop Halls, dormitories for men; Read Hall, the dormitory for women; Rothwell Gymnasium; the houses for the President of the University and the Dean of the College of Agriculture; the High School, and the Elementary School Buildings used for practice schools in the School of Education.

## FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

Full information regarding the University is given in the catalogue which will be sent on request without charge. For this or special bulletins of the Graduate School, College of Arts and Science, College of Agriculture, School of Education, School of Law, School of Medicine, School of Engineering, and the School of Journalism, write to

DEAN OF THE UNIVERSITY FACULTY,  
University of Missouri,  
Columbia, Missouri









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Number 3, March .....	Graduate School
Number 4, April .....	Catalogue
Number 5, May .....	School of Education
Number 6, June .....	School of Medicine
Number 7, July .....	School of Law
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OF THE  
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1913-14



UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI  
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI  
June, 1913





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## THE PROFESSION OF MEDICINE.

The following pages will be devoted to a brief consideration of certain questions of interest to all who expect to follow the profession of medicine. It is important that all prospective medical students should know the present status of medicine, its advantages and disadvantages as a profession, the opportunities which it offers and the qualifications necessary for success. It is especially important that the general principles underlying sound medical education be clearly understood and that data be made available which will enable those interested to judge of the relative merits of the numerous medical schools in this country.

### Advantages and Disadvantages of Medicine as Profession.

Some of the more obvious disadvantages of medicine as a profession may first be mentioned. Among these are the irregularity of the work, the exposure and danger, the severity of physical and mental strain, and the relatively poor remuneration in comparison with the necessary skill and education. It should be clearly understood that competition is severe, for the medical profession (like most others) is overcrowded. There are today in the United States nearly 140,000 licensed practitioners (not counting irregulars of various kinds), or an average of about one to every seven hundred people. In proportion to the population, this is twice as many as are licensed in Great Britain, and over three times as many as in France and Germany. Moreover, with the increase of popular knowledge regarding hygiene and preventive medicine, the need for medical service is in some respects diminishing.

As an offset to the foregoing, however, the medical profession has numerous advantages to offer to those properly qualified. In the first place, for those who achieve eminence by reason of unusual ability and thorough training, the financial rewards are great. This is especially true in surgery and certain other special lines. Even aside from these exceptional cases, every really well-qualified practitioner is reasonably sure of a good income.

Money, however, is by no means the chief attraction which the profession of medicine has to offer. There is a fascination about the work which is difficult to explain, but which is nevertheless characteristic. Successful practitioners enjoy their work, in spite of hardships and difficulties. Moreover, even in this materialistic age, the philanthropic aspect of the practice of medicine appeals strongly to many. From this point of view, no profession offers greater opportunities for public and private service.

Another phase of medical work, which to many is more attractive than the ordinary practice, is that of teaching and investigation in the various medical sciences. There is at present a strong demand, which is likely to continue, for well-trained men who will devote themselves to Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, etc. While

not so remunerative as the practice of medicine, positions in these and similar branches offer good salaries and an attractive career to those whose tastes and talents incline toward teaching and research.

Finally, so far as competition is concerned, there is no question that the medical profession is overcrowded, but it is **overcrowded with incompetents**. It is true that our leading surgeons rank among the best in the world. But on the other hand, owing to the low standards of medical education which have prevailed during the past, it must be confessed that the rank and file of medical practitioners average very low in efficiency. Nowhere is it more emphatically true that "there's plenty of room at the top." No man of reasonable ability with thorough collegiate and professional training need fear the competition. And as the general public is learning to discriminate more carefully, the demand for well-qualified physicians grows stronger. It is therefore exceedingly important for the prospective medical student to consider carefully the qualifications necessary for success in this profession, in order that he may prepare himself accordingly.

### Requirements for Success in Medicine.

The qualifications necessary for success in medicine include certain personal characteristics plus an adequate training through pre-medical and medical education. Among the personal qualifications, both physical and mental vigor are of primary importance. Weaklings and dullards have no chance for success in the field of medicine. Integrity is also necessary, for only those of the highest character are fit to uphold the ideals of the medical profession. Finally, natural fitness and inclination for medical work should be considered. Few can hope to maintain the prolonged effort necessary to win success in this great field, unless the work is in accordance with their natural tastes and talents.

### Premedical Education.

Assuming that one has the requisite personal qualifications, the next question which arises concerns the education, both premedical and medical, which is necessary for success. In considering this matter, it must be remembered that medicine is an applied science. For success in any applied science, two things are necessary: first to master your science; and, second, to learn how to apply it. To master the difficult science of modern medicine, it is absolutely necessary to have a thorough preliminary scientific training.

The amount and character of the necessary preliminary training for medicine is a theme which has been much discussed in recent years. While there are still different views concerning details, there is with reference to the essential points a general consensus of opinion among those entitled to speak with authority in this matter. The first point which should be emphasized is that a **high-school education alone is insufficient**, especially in science, to prepare a student for the difficult medical curriculum of today. The necessity for collegiate work preliminary to medicine is so important and so clearly recognized that it is now required by law in ten States, in-

cluding Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakota, Kansas, Indiana, Connecticut, Colorado, Utah and Vermont.

In these States, in order to be admitted to examination for license to practice, one must show that he took at least one or two years of collegiate work, in addition to the equivalent of a four years' high school course, before entering a medical school. Before the time when those now entering medicine will be graduated, this legal requirement will doubtless be established in many other States. Students should therefore beware of entering medicine without preliminary collegiate work.

While it is generally recognized that at least one or two years of preliminary collegiate work are necessary, few will urge, as a general requirement, the completion of four years of college work before entering medicine. Indeed it is probable that as a general rule this is an unnecessary expense of time and money, and postpones unduly the age at which practice begins. As a matter of fact, no medical school in this country has an absolute minimum requirement of more than three years of college work for entrance, and the majority of the first-class schools have only a two years' requirement.

Taking all things into consideration, it is the consensus of opinion that the requirement of two years of collegiate work for entrance best meets present conditions. This, it may be noted, is approximately equivalent to the entrance requirement for medicine in the leading European nations. An admirable solution of the problem of preliminary medical education is found in the "combined course" in Arts and Medicine, whereby it is possible to secure the A. B. degree and also the M. D. within six (or seven) years.

As to the character of the collegiate work preparatory to medicine, there is now a general agreement of opinion. The old idea that there exists an ideal college course, classical or otherwise, which prepares for any vocation is now abandoned. The present elective system makes it desirable for one to decide upon his future career as early as possible, and to plan his college course so as to prepare himself for the greatest possible efficiency in his life work. This doctrine is frankly utilitarian, but "useful" should here be interpreted in the wider, and not in the narrow "bread-and-butter" sense of the term. "Students of medicine, perhaps more than any other class of men, and certainly more now than ever before, must be broadly liberal in order to be minutely special."

What subjects, then, should the premedical college course include? First and foremost, it should be so planned as to give a thorough training in biology, especially zoology. Most of the accurate and useful knowledge we have concerning the laws of life is derived from careful study and experimentation upon lower forms of life. All living things are built up of similar units called cells. Each cell is composed of the living substance, protoplasm, and upon the physical and chemical changes therein depend the phenomena of life.

In order to understand the nature and conditions of life, it is therefore further evident that one must have a thorough knowledge of physics and chemistry. As time goes on, biology in general and



medicine in particular are based more and more upon the fundamental laws of physics and chemistry. Having laid a good foundation in physics, chemistry and zoology, the student is prepared for the more specialized biological sciences, anatomy, physiology and pathology; and these in turn lead up to the technical courses in clinical medicine.

Other sciences valuable for the medical student are botany and experimental psychology. Of mathematics, enough should be taken to facilitate the work in physics and chemistry. In languages, excepting an elementary knowledge of Latin (usually taken in the high school), French and German are most valuable. This is especially true of German, since a large proportion of the most important biological and medical work is published in that language. English, too, should not be neglected, for every physician should certainly understand the use of his mother tongue. Finally, a course in free-hand drawing is exceedingly useful in many ways.

The advantages of a premedical scientific college course as outlined above are well summarized by the following quotation (from the Journal of the American Medical Association, May 27, 1911): "As a part of the education which should be preliminary to the study of medicine, courses in physics, chemistry, biology and modern languages have been especially urged during the last several years by the Council on Medical Education. The importance of the sciences named does not depend so much on the bare knowledge obtained from them as on training the student receives. In the work in these sciences, and particularly in the laboratory work, the student, under able instructors, acquires the ability to think for himself; he develops the scientific spirit; he learns the use of the microscope and becomes acquainted with the methods and value of experimentation. A reading knowledge of French and German is an invaluable aid to the medical knowledge, a large portion of which appears in the languages named. That is the minimum preliminary education which should be insisted upon in this country, not because it is the minimum requirement in every other civilized nation, which is a fact, but because the student really needs that training in order to master the complex courses in the modern medical curriculum and to do his part in solving the intricate problems which now confront the medical world. In the medical course of today the ability of the student to think, to observe and to do research work is very essential. This was not so necessary twenty-five or thirty years ago. Experience has shown that the needed qualifications are best developed by thorough courses, under expert teachers, in physics, chemistry, biology and modern languages. These are the reasons for urging those courses as a part of the minimum requirement for admission to the medical schools in this country."

#### Medical Education.

Presupposing the preliminary college training as above outlined, the medical education proper may next be considered. What are the subjects included in the medical curriculum, and what facilities are necessary in order that they may be successfully taught? As



previously stated, medicine is an applied science. Broadly speaking, therefore, it is necessary first to master the subject matter, the fundamental medical sciences, and then to learn how to apply these in clinical medicine, in the prevention and cure of disease. Medical education therefore falls naturally into two subdivisions, the fundamental work occupying the first two years, and the clinical work the last two (or three, if a hospital year be added). Each of these periods will be considered briefly, following which some data will be cited whereby the relative merits of the various medical schools may be judged.

### **Fundamental Medical Education.**

The fundamental sciences upon which medicine is directly based may be grouped under three headings. The first of these, the anatomical group, includes those which concern primarily the normal form and structure of the human body. These include gross anatomy (dissection, osteology, neurology, topographic anatomy, etc.), microscopic anatomy (histology) and developmental anatomy (embryology). The second, or physiological group, includes those studies which concern primarily the normal functions of the living organism. In this group, in addition to physiology in the narrower sense, we may place organic and physiological chemistry, and also pharmacology, which deals with the effects of drugs upon the normal organism. The third group, known as pathology (including bacteriology) deals with the abnormal conditions of structure and function which are associated with disease. Finally, there is the subject of hygiene and preventive medicine, which lies in the borderland between the fundamental sciences previously mentioned, and the succeeding subjects in clinical medicine.

It is impossible within the limits of this bulletin to discuss in detail the requisites necessary for thorough instruction in the fundamental sciences. Those desiring to look into this matter more fully are referred to a work entitled "A Model Medical Curriculum," a report of a committee of one hundred leading educators, issued by the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association, 535 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Ill.

It may be noted briefly that the old-fashioned didactic method of teaching by lectures and recitations from books has been completely revolutionized and replaced by the laboratory method, whereby the student directly observes and studies the phenomena for himself. The laboratory method of instruction requires for success two essential factors. First and most important, the teachers in the various laboratory subjects must be thoroughly trained specialists, who are paid salaries to devote their entire time to this work, and are not allowed to practice medicine. They should moreover be active investigators whose enthusiasm will be an inspiration to their students. Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon "the man behind the gun." The second factor includes the facilities, buildings, equipment and materials for thorough work in each of the laboratories for the various fundamental medical sciences. These two factors, the full-time, thoroughly trained teachers and the numerous

well-equipped laboratories are so costly as to be out of the reach of most medical schools, but they are necessary in order to obtain the thorough laboratory instruction which is essential in modern medical education.

Another necessity, the importance of which is becoming more clearly recognized, is a good medical library. This should include several thousand well chosen volumes for reference, including files of one hundred or more of the leading medical periodicals of the world. A good medical library is also very expensive, but is necessary for the best work in instruction, and absolutely essential for research.

### Clinical Medical Education.

When the student has completed the first two years of the curriculum and has mastered the fundamental medical sciences, he is familiar with the structure and functions of the human body, both normal and abnormal, and is ready to learn how to apply these principles at the bedside for the alleviation and cure of disease. This final period of medical education is designated clinical medicine. It includes two broad groups, internal medicine and surgery, each with numerous subdivisions. Here also lack of space prevents a discussion of each of the numerous special branches, for a full consideration of which the reader may consult the work "A Model Medical Curriculum" previously referred to. In passing, however, it may be remarked that for successful clinical teaching the essentials are very similar to those already stated for the laboratory sciences. The teachers should be skilled and experienced, each a recognized authority in his particular line. Here also it is highly desirable that salaries should be paid so that the teacher's whole time may be devoted to instruction and investigation, though very few schools are financially able to carry out this policy. The laboratory of the clinical work is the hospital, and it is essential for successful clinical work that each school should own or absolutely control the clinical facilities in a large hospital with a sufficient number of beds in each of the various clinical branches. Certain clinical laboratories must also be provided.

On account of the heavy expenses involved in providing salaried teachers, laboratory and hospital facilities, it is axiomatic that no school can depend solely upon students' fees for support. Private endowment or state support on a liberal scale is essential to provide medical education fully up to modern standards.

The minimum facilities considered absolutely necessary in order that a medical college may be able to give a satisfactory training up to modern standards in both fundamental and clinical subjects are, according to the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association, as follows:

#### Outline of the Essentials of An Acceptable Medical College.

1. Strict enforcement of all standards and requirements, the college itself to be held responsible for any instances where they are not enforced.
2. A requirement for admission of at least a four-year high

school education superimposed on eight years of grammar school work, as defined by the College Entrance Examination Board.

3. Beginning January 1, 1914, the minimum requirement for admission should be enlarged to include at least one year's college work each in physics, chemistry and biology and a reading knowledge of at least one modern language, preferably German or French.

4. A requirement that students be in actual attendance in the college within the first week of each annual session and thereafter.

5. That actual attendance at classes be insisted on except for good cause, such as for sickness, and that no credit be given under any circumstances for less than 80 per cent of attendance on each course.

6. That advanced standing be granted only to students of other acceptable colleges and that in granting advanced standing there shall be no discrimination against the college's full-course students.

7. Careful and intelligent supervision of the entire school by a dean or other executive officer who holds, and has sufficient authority to carry out, fair ideals of medical education as interpreted by modern demands.

8. A good system of records showing conveniently the credentials, attendance, grades and accounts of the students.

9. A fully graded course covering four years of at least 32 weeks each, exclusive of holidays, and at least 30 hours per week of actual work; this course should be clearly set forth in a carefully prepared and printed schedule of lectures and classes.

10. Two years of work consisting largely of laboratory work in thoroughly equipped laboratories in anatomy, histology, embryology, physiology, chemistry (inorganic, organic and physiologic), bacteriology, pathology, pharmacology, therapeutics and clinical diagnosis.

11. Two years of clinical work largely in hospitals and dispensaries, with thorough courses in internal medicine (including physical diagnosis, pediatrics, nervous and mental diseases), surgery (including surgical anatomy and operative surgery on the cadaver), obstetrics, gynecology, laryngology, rhinology, ophthalmology, otology, dermatology, hygiene and medical jurisprudence.

12. As soon as conditions warrant, a fifth undergraduate year should be required which should be spent by the student as an interne in an approved hospital.

13. At least six expert, thoroughly trained professors in the laboratory branches, salaried so that they may devote their entire time to instruction and to that research without which they cannot well keep up with the rapid progress being made in their subjects. These professors should have a definite responsibility in the conduct of the college, and their first and chief interest should be in the training of the medical students. There should also be a sufficient number of assistants in each department to look after the less important details. A suggested assignment of these instructors is (a) professor of anatomy, (b) professor of physiology, (c) professor of pathology and bacteriology and (d) professor of physiologic chemistry and pharmacology. The other two might be associate or

assistant professors and assigned one to the laboratory course in histology and embryology under the professor of anatomy and the other to the department of pathology and bacteriology.

14. The medical teaching should be of at least the same degree of excellence as obtains in our recognized liberal arts colleges and technical schools.

15. The faculty should be thoroughly organized and, with a few allowable exceptions, should be made up of graduates of institutions recognized as medical colleges and should have had a training in all departments of medicine. They should be appointed because of their ability as teachers and not because they happen to be on the attending staff of some hospital or for other like reasons.

16. The college should own or entirely control a hospital in order that students may come into close and extended contact with patients under the supervision of the attending staff. The hospital should have a sufficiently large number of patients to permit the student to see and study the common variety of surgical and medical cases as well as a fair number in each of the so-called specialties.

17. The college should have easily accessible hospital facilities of not less than 200 patients which can be utilized for clinical teaching (for senior classes of 100 students or less), these patients to represent in fair proportion all departments of medicine.

18. The college should have additional hospital facilities for children's diseases, contagious diseases and nervous and mental diseases.

19. Facilities for at least six maternity cases for each senior student, who should have actual charge of these cases under the supervision of the attending physician. Careful records of each case should be handed in by the student.

20. Facilities for at least 30 autopsies during each college session which are attended and can be participated in by senior students (for senior classes of 100 students or less).

21. A dispensary, or out-patient department, under the control of the college, the attendance to be a daily average of 60 cases (for senior classes of 100 students or less), the patients to be carefully classified, good histories and records of the patients to be kept and the material to be well used.

22. The college should have a working medical library to include the more modern text and reference books with the *Index Medicus* and 30 or more leading medical periodicals; the library room should be properly lighted and heated, and easily accessible to students during all or the greater part of the day; it should be equipped with suitable tables and chairs, and have a librarian in charge.

23. A working medical museum having its various anatomic, embryologic, pathologic and other specimens carefully prepared, labeled and indexed so that any specimen may be easily found and employed for teaching purposes. It is suggested that so far as possible with each pathologic specimen coming from post-mortems there also be kept the record of the post-mortem, the clinical history of the patient on whom the autopsy was held and microscopic



slides showing the minute structures of the disease shown in the gross specimen.

24. There should be sufficient dissecting material to enable each student individually to dissect at least the lateral half of the human cadaver; to provide cross-sections and other demonstration material and to allow of a thorough course for each senior in operative surgery on the cadaver.

25. A supply of such useful auxiliary apparatus as a stereopticon, a reflectoscope, carefully prepared charts, embryologic or other models, manikins, dummies for use in bandaging, a Roentgen-ray and other apparatus now so generally used in medical teaching.

26. The college should show evidences of thorough organization and of reasonably modern methods in all departments and evidences that the equipment and facilities are being intelligently used in the training of medical students.

27. A clear statement of the college's requirements for admission, tuition, time of attendance on the classes, sessions, courses offered and graduation should be clearly set forth, together with complete classified lists of its matriculants and latest graduating class in regular annual catalogues or announcements.

### Criteria for Judging Schools.

Having in mind the essential elements involved in a thorough premedical and medical education, it devolves upon the prospective student to select the school which he will attend. This is a critical problem, and grave mistakes are often made through lack of knowledge regarding the various schools. With regard to the premedical college work, the problem is less difficult, but it is essential to choose a college well equipped for teaching the fundamental sciences of biology, physics and chemistry. In general, these are best taught in the stronger universities, such as those in the Association of American Universities.\*

In choosing a school for the medical curriculum proper, the problem is much more complicated. There are in the United States about 120 medical colleges, good, bad and indifferent, whose relative merits it is difficult for the student to judge. Bearing in mind the essential principles previously outlined, the most important information desirable is indicated in the following questions:

1. As to organization, is it an independent medical school, or an integral (not merely nominal) department of a strong university?

2. What is the amount of the income and expenditure? Is the income dependent solely upon students' fees, or is it supported liberally by endowment or state appropriations?

3. What is the extent and character of the laboratory and clinical facilities, its buildings, equipment, library, etc.?

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\* This Association includes the following universities: California, Catholic University, Chicago, Clark, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Johns Hopkins, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Stanford, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Virginia, Wisconsin and Yale.



4. What is the character of the faculty? Are the teachers full-time salaried experts, or are they allowed to engage in the private practice of medicine? To what extent are they contributing to the advancement of medical science by original research?

5. Do the entrance requirements include a minimum of two years of college work, and are they strictly enforced?

6. What is the character of the curriculum, stress laid upon practical work in laboratory and clinics, opportunity for research, etc.?

7. Are the classes large, or are they small, allowing individual attention to each student?

8. What are the tuition fees and expenses?

9. What is the general standing of the school, its rating by competent and disinterested organizations, and its efficiency as measured by the results of the examination of its graduates before the various State licensing boards?

### Where to Find Information.

Where can the prospective student find reliable data in answer to the preceding questions? Much can of course be learned from the catalogues of the various schools, but in many cases it must be confessed that the information contained therein is incomplete, and even misleading. It may therefore be of service to those interested in this matter to know where to find reliable data from disinterested sources.

In the first place, a list of the medical schools of the United States together with brief information (furnished, however, by the schools themselves) is published in the chapter on "Professional Schools" in the annual report of the Commissioner of Education, U. S. Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. A reprint of this chapter is obtainable and is useful for reference.

Similar information, which is more complete in some respects, is published each year during August in the "Educational Number" of the Journal of the American Medical Association (Chicago).

The Council on Medical Education of the A. M. A. has made a thorough personal inspection and investigation of the various medical schools of the country, and has rated them in four classes: Class "A plus" colleges are those which are acceptable (25 colleges); class "A," those which need improvement in certain respects, but which are otherwise acceptable (41 colleges); class "B," those which, under their present organization, might be made acceptable by general improvements (24 colleges); and class "C," those which require a complete reorganization to make them acceptable (29 colleges).

Another basis for judgment is to be found in the membership of the Association of American Medical Colleges, with about 50 schools, including nearly all of the better class. A list of the members is published annually in the Educational Number of the Journal A. M. A. above referred to, or may be obtained from the Secretary, Dr. F. C. Zapffe, 3431 Lexington St., Chicago, Ill.

Information showing the percentage of failures of graduates of the various schools in examinations before the different state licensing boards is published annually in the "State Board Number" of the Journal A. M. A. (Chicago). The most recent issue of this number was issued in May, 1913. Those interested especially in Missouri schools will find considerable information in the report of the State Council on Medical Education, published in the February, 1913, number of the Journal of the Missouri State Medical Association (St. Louis). A similar report is published each year.

By far the most full, frank and instructive account of the medical situation is to be found in the bulletin entitled "Medical Education in the United States and Canada; a Report to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching by Abraham Flexner." This is a large volume (346 pages) published in 1910, and may be obtained by sending 17 cents for postage (address: 576 Fifth Ave., New York City). This report is divided into two parts. The first part deals with the general principles of medical education, ideals versus present conditions, organization and equipment of medical schools, course of study, medical sects, etc. The second part gives a detailed and critical account of the various schools, including the defects as well as the good points of each. This report, which is based upon an actual inspection of each school, will be found exceedingly instructive and useful to all interested in medical education.

A later report, published in 1912 by the Carnegie Foundation, deals with a comparative study of medical education in the leading European countries.

## **THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.**

In the foregoing pages the profession of medicine has been considered with especial reference to the principles underlying sound medical education, and the facilities necessary according to modern standards. Attention is now called to the School of Medicine of the University of Missouri, and to the advantages which it offers in providing facilities for obtaining at low cost both premedical and medical education measuring up to the high standards previously outlined.

### **Aim of the School of Medicine.**

The aim of the School of Medicine is threefold:

(1) To give a thorough laboratory training in those scientific subjects which are fundamental to medicine and form an indispensable preparation for the clinical work.

(2) To contribute to the advancement of medicine by original investigation in the various sciences upon which modern medicine is based.

(3) To promote the diffusion of medical knowledge among the citizens of the State. For this special purpose, the department of Preventive Medicine has recently been established.

### **PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.**

The purpose of this department is to present to the people of

the State the well established medical facts pertaining to the prevention of infectious diseases, and to assist, so far as is possible, the general advancement of medicine. Teaching of the masses can best be accomplished in the grade schools, high schools, etc., and by the newspapers. Courses in preventive medicine are offered in the University each semester and in the Summer Session especially to teachers and to students in journalism. These courses are also open to all students in the University interested in preventive medicine.

A bureau of information has been established, which upon request furnishes to the citizens of Missouri information pertaining to practical points regarding the prevention of infectious diseases. A laboratory for clinical pathology will also soon be established. The services of the bureau of information and the laboratory will be free of charge to all citizens of Missouri.

The bureau of information is intended to give immediate assistance to the people while the more thorough but slower method of instruction in preventive medicine is being established in the various schools. To illustrate: it is known that a patient just recovering from typhoid fever is for several months heavily infected with typhoid bacilli and is during this time a source of infection. The feces of such a patient should be examined from time to time to determine when free from typhoid bacilli. Until free, the fecal matter should be disinfected. On account of the expense this procedure is practically never carried out. The bureau of information and laboratory will attempt to perform these services and similar work along other lines free of charge, with the hope that some progress in the prevention of infectious diseases may be made along practical lines.

In order further to disseminate information in the field of preventive medicine, a Medical Series of the University of Missouri Bulletin has been established. These bulletins are illustrated and popular in character, and as thorough and practical as possible. They are published quarterly and mailed free upon request. Two numbers have already been issued: No. 1, "Bacteria and Disease" by Prof. O. W. H. Mitchell; and No. 2, "Prevention of Typhoid Fever," by Prof. W. J. Calvert. Soon to be issued are No. 3, "Prevention of Contagious Diseases in School Children," by Prof. W. J. Calvert; and No. 4, "Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Troubles in School Children," by Dr. Guy L. Noyes.

### HISTORICAL STATEMENT.

The Medical Department of Kemper College ("McDowell Medical College"), founded in St. Louis in 1840, was the first medical school established west of the Mississippi River. In 1845 this school became the Medical Department of the University of Missouri. In 1855, however, it was discontinued; but was re-established in Columbia in December, 1872. The curriculum was at first only two years in length, but was extended to three years in 1891, and to the full four years in 1899.

Owing to the limited clinical facilities at present, the last two (clinical) years of the medical curriculum have been temporarily suspended. A plan for the establishment of a general State Hospital

has been adopted by the University, and the clinical portion of the work will be resumed as soon as it is practicable to establish it with adequate clinical facilities. In the meantime, the first two years of the medical curriculum will be continued at Columbia and still further strengthened. On the completion of this work a certificate is given which will admit the student to advanced standing with full credit in other medical schools, where the clinical work of the last two years may be completed.

The School of Medicine has always stood for the highest standards of medical education, and was a pioneer in introducing and developing the laboratory method. Laboratory work in anatomy, chemistry, and microscopy was required of students from the date of re-establishment in 1872. A few years later laboratory work in pathology and in physiology was added, and in 1891 the laboratories of histology and bacteriology were established. The School of Medicine of the University of Missouri was also one of the first schools to place these fundamental medical sciences in charge of specialists who are not allowed to practice medicine, but devote their time exclusively to teaching and investigation.

### **Organization and Support.**

As has been previously emphasized, the nature of the organization and support of a medical school is a matter of primary importance. The Medical School of the University of Missouri is an integral part of the University, whose total income from all sources is about \$850,000 a year. The Medical School is supported from this income, about \$30,000 being expended annually for this purpose (including Hospital), while less than \$3,000 is collected in fees from the medical students.

As a result of this liberal support, it has been possible for many years to organize and maintain the medical work on a proper University basis. The faculty is composed of eminent specialists, who are not allowed to engage in the practice of medicine, but devote their entire time to teaching and investigation. The course of study is carefully planned, modern laboratory methods being used throughout. The high standards of admission result in small classes (not over twenty-five in each) prepared for the highest type of work. Women are admitted on equal terms with men.

In the following pages, more detailed information will be given concerning the faculty, the buildings and equipment, and the courses of study. As already stated, the character and training of the faculty is a matter of the greatest importance, and some brief information upon this topic is therefore included with the following list of the members of the Medical Faculty.

### **FACULTY OF THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.**

ALBERT ROSS HILL, A. B., Ph. D., LL. D.,

President of the University and Professor of Educational Psychology.

A. B., Dalhousie University, 1892; Scholar in Philosophy, Cornell University, 1892-3; Student at Heidelberg, Berlin, and Strassburg



University, 1893-4; Fellow in Philosophy, Cornell University, 1894-5; Ph. D., Cornell University, 1895; Student in Clark University, Summer of 1896; LL. D., University of South Carolina, 1905, Dalhousie University, 1908, and Westminster College, 1909; Professor of Psychology and Education, State Normal School, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, 1895-7; Associate Professor of Philosophy, University of Nebraska, 1897-8; Professor of Philosophy and Director of Psychological Laboratories, 1898-1903; Head of the Department of Education, University of Missouri, 1903-4; Professor of Educational Psychology, and Dean of the Teachers College, 1904-07; Professor of Philosophy of Education, Director of the School of Education, and Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, Cornell University, 1907-08; Present position, 1908-.

CLARENCE MARTIN JACKSON, B. S., M. S., M. D.,

Professor of Anatomy and Histology, and Dean of the Faculty.

B. S., University of Missouri, 1898, M. S., 1899, M. D. 1900; Student, University of Leipzig, 1903-4; University of Berlin, 1904; Fellow in Biology, University of Missouri, 1897-9; Instructor in Anatomy, 1899-1900; Assistant Professor (in charge) of Anatomy and Histology, 1902-, Junior Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, 1906-09; present position, 1909-.

SIDNEY CALVERT, B. Sc., A. M.,

Professor of Organic Chemistry.

B. Sc., McGill University, 1890; Graduate Student, Harvard University, 1890-4, A. M., 1892, Assistant in Chemistry, 1892-4, Private Research Assistant, 1892-4; Assistant in Chemistry, Harvard Summer School, 1894; Student, University of Freiburg, 1901-2; Assistant Professor of Chemistry, University of Missouri, 1894-1902, Assistant Professor of Organic Chemistry, 1905-06; present position, 1906-.

WILLIAM JEPHTHA CALVERT, A. B., M. D.,

Professor of Preventive Medicine.

A. B., University of Kentucky, 1893; M. D., Johns Hopkins Medical School, 1898; 1st Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, 1899-1902; In charge of the Laboratory of Board of Health, Manila, P. I., 1900-01; Lecturer on Tropical Diseases, Washington University, St. Louis, 1902-03; Assistant Professor of Internal Medicine, University of Missouri, 1903-08; Professor of Physical Diagnosis and Clinical Pathology, 1908-09; Professor of Internal Medicine, Baylor University, 1909-11; present position, 1911-.

DAVID HOUGH DOLLEY, A. B., A. M., M. D.,

Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology.

A. B., Randolph-Macon, 1897, A. M., 1898; M. D., Johns Hopkins Medical School, 1902; Resident Pathologist, St. Vincent's Charity Hospital, 1902-3; Assistant Demonstrator of Pathology, Western Reserve University, and Resident Pathologist, Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, 1903-4; Professor of Histology and Pathology, University of North Carolina, 1906-10; present position, 1910-.



CHARLES WILSON GREENE, A. B., A. M., Ph. D.,

Professor of Physiology and Pharmacology.

A. B., Leland Stanford Jr. University, 1892, A. M., 1893; Ph. D., Johns Hopkins University, 1898; Instructor in Physiology, Leland Stanford Jr. University, 1893-8, Assistant Professor, 1898-1900; Instructor in Zoology, Marine Biological Laboratory, 1896 and 1897, in Physiology, 1900; Fellow in Physiology, Johns Hopkins University, 1897-8; Temporary Assistant, U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, 1901-; present position, 1900-.

GEORGE LEFEVRE, A. B., Ph. D.,

Professor of Zoology.

A. B., Johns Hopkins University, 1891, Fellow, 1894-5, Bruce Fellow, 1895-7, Ph. D., 1896; Assistant in Zoology and Embryology, 1897-8; Instructor in Zoology, Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass., 1898-9; Member of Staff of Investigation, 1906-; Temporary Assistant, U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, 1907-; present position, 1899-.

WOODSON MOSS, M. D., LL. D.,

Professor of Principles of Medicine, and University Physician.

M. D., University of Missouri, 1874, LL. D., 1901, Instructor in Medicine and Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1875-8; Professor of Anatomy and Demonstrator, 1878-83; Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, 1883-91; studied in Europe, 1890; Professor of Anatomy and the Practice of Medicine, University of Missouri, 1891-1900, Tutor to the University, 1906-; Professor of the Practice of Medicine and Therapeutics, 1900-09; present position, 1910-.

GUY L. NOYES, M. D.,

Superintendent of the Parker Memorial Hospital.

M. D., University of Vermont, 1894; M. D., University of Michigan, 1901; House Surgeon, Mary Fletcher Hospital, 1895; First Assistant Physician, Northern Michigan Asylum, 1896-1900; Assistant in Ophthalmology, 1901, Demonstrator of Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery, University of Michigan, 1902; Harvard University Medical School, Summer Session, 1905; Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear, University of Missouri, 1902-09; present position, 1906-.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES MITCHELL, M. D.,

Associate Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology.

M. D., University of Missouri, 1908, Student Assistant in Pathology and Bacteriology, 1906-8, Assistant in Pathology and Anaesthetist to Parker Memorial Hospital, 1908-09; Student and Laboratory Assistant in Pathology, Rush Medical College, 1909; Instructor in Pathology and Bacteriology, University of Missouri, 1909-10; Assistant Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology, 1910-13; present position, 1913-.

FRANKLIN PARADISE JOHNSON, A. B., A. M., Ph. D.,

Assistant Professor of Anatomy.

A. B., University of Missouri, 1908; A. M., Harvard University, 1910, Ph. D., 1912; Student, University of Freiburg, Summer, 1911; Student Assistant in Anatomy, University of Missouri, 1907-8; Austin

Fellow in Histology and Embryology, Harvard University, 1908-10, Instructor in Histology and Embryology, 1910-12; present position, 1912-.

ADDISON GULICK, A. B., A. M., Ph. D.,

Assistant Professor of Physiology.

A. B., Oberlin College, 1904; A. M., Harvard University, 1905; Ph. D., University of Wuerzburg, 1910; Teaching Fellow in Biochemistry, University of Toronto, 1910-11; Instructor in Physiological Chemistry, University of Minnesota, 1911-12; Instructor in Physiology, University of Missouri, 1912-13; present position, 1913-.

GEORGE WASHINGTON TANNREUTHER, A. B., A. M., Ph. D.,

Instructor in Zoology.

A. B., Manchester College, 1900; A. M., Antioch College, 1901; Ph. D., University of Chicago, 1908; Laboratory Assistant in Zoology, 1904; Fellow in Zoology, 1904-05; Assistant in Zoology, University of Missouri, 1905-09; present position, 1909-.

THOMAS JOHANNES HELDT, A. B., A. M.,

Assistant in Anatomy.

A. B., University of Missouri, 1910, A. M., 1912; present position, 1910-.

ALBERT LESTER JONES, B. S.,

Assistant in Pathology.

B. S., Baylor University, 1909; present position, 1912-.

THEOPHILE KARL THEODORE KRUSE, A. B.,

Assistant in Physiology.

A. B., University of Missouri, 1912; present position, 1912-.

JAMES ROBERT McVAY, A. B.,

Assistant in Physiology.

A. B., University of Missouri, 1912; present position, 1912-.

MARTIN DANIEL OTT, A. B.,

Student Assistant in Anatomy.

A. B., Central Wesleyan College, 1910; present position, 1912-13.

### BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

Next to the faculty, among the factors which determine the efficiency, come the buildings and material equipment. The School of Medicine is located upon the same campus with the other divisions of the University. Of the various buildings (over twenty) on the campus, a group of three—the Medical Laboratory Building, the Animal House, and the Parker Memorial Hospital,—are devoted primarily to the School of Medicine. These will be described in some detail. Several other buildings (Chemistry, Zoology, etc.) are also utilized in part for medical instruction.

#### Medical Laboratory Building.

This is a new stone and brick building, 48x150 feet, three stories high. It was especially designed for the medical laboratories, and

is well equipped to meet the needs of modern laboratory instruction and research. The following is a brief list of the various rooms and equipment in this building.

The department of anatomy and histology occupies (1) a large dissecting room, well lighted and ventilated, with dissecting tables, students' lockers, display cases for specimens, models, etc.; (2) an advanced anatomical laboratory, specially equipped for the study of topographic anatomy, including serial sections through formalin hardened bodies; (3) histological laboratory (with preparation and store-room in connection), thoroughly equipped with lockers, tables, microscopes, microtomes, and other apparatus for instruction and research in microscopic work; (4) lecture room for anatomy and histology, equipped with Auzoux manikin, projection apparatus, charts, etc.; (5) museum and study room, with adjacent preparation room, containing a large number of models and specimens in human anatomy; (6) professor's office; (7) research laboratory; (8) embalming and storage rooms, with an abundance of well-preserved cadavers for the work in dissection.

The department of physiology, physiological chemistry, and pharmacology occupies the following rooms: (1) A large laboratory (with adjoining store-room) equipped with tables, lockers, and sets of apparatus for the students in physiology and pharmacology; (2) a blood-pressure room, particularly for mammalian experiments; (3) a research laboratory, thoroughly equipped, for advanced students in physiology and pharmacology; (4) professor's office, with adjacent research laboratory; (5) professor's office and research laboratory in physiological chemistry; (6) large students' laboratory with adjacent store-room, thoroughly equipped for work in physiological chemistry; (7) animal room; (8) mechanic's shop; (9) lecture room (in common with pathology).

The department of pathology and bacteriology occupies (1) a large students' laboratory for bacteriology and pathological histology, well equipped with lockers, microscopes with oil immersion lenses, etc.; (2) a preparation room for bacteriology, with sterilizers, incubators, etc.; (3) private laboratory, well equipped for research work in pathology; (4) office for pathology; (5) room for autopsies and work in gross pathology; including a collection of pathological specimens in glass cases; (6) an animal room and store-room; (7) office and research laboratory for bacteriology; (8) lecture room (in common with physiology); (9) laboratory room for work of preventive medicine.

#### Medical Library.

No medical school of today can be considered well equipped without a good library. The Medical Library is placed in a room on the upper floor of the Medical Laboratory Building, and is open eight hours daily, except Sunday. It contains about 5000 bound volumes, and a large number of pamphlets. The principal medical works of reference are included and the leading medical periodicals of the world (about 100 in number) are received regularly and placed

on file. Complete sets of most of these journals are available. The main University Library also contains many works of interest and value to the medical sciences.

A complete catalogue of the books and periodicals in the Medical Library will be furnished free by the University Librarian upon request. The journals and books in the Library will be lent free to any reputable physician of the State. The borrower is required to pay the transportation charges both ways.

Provision is also made for sending out circulating libraries to county medical societies arranged in circuits. For information, address the University Librarian, or the Dean of the School of Medicine.

### **Animal House.**

The animal house is located near the Medical Laboratory Building. It is a brick structure, well lighted, heated and ventilated, with plumbing and other conveniences. This building provides excellent facilities for rearing and preserving animals, and for investigations in the various lines of medical science. It is of especial value for the experimental work in physiology, pathology and bacteriology.

### **Other Buildings.**

In several other buildings on the University campus (chemistry, zoology, etc.), instruction is offered in many lines open to medical students as electives, and of especial service to those taking the combined course in Medicine and in Arts and Science. The Gymnasium and athletic grounds are open for the use of all students, and special opportunities are offered to those interested.

## **THE PARKER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL**

Guy L. Noyes, M. D.....Superintendent  
Frances Shouse, R. N.....Principal of Training School for Nurses

By the gift of Mr. Wm. L. Parker, the University has an excellent Hospital, which has now been in operation for 12 years. In the words of the donor, the Hospital is "for the benefit of the School of Medicine." The building is a handsome, modern structure, conveniently located on high ground at the west side of the campus.

A surgical amphitheatre adjoining the Hospital has been provided by the gift of Mr. Adolphus Busch, of St. Louis. It is supplied with accessory rooms for sterilizing, anaesthetizing, etc.

The Parker Memorial Hospital is owned and operated by the University primarily for the benefit of the University students. It is also open to the sick of Missouri for the treatment of acute and chronic curable diseases. Those who suffer from chronic incurable, or dangerous communicable diseases, are not admitted to the Hospital.

Patients are admitted to the Hospital at any hour of the day. Those living outside of Columbia should make application in advance for admission, preferably through their family physician, who should send with the application for admission a brief statement concerning the nature of the patient's illness.



Application for admission should be addressed to the Superintendent of the Hospital.

Lectures and demonstrations are given from time to time in the Hospital for the benefit of the students of medicine and the nurses in training.

### **Rates and Terms.**

The following rates are for the maintenance of patients who are not students of the University, including bed, board, and general nursing:

General Medical and Surgical Cases. Single rooms, \$15.00 a week and upward. Wards, \$10.00 a week and upward.

Obstetrical Cases, \$25.00 a week.

Special Nursing, by pupil nurses, may be had at the rate of \$3.00 a day.

Extra Fees will be charged for medicines, dressings, and the use of the operating room or its equipment. Fees for maintenance are payable invariably in advance.

Physicians who hold consultation with or give treatment to patients not resident in the Hospital, and require therefore the attendance of a nurse or the use of the equipment of the Hospital, must pay a minimum fee of \$1.00 for such privilege.

Students of the University of Missouri, regularly enrolled as such are (with certain exceptions) given free Hospital care. Those who can afford to do so are expected to pay for medical services.

The University Physician gives free medical advice and service to students of the University only, in his office at the Hospital, where he may be seen at regular daily hours, which are announced at the beginning of each school year.

### **The Training School for Nurses.**

The School for Nurses of the University of Missouri was organized in 1901. The school is conducted in connection with the Parker Memorial Hospital.

Pupil nurses receive their training in the Hospital and laboratories of the University. Nurses have access to the libraries and museums of the University at all times.

The course of instruction is thorough and familiarizes the pupils with the theory and practice of nursing in all its details. The course covers a period of three years of twelve months each. The first three months of residence in the school are probationary, and at the expiration of that time the pupil is regularly enrolled as a member of the School, provided she is found to be acceptable.

Beginning in the fall of 1913, the plan of instruction in the Training School will be changed. Teaching of the laboratory subjects, such as anatomy, physiology, bacteriology, hygiene, dietetics, etc., will be done in the first six months of the three years' course. During this period, which is known as the "Preliminary Term," nurses will not reside in the Hospital. They must engage room and board in houses approved by the Training School. The registration fee will be \$5.00.

A special announcement giving detailed information concerning



the Training School for Nurses will be sent in response to requests for the same, addressed to the Principal of the Training School for Nurses, Parker Memorial Hospital, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

### Medical Curriculum.

FIRST YEAR.	Semester credits		Total hours	
	1st Sem.	2nd Sem.	Lecture.	Laboratory
Dissection .....	6	6	34	425
Normal Histology .....	4	4	34	204
Organic Chemistry .....	3	3	68	85
Vertebrate Embryology .....		3	17	68
Neurology .....	3	.....	17	68
Totals .....	16	16	170	850
SECOND YEAR				
Topographic Anatomy .....		2	.....	85
Physiology and Physiological Chemistry .....	12	.....	85	297
Pharmacology .....		4	34	85
Pathological Bacteriology .....	4	.....	34	85
Pathology .....		8	17	297
Hygiene .....		3	51	.....
Principles of Medicine.....	1	1	.....	104
Totals .....	17	18	221	953

The work above outlined in the regular medical curriculum provides a thorough training in the various subjects usually included in the first two years of medicine. It meets the requirements of the Association of American Medical Colleges (of which this School is a member) and follows closely the ideal courses in the laboratory subjects recommended by the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association. The individual courses are described in detail on the following pages.

### Courses in Detail.

Courses preceded by number with the letter a attached, thus: 100a, are give the first semester only. Those preceded by a number with the letter b attached, thus: 100b, are given the second semester only. Those preceded merely by a number are continuous courses

and are given both semesters. The number of hours' credit given for a course for each semester is indicated by the Arabic numerals following the statement of the course. Courses numbered 200 and above are strictly graduate in character.

For schedule of days and hours, application should be made to the Registrar after August 1.

### ANATOMY AND HISTOLOGY.

102. **Dissection.** This course includes the dissection and gross anatomy of the entire human body, excepting the central nervous system and the sense organs. For use in the study of osteology, which is correlated with the work of dissection, a complete disarticulated human skeleton is issued to every two students. Fee for use of the skeleton, \$2.00 (deposit of \$10.00 required). Laboratory fee in addition, \$14.00. First Year. (6). Mr. Jackson; Mr. Heldt.

103. **Normal Histology.** A study of the microscopic anatomy of the body. A loan collection of sections is issued to each student for study. Each student also prepares, stains and mounts permanently additional specimens for study. Laboratory fee, \$3.50 each semester. First Year. (4). Mr. Johnson.

104a and 104b. **Neurology.** A study of the central nervous system and sense organs. Laboratory, with one lecture a week. Laboratory fee, \$3.50. First Year. (3). Mr. Johnson.

105b. **Topographic Anatomy.** A study of the topography of the various organs by means of serial sections through the entire body. Laboratory fee, \$4.50. Second Year. (2). Mr. Jackson.

206. **Advanced Anatomy, Histology or Embryology.** The amount and character of the work will be varied to suit individual needs. This course is open only to students who have had the elementary courses in anatomy, histology, or embryology. Laboratory. Elective. Mr. Jackson; Mr. Johnson.

207. **Research.** Problems will be assigned to students prepared for investigation in anatomy, histology or human embryology. A reading knowledge of German is required, and a reading knowledge of French is very desirable. In connection with this course, a seminary is held once a week, at which reports on current literature and research work in progress are discussed. Elective. Mr. Jackson; Mr. Johnson.

### CHEMISTRY.

111. **Organic Chemistry.** The aim of this course is to give a general survey of the principal classes of organic compounds, such as hydrocarbons, alcohols, phenols, ethers, aldehydes, acids, esters, fats, carbohydrates, etc. In so far as it is possible, the student prepares in the laboratory representatives of the various classes of compounds and studies their reactions. Two lectures and one laboratory period a week. Laboratory fee, \$6.25 to \$7.25 (a deposit of \$10 is required). First Year. (3). Mr. Sidney Calvert.

For other courses in chemistry, which may be elected, see courses in chemistry, College of Arts and Science.

### MEDICINE.

1. **Principles of Medicine.** In this course physical diagnosis is taught, and the principles of medicine and therapeutics are illustrated by means of a general medical clinic held at the Parker Memorial Hospital three times a week. Second Year. (1). Mr. Moss.

### PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY.

102a. **Pathological Bacteriology.** (Prerequisite, Botany 3a or 3b). In the laboratory work all the important species of pathogenic organisms are supplied for individual study. In addition, practical instruction is given in the bacteriological examination of pathological exudates and of water, milk, etc. The lectures, along with the consideration of biological characteristics, are aimed to be introductory to general pathology. Two lectures and two laboratory periods a week. (4). Second Year. Mr. Dolley; Mr. Mitchell; Mr. Jones.

103b. **Pathology and Pathological Anatomy.** This is essentially a laboratory course, supplemented by lectures and recitations, for the histological study of the general and special manifestations of disease. Each student is supplied with about three hundred sections which become his property. The corresponding gross material is afforded by a well equipped museum and by autopsies. Students assist in rotation at autopsies and are required to report independently in the customary form on their findings. Eight laboratory periods a week, including the lectures. Second Year. (8). Mr. Dolley; Mr. Mitchell; Mr. Jones.

201. **Advanced Pathology.** (Prerequisite, courses 102, and 103b). Choice may be made of either medical bacteriology or pathological anatomy. The amount and character of the work will depend upon the needs and qualifications of the student. In connection, opportunity will be afforded for practical experience in the handling of all kinds of morbid material. Hours to be arranged. Mr. Dolley; Mr. Mitchell. Elective.

202. **Research.** Opportunity is afforded to students sufficiently prepared for original investigation of unsolved problems in the fields of bacteriology, pathology and pathological physiology. A reading knowledge of German is required and one of French is recommended. A seminary is held once a week. Elective. Mr. Dolley.

203. **Normal and Abnormal Neuro-cytology.** The application of the general principles and theories of biology to the nerve cell in health and disease. The work will necessarily consist largely of original investigation and will be adjusted to the training of the student. Hours to be arranged. Elective. Mr. Dolley.

### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.

1a and 1b. **Preventive Medicine.** This course includes the general principles of personal and public health, and of the application

of preventive measures against disease. Open as an elective to the students of all Divisions of the University. (No medical credit.) Lectures and demonstrations. (2). Mr. W. J. Calvert. Elective.

101b. **General Hygiene.** (Prerequisite, Pathological Bacteriology, 102a). This course deals in a more detailed manner with the fundamental principles of public and personal hygiene and with the regulatory measures directed toward the improvement of general health as needed by physicians and public health officers. Three lectures a week. Second Year. (3). Mr. W. J. Calvert.

### PHYSIOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY.

102a. **General Physiological Chemistry.** The physiology and physiological chemistry of the proteins; of muscle, nerve, and connective tissues; of the cells; of blood, secretions, digestion, absorption, intermediary metabolism, and excretion; of nutrition, heat production, and heat regulation. A metabolism experiment with a quantitative examination of the urine is required. Lectures and Laboratory. Second Year. (6). Mr. Gulick; Mr. Kruse.

103a. **Experimental Physiology.** The physiology of muscle and nerve, circulation, respiration, nervous system and sense organs. Lectures and laboratory. Second Year. (6). Mr. Greene; Mr. McVay.

105b. **Experimental Pharmacology.** This course presents the physiological action of drugs from the experimental point of view. The demonstrations are made on man and the lower animals. Second Year. (4). Mr. Greene; Mr. McVay.

208. **Journal Club.** (1). Mr. Greene. Elective.

210. **Advanced Physiology.** Advanced courses in physiology, physiological chemistry and pharmacology. Individual problems will be assigned to students of sufficient preparation. Hours to be arranged. Mr. Greene; Mr. Gulick. Elective.

211. **Investigation.** Opportunity is offered for research in questions of current interest in either of the fields represented. Mr. Greene; Mr. Gulick. Elective.

### ZOOLOGY.

100a. **Embryology of Vertebrates.** The course is designed to lay the foundation of vertebrate embryology. Successive stages in the development of the frog, the chick and the pig are studied from preparations of entire embryos and from serial sections. These observations are used as a basis of comparison for the study of human embryology. Laboratory fee, \$4.50. (3). First Year. Mr. Lefevre; Mr. Tannreuther.

For comparative anatomy, cytology and other courses in zoology open to medical students as electives, see announcement under College of Arts and Science.

### ELECTIVES.

Courses in botany, psychology, zoology, etc., may be elected by students in the School of Medicine who are prepared to pursue them.



See announcement of the College of Arts and Science. With the consent of the Dean, medical students may take any accessory work offered in other departments of the University.

### MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

On completing the work outlined in the regular medical curriculum, the student is awarded a Medical Certificate at the following commencement. This Certificate will admit him, with full credit for the first two years of medicine, to the leading medical schools, where abundant clinical facilities are available for the last two years' work. Care should be taken, however, to meet the detailed entrance requirements for the particular school chosen.

There is no disadvantage in thus changing to a new place for the clinical work, for there is a natural break in the medical curriculum at this time. Reason and experience agree that the first two years should be devoted exclusively to the fundamental medical sciences. For this work, thoroughly equipped laboratories are necessary. The student is unprepared for clinics, which at this time are apt even to constitute a harmful distraction. At the beginning of the third year, however, the medical student enters upon his clinical work, a new phase of the subject with different teachers, whether in the same or a different school.

### ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS.

The requirements for admission to the School of Medicine include:

(1) Fifteen units of secondary school work, including at least 3 units of English, 1 of Algebra, 1 of Plane Geometry, 2 of Latin, the remaining being elective. For further details, see general catalogue of the University.

(2) Two years (60 hours credit) of college work, including English, 5 hours; German, 5 hours; General Zoology, 5 hours; General Physics, 5 hours; Inorganic Chemistry, 5 hours; elective, 35 hours. Equivalent work in foreign language may be substituted for the English and German.

### COMBINED WORK IN ARTS AND MEDICINE.

Students who have completed the secondary school work, as above outlined, but not the college work, are advised to enter the College of Arts and Science of the University to secure this work.

By the proper choice of electives in the College of Arts and Science, students may within four years complete the two years' college work required for admission, do the two years' work in Medicine, and at the same time meet the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Such students are registered during the first two years in the College of Arts and Science only. During the last two years, however, they must register both in the School of Medicine and in the College of Arts and Science and must meet the requirements of both. Students are recommended to elect the subjects required, or which lead up to subjects required in Medicine, in approximately the order suggested by the following tabulated



statement. The work outlined for the first and second years includes all the college work which is required for entrance to the regular medical curriculum.

The entrance requirements for the combined curriculum outlined below is that specified for the College of Arts and Science, i. e., a high school course equivalent to fifteen units. A student who follows this curriculum will, at the end of four years, have completed the requirements for the A. B. degree. He will also have completed the two years' work in Medicine, and will require only two years more (or six years in all) for the M. D. degree. Students who wish to do more than the required amount of premedical collegiate work may extend the time to the amount desired. All students who contemplate taking this work should consult the Dean of the School of Medicine.

**CURRICULUM LEADING TO THE DEGREES OF A. B. AND  
M. D. RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY.**

	First Semester. Hours Credit.	Second Semester. Hours Credit.
<b>FIRST YEAR</b>		
English .....	3	3
Elective .....	3	2
General Zoology (1a).....	5	0
Chemistry, Inorganic and Analytical.....	5	5
General Physics (2b) .....	0	6
Physical Training or Military Science.....	0	0
	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>SECOND YEAR</b>		
Chemistry, Organic .....	3	3
Embryology of Vertebrates .....	3	0
*Ancient Language .....	5	0
*History .....	0	5
*Psychology and Logic.....	5	0
German .....	0	5
General Bacteriology .....	0	3
Physical Training or Military Science.....	0	0
	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>THIRD YEAR</b>		
(Same as First Year of regular Medical Curriculum, with electives replacing embryology and organic chemistry)		
<b>FOURTH YEAR</b>		
(Same as Second Year of regular Medical Curriculum)		

\*Note—When a prescribed minimum amount of High School work in corresponding subjects has been offered for entrance, other subjects may be substituted for those indicated.

**ADVANCED STANDING.**

Every applicant for advanced standing is required to present credentials from an accredited college, and to pass such examinations as may be required to show satisfactory completion of courses equivalent to those for which he seeks credit.

Moreover, the usual entrance requirements to the first year

class must be satisfied, and evidence of a good moral character must be presented to the Dean of the School of Medicine.

### Special Students.

Students may be admitted to the School of Medicine without passing the regular examinations required for entrance, under the following conditions: (1) They must be at least 21 years of age; (2) they must show good reason for not taking a regular course; (3) they must pass such examinations or other tests as shall demonstrate fitness to pursue profitably the subjects selected by them. Such students are expected to do specially good work in the subjects which they choose. If at any period of the session the work becomes unsatisfactory, their connection with the University shall be severed by the Dean of the School. They are not considered as candidates for the degree, and cannot be registered as regular students, unless they subsequently fulfill the regular entrance requirements.

### Postgraduate Course for Physicians.

During the month of May, 1913, a special postgraduate course in clinical pathology and bacteriology was offered. This course is practical in character, and designed especially for the needs of the practitioner. It is the intention to repeat this course every year. A special circular of information will be sent upon request.

### Graduate Work in Medical Sciences.

Special opportunity is given, and every encouragement is offered, to students who desire to do advanced work in any of the fundamental medical sciences. By a year of graduate work, the Master's Degree (A.M.) may be secured, and in three years the degree of Ph. D. Advanced work of the research type in the fundamental medical sciences is highly desirable as a basis for the most thorough work in clinical medicine. It is especially advantageous, however, for those students who desire to specialize with a view to becoming teachers in any of these branches. As previously mentioned, the demand for such teachers far exceeds the supply, and offers an attractive career which many graduates of this school have followed with success. Fellowships and scholarships are available to those who are qualified for graduate work. For further details, see general catalogue or separate announcement of the Graduate School, University of Missouri.

To conduct research work successfully, it is self-evident that the teachers themselves should be active investigators. Such teachers are, moreover, as is proved by experience, those whose interest and enthusiasm for their work is also the source of inspiration for their undergraduate students. From every point of view the encouragement of research work is therefore a matter of highest importance. As substantial evidence of the activity of the Medical School of the University of Missouri along this line, the following

list of publications from the various laboratories for the present year may be of interest:

### **PUBLICATIONS, 1912-13.**

#### **1. From the Department of Anatomy and Histology.**

Jackson, C. M., on the Recognition of Sex through External Characters in the Young Rat. *Biological Bulletin*, 1912.

Jackson, C. M., Postnatal Growth and Variability of the Body and of the Various Organs in the Albino Rat (in press).

Jackson, C. M., and Lowrey, L. G., On the Relative Growth of the Component Parts (Head, Trunk and Extremities) and Systems (Skin, Skeleton, Musculature, and Viscera) of the Albino Rat. *Anatomical Record*, 1912.

Lowrey, L. G., On the Growth of Dry Substance in the Albino Rat. *Anatomical Record*, 1912.

Johnson, F. P., The Development of the Mucous Membrane of the Large Intestine and Vermiform Process in the Human Embryo. *American Journal of Anatomy*, 1913.

Johnson, F. P., The Effects of Distention of the Intestine upon the Shape of Villi and Glands. *American Journal of Anatomy*, 1913.

Heldt, Thomas J., Moellgard's Reticulum (ready for publication).

#### **2. From the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology.**

Dolley, D. H., The Morphology of Functional Activity in the Ganglion Cells of the Crayfish, *Cambarus virilis*. *Archiv f. Zellforschung*, 1913.

Dolley, D. H., The Morphology of Functional Depression in Nerve Cells and its Significance for the Normal and Abnormal Physiology of the Cell. Presented before the Amer. Asso. of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, Washington, May 8, 1913.

Mitchell, O. W. H., Suppurative Abdominal Lymph-adenitis, due to a diplo-streptococcus. *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, 1913.

Mitchell, O. W. H., Bacteria and Disease. *Bulletin of the University of Missouri, Medical Series*, 1913.

#### **3. From the Department of Physiology, Physiological Chemistry and Pharmacology.**

Greene, C. W., An Undescribed Longitudinal Differentiation of the Great Lateral Muscle of the King Salmon, *Anatomical Record*, 1913.

Greene, C. W., The Anatomy and Histology of the Alimentary Tract of the King Salmon. *Bulletin U. S. Bureau of Fisheries* (in press).

#### **4. From the Department of Preventive Medicine.**

Calvert, W. J., Prevention of Typhoid Fever, *Bulletin of the University of Missouri, Medical Series*, 1913.

### Low Cost of Medical Education.

Another advantage is the unusually low cost at which premedical and medical education of the highest type may here be obtained. In order to show what it actually costs, statistics have been collected from both premedical and medical students of the University of Missouri, showing the total expenses for the school year. The approximate average cost per student is indicated for each item.

Average Cost for	Premedical (1st and 2nd yrs of Combined Course)	Medical (3rd and 4th yrs. of Combined Course)
Board	\$112	\$112
Room	\$48	\$48
Library, Hospital and In- cidental Fees	\$20	\$20
Laboratory Fees	\$30	\$40
Books and Stationery	\$20	\$30
Clothing	\$50	\$50
Incidentals	\$65	\$75
Average total	\$345	\$375

Tuition at the University of Missouri is free, but students who are non-residents of Missouri pay a tuition fee of \$10 a semester.

From the above table it is evident that the average total cost for the school year (nine months) is about \$345 in the premedical, and \$375 in the medical years. The average is of course considerably higher than necessary, due to those who are able to afford many luxuries. The minimum figures, however, show that by economy, the cost may easily be reduced \$100 below the total average given above. Thus the total cost for the four years is less than that for two years of medicine alone in many of the prominent schools.

### Opportunity for Self-Support.

In the case of students working their way through (about half of the class) the net cost is even reduced considerably lower. The average amount earned by self-supporting students during the school year in the premedical classes was \$132 (\$25 to \$204) and in the medical classes was \$154 (\$11 to \$337). It is therefore evident that by earning at least \$100 more during the summer vacation it is possible for the average student to pay his entire way through the premedical and medical years. This is actually accomplished by a con-



siderable number of students. Students who desire work should apply to the Employment Bureau of the Y. M. C. A., University of Missouri. As a rule, every student should have at least \$100 ahead at the start, and those who come before school opens have the best chance for employment. Board and room may be obtained in the University dormitories and dining club for about \$3.25 a week, but applications must be filed early, as the space is limited.

#### **Rollins Scholarship.**

The Rollins Scholarship in the School of Medicine is a prize of fifty dollars (\$50.00), which is awarded by vote of the Medical faculty to that member of the first year class (third year of combined curriculum) who has made the best record during the course.

#### **Medical Society.**

For many years the medical students have regularly conducted a medical society which has been very successful. At the meetings (at present monthly) the program consists of papers by students, supplemented by talks from faculty members or other visiting guests. Premedical students are also eligible to membership.

#### **Register of Students.**

At Commencement in June, 1912, the Medical Certificate was awarded to fifteen students. During the session 1912-13 there were enrolled twenty-seven in the First Year class, eighteen in the Second Year class, twelve Special students in the Training School for Nurses, and six in the Postgraduate Course, a total of sixty-three. The names of these students are published in the general Catalogue of the University.

#### **High Standing of the School of Medicine.**

The School of Medicine of the University is rated in the highest class (A plus) by the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association. It is also a member of the Association of American Medical Colleges. In the report of the Carnegie Foundation previously referred to, the facilities of the Medical School of the University of Missouri are summarized (p. 251) as follows: "The medical department occupies a new and well equipped building, excellently adapted to its purposes. The teaching is in charge of full-time instructors of modern training and ideals. A university hospital of 45 beds gives the department the advantage of clinical material and connection, even though the actual instruction is limited to the work of the first two years, a feature of great importance. There is a library supplied with important current periodicals, domestic and foreign."

# UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

## AT COLUMBIA.

### Summer Session.

1913.

June 12,	Thursday, Registration.	
June 13,	Friday, Organization of Classes.	
July 4,	Friday, Holiday.	
August 12,	Tuesday, Lectures Close.	
August 13,	Wednesday	} Examinations.
August 14,	Thursday	

### First Semester.

September 15, 16, 17,	Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Entrance Examinations and Registration.	
September 18,	Thursday, at 8 A. M. Class Work in all Divisions Begins.	
September 18,	Thursday, at 10 A. M. Opening Convocation.	
November 27,	Thursday, Thanksgiving Holiday.	
December 19,	Friday, at 4 P. M. to	} Christmas Holidays.
1914.		
January 5,	Monday, at 8 A. M.	} Mid-Year Examinations.
January 24,	Saturday, to	
January 31,	Saturday	

### Second Semester.

January 29, 30, 31,	Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Entrance Examinations.	
February 2, 3,	Monday and Tuesday, Registration, Second Semester.	
February 4,	Wednesday, at 8 A. M. Class Work in all Divisions Begins.	
February 5,	Thursday, at 10 A. M. Opening Convocation.	
April 9,	Thursday, at 4 P. M. to	} Easter Holidays.
April 15,	Wednesday, at 8 A. M.	
May 31,	Sunday, Baccalaureate Address.	
June 1, 2,	Monday and Tuesday, Senior Class Exercises.	
June 3,	Wednesday, Alumni Day.	
June 4,	Thursday, Commencement Day.	
June 5,	Friday to	} Final Examinations.
June 12,	Friday	

## THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

The University of Missouri stands at the head of the educational system of the State. It is one of the oldest institutions in the West.

The University was founded at Columbia in 1839 and instruction in academic work was begun in 1841. Few schools in the United States has made the advancement that Missouri has during the past fifteen years. In 1897 the enrollment was only 805 and in 1912 it was more than 3,000. The increased enrollment is but indicative of the development of the school in educational efficiency.

The work of the University is now carried on in the following Schools and Colleges:

- College of Arts and Science
- College of Agriculture
- School of Education
- School of Law
- School of Journalism
- School of Medicine
- School of Engineering
- School of Mines and Metallurgy
- Graduate School
- Extension Division

All of these divisions are at Columbia with the exception of the School of Mines and Metallurgy, which is located at Rolla. In addition emphasis is given particular lines of work by the establishment of minor divisions, the chief of which are the Agricultural Experiment Station, the Engineering Experiment Station, and the Military School.

The fundamental aim of the University is the development of the highest and most efficient type of citizen. The school is supported by the State and endeavors to return to the State practical service. Of later years the University has endeavored to go beyond the campus in its influence on the welfare of the people of Missouri. Extension courses, experiment farms, and free literature on practical subjects are some of the methods adopted. The various extension courses have proven highly satisfactory and have rendered real service to people of the State who previously benefited only indirectly from the University.

The University is located at Columbia, a town situated half way between St. Louis and Kansas City near the center of the state. It is reached by the Wabash, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railways. Columbia is a progressive and prosperous town having doubled its population in the last few years. It has nearly twenty miles of paved streets.

The University grounds cover more than seven hundred acres. The main divisions are in the Quadrangle, the Horticultural Grounds, the Physical Education Grounds, and the Agricultural College Farm.

The following University buildings are located at Columbia: Academic Hall; Laws Observatory; separate buildings for Chemistry; Agricultural Chemistry; Physics; Zoology and Geology; Law; Engineering; Manual Arts; three power houses; Medical Laboratory Building; Parker Memorial Hospital including the Busch Clinic; Agricultural Building; Horticultural Building; Green Houses; Live-

Stock Judging, Dairy, Farm Machinery, and Veterinary Buildings, and the Agricultural College Farm Barns and Buildings; Switzler Hall, for the School of Journalism; Benton and Lathrop Halls, dormitories for men; Read Hall, the dormitory for women; Rothwell gymnasium; the houses for the President of the University and the Dean of the College of Agriculture; the High School, and the Elementary School Buildings used for practice schools in the School of Education.

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Full information regarding the University is given in the catalogue which will be sent on request without charge. For this or special bulletins of the Graduate School, College of Arts and Science, College of Agriculture, School of Education, School of Law, School of Medicine, School of Engineering, School of Journalism, and the Extension Division, write to

DEAN OF THE UNIVERSITY FACULTY,

University of Missouri,

Columbia, Missouri.





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BULLETIN

VOLUME 15 NUMBER 19

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1914, No. 9

ANNOUNCEMENT  
OF THE  
SCHOOL OF LAW

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UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI  
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI  
July 3, 1914





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UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI  
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI  
July 3, 1914



## THE PURPOSE OF THIS BULLETIN

This bulletin is issued for the purpose of aiding those who are trying to decide upon a life-work. In the following pages such information is briefly set forth as it is hoped may help those who have not yet selected a vocation to decide whether or not they want to follow the profession of law, and such further information as may help those who have decided to study law, to choose a law school in which to pursue their legal studies. It is hoped that this bulletin may also prove of value to those who are called upon to give advice on so important a subject as the choice of a profession.

## THE PROFESSION OF LAW

### OPPORTUNITIES OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION

The opportunities which are open to those who enter the profession of law are undoubtedly more extensive and varied than those offered by any other calling. The most obvious field of labor for the lawyer is in the active practice of the law, consisting of advising clients, and preparing and trying cases. In this field the thoroughly trained and conscientious lawyer may well gain honor and substantial rewards. But it not infrequently happens that one who combines with a legal training an aptitude for business will be called more or less from the active practice of law into the business world to organize, reorganize, or manage large banking, mercantile, or public service companies—a field of opportunity for large usefulness.

Of course the judges of our courts, both federal and state, are chosen from the membership of the bar, and though their salaries are not large, the honor attaching to the judicial positions makes them attractive.

However, it is not only in the administration of the law that the lawyer finds occupation; there is a large field of activity for the lawyer in the making of the law. It is natural that the great majority of the law makers should be lawyers, for lawyers best know the shortcomings of any existent system of law and can most scientifically frame the statutes which are required to meet difficulties. The legislator's remuneration is not great, but his opportunities to influence public thought and public action, and to be truly useful to his fellow men are practically unlimited.

The profession of law also offers opportunities to the man who would devote himself to study and research. Much has been written on the law, but much still remains to be written by those qualified by ability and training for legal authorship. Furthermore, law teachers are needed to man the faculties of our law schools, and at present the demand for those fitted by reason of their temperament and scholarship for law teaching is greater than the supply.

### DISADVANTAGES OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION

Undoubtedly one of the disadvantages of the law as a profession is the time necessarily consumed in preparing to practice and the further time which may elapse after admission to the bar before a remunerative practice is established. In order to procure an ade-

quate training for the law it is absolutely essential to take the full elementary and high school courses, followed by a law course of three years; and it is most desirable that one should have had at least two years of college work before entering the law school. Therefore, if a man would be properly prepared for the practice of law, he can hardly expect to be admitted to the bar before he is twenty-two years of age, and many men do not begin practicing until they are considerably older. Moreover, many men feel that valuable training is to be had from clerking for a year or more in offices which have a large and varied business, and during this time they receive very moderate salaries. When one does finally get into practice on his own account, he is likely to find that the competition is sharp and at first his practice grows slowly.

The client's fortune or reputation or even his life often depend upon the skill and fidelity of his attorney, and such responsibility can not be lightly borne by the conscientious lawyer. Besides, when an attorney is engaged in important litigation, he will often find the days too short for the work to be done and night will find him working late at his office or in the most available law library. The spectacular work of the court room is a small part of his labor compared with the long hours of study which must precede it. Sometimes the lawyer is annoyed by discourtesies and sharp practices of opposing counsel, and sometimes unprincipled clients will ask him to do something of which he does not approve, and will make it very difficult for him to refuse. All of these considerations should be weighed by one who is contemplating the study of law.

### OBLIGATIONS OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION

The practicing attorney comes into closest relationship with his clients, and his obligations to them are well defined. Towards them he must practice the utmost good faith and in furthering their legitimate interests he must exercise his best diligence. He should never stir up litigation, but should wherever possible play the part of a peacemaker. In the trial of cases, the lawyer's effort should always be to correctly inform the court on matters of fact and of law, and his aim should not be to win at any cost, but to see that substantial justice is done between the parties. The lawyer is also under heavy obligations to the public, although the nature and extent of this obligation is perhaps more difficult of definition. That it is his duty when elected to the judiciary, to dispense justice with scrupulous impartiality is universally recognized.

The lawyer who holds a public office is of course a public leader, but the lawyer who occupies no public office is also one of the leaders of his community in all matters of public interest and

should have a strong sense of the responsibility of such leadership. Frequently, he can best judge the fitness of candidates for public offices, and is best entitled to pass honest criticism on those who hold public offices, and as a student of law and political institutions, he should be particularly fitted to suggest means for remedying public evils, and advancing the general public welfare.

### THE ETHICS OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION

The spirit of criticism is abroad in our time, and this is a wholesome condition. Critics are devoting a good deal of their attention to the legal profession, and this attention in the long run is going to prove good for the public and good for the profession. Of course some injustice is done, but on the other hand the legal profession is being compelled to examine itself; as a result quicker punishment is being meted out to those who abuse their positions as members of the profession, while all of its members are being compelled to live up more strictly to those high ideals which have always guided its leaders.

In some of our states the "duties" of the lawyer are defined by statute. In others, the state bar associations have drawn up rules to govern the conduct of their members. In 1908, the American Bar Association adopted certain "Canons of Professional Ethics" as a general guide to members of the legal profession. (See Vol. XXXIV of the Reports of the American Bar Association, pages 1159 to 1170.) These "Canons" are too long to reprint here, but the preamble is instructive; it reads:

"In America, where the stability of courts and of all Departments of Government rests upon the approval of the people, it is peculiarly essential that the system for establishing and dispensing justice be developed to a high point of efficiency, and so maintained that the public shall have absolute confidence in the integrity and impartiality of its administration. The future of the Republic, to a great extent, depends on our maintenance of justice, pure and unsullied. It can not be so maintained unless the conduct and the motives of the members of our profession are such as to merit the approval of all just men."

The general principles which should govern the lawyer in the practice of his profession and which are elaborated in the "Canons of Ethics" are set forth in a form of oath which is recommended by the American Bar Association for adoption by the proper authorities in all of the states and territories. It is as follows:

"I do solemnly swear:

"I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the State of —.

"I will maintain the respect due to Courts of Justice and judicial officers;

"I will not counsel or maintain any suit or proceeding which shall appear to me to be unjust, nor any defense except such as I believe to be honestly debatable under the law of the land;

"I will employ for the purpose of maintaining the causes confided to me only such means as are consistent with truth and honor, and will never seek to mislead the Judge or Jury by any artifice or false statement of fact or law;

"I will maintain the confidence and preserve inviolate the secrets of my clients, and will accept no compensation in connection with his business except from him or with his knowledge or approval;

"I will abstain from all offensive personality, and advance no fact prejudicial to honor or reputation of a party or witness, unless required by the justice of the cause with which I am charged;

"I will never reject from any consideration personal to myself, the cause of the defenseless or the oppressed, or delay any man's cause for lucre or malice, so help me God."

## LEGAL EDUCATION

### THE DEVELOPMENT OF LEGAL EDUCATION

The past century brought many changes in the conventional education of lawyers, and these changes have produced the modern law school, which is distinctly an American institution, and upon the chief characteristics of which lawyers and law educators are now generally agreed.

When Chancellor Kent began the study of law in 1781, he was placed in the office of the Attorney-General of New York. There he was left largely to his own ingenuity to discover how to learn and what to learn, with but an occasional suggestion from his preceptor. A graduate of Yale College, there was no law school to which he might go, though two years before a single professorship in law had been established by Thomas Jefferson at the College of William and Mary. The books at hand were few, and the student at once devoted himself to Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England. The Courts seldom wrote opinions in that day and there were few published reports of decisions. The lawyers and judges relied chiefly on a few established treatises for their knowledge of law. Such treatises were accepted as authorities and the student was expected to memorize them. This could be done conveniently in a law office, and since the books were few, the period of training was not long to the ambitious student.



Certain law offices became centers for the training of law students, and as their reputations were established the heads of these offices devoted themselves more exclusively to the often remunerative business of instruction. In time such offices lost their clients and became private law schools. The best of these private schools was that of Judge Tapping Reeve, established in 1784 at Litchfield, Connecticut, where a large number of students made possible a greater continuity in the work. The instruction was always by lectures, and few students spent more than one year in the school. Such private schools were, however, necessarily few in number, for the scarcity of students made it impossible for any great number of successful practitioners, who would attract young men, to convert their offices into class rooms. But most practitioners found it convenient to have one or two students around them as helpers, and were for this reason willing to become nominal tutors. The facility of forming such connections, together with the advantage of some court room contact, made it inevitable that office study should continue for a half century to be the conventional avenue to law practice.

Between 1815 and 1840, the colleges and universities began systematic instruction in law, influenced no doubt by the success of the private law schools. Their better support made it easier for them to attract teachers and students and to furnish the necessary equipment. The profession did not readily accept the idea that the law could be learned as well in a law school as in a law office, and for many years it was stoutly combatted by members of the bar. This opposition weakened as the students proved the superiority of their training and as the profession began to accept the valuable treatises published by such law teachers as Kent and Story and Greenleaf. The publication of state reports made it necessary that students have access to libraries which few offices could afford and guidance in the use of such libraries. Until the requirements for admission to the bar were raised the schools could not replace the offices. Many of the schools were weak—some hardly deserved the name. Night schools sprang up, often as commercial projects undertaken by practitioners who desired to increase their incomes. Sometimes these were but nominally affiliated with strong universities. But the stronger schools took the lead in lengthening their curricula, and in strengthening their work. By 1870 two years' work was required in the best schools, definite courses of study were outlined, and numerous subject divisions of the law were made which had not been differentiated in Blackstone. The advantage of better training for the bar was soon appreciated by its leaders. In 1878, the American Bar Association established a standing Committee on Legal Education, the earliest recommendation of which was that "the several state and other local bar associations be requested to

recommend and further in their respective states the maintenance of schools of law," and which in its first report recommended a requirement of three years' study of law as a prerequisite to admission to the bar. In 1893 the Section on Legal Education of the American Bar Association was established, and it has had much to do in stimulating interest in law schools and in increasing their efficiency. As early as 1881 the American Bar Association voted in favor of three-year law schools, and today a substantial majority of the law schools have the three-year curriculum.

The law school training is now accepted by the bar as the regular approach to the profession. On the continent in Europe university training is required for admission to the bar. Our tendency seems to be in that direction, but the American law school has not yet so completely superseded the law office as a place of study. There are now one hundred and eighteen law schools in the United States. The increase necessitated the formation in 1901 of the Association of American Law Schools, of which all the leading schools are now members. It is the policy of this association to exclude from membership schools giving "regular courses of instruction at night," schools which have not the three year curriculum and schools which do not require a high school training as prerequisite to admission.

### THE CASE SYSTEM

The evolution from a law office with a practicing tutor through the private school with practitioners as instructors to the public law school with professional law teachers has been gradual, and each of the later stages has been influenced by the earlier ones. Blackstone established a new idea when he proved that the common law lends itself to systematic exposition; Austin had no precedents for his comparison of the English with other systems of law; Maine's historical investigations made possible a real understanding of legal principles to replace the blind following of authority. The teaching of law has undergone a similar evolution to its present scientific basis.

From the office lawyer the student acquired habits rather than knowledge. In the early history of the law schools the lectures of the teachers were not at once freed from the practitioners' influence. The teacher was at first the expert who laid down the principles of law which the students were expected to accept. At Harvard, in 1871, Professor Langdell began a wholly new method of teaching, under which the student is sent to the sources of our law, the decided cases, to work out for himself the principles applied, with such guidance from the teacher as will make the student's efforts most

successful. Teachers of other sciences put microscopes in the hands of their students, and set them to work on various specimens to learn for themselves. Professor Langdell selected actually decided cases in which the principles of his subject had been applied, arranged them to show how the principles developed and gave these collections or case-books to his students to replace their treatises. Instead of stating his own conclusions to his students, he formulated the principles which they with his guidance worked out of the cases. The students learned the principles and the reasons for them in such a way that they were not readily forgotten, and the process gave them the power to address themselves to new problems as they arose. Each case was an experiment which the student worked in his own way.

Professor Keener has described the so-called "case system" as being based on the following conclusions:

"1. That law, like other applied sciences, should be studied in its application, if one is to acquire a working knowledge thereof.

"2. That this is entirely feasible, for the reason that, while the adjudged cases are numerous, the principles controlling them are comparatively few.

"3. That it is by the study of cases that one is to acquire the power of legal reasoning, discrimination and judgment, qualities indispensable to the practicing lawyer.

"4. That the study of cases best develops the power to analyze and to state clearly and concisely a complicated state of facts, a power which in no small degree distinguishes the good from the poor and indifferent lawyer.

"5. That the system, because of the study of fundamental principles, avoids the danger of producing a mere case lawyer, while it furnishes, because the principles are studied in their application to facts, an effectual preventive of any tendency to mere academic learning.

"6. That the student, by the study of cases, not only follows the law in its growth and development, but thereby acquires the habit of legal thought, which can be acquired only by the study of cases, and which must be acquired by him either as a student or after he has become a practitioner, if he is to attain any success as a lawyer.

"7. That it is the best adapted to exciting and holding the interest of the student, and is, therefore, best adapted to making a lasting impression upon his mind.

"8. That it is a method distinctly productive of individuality in teaching and of a scientific spirit of investigation, independence and self reliance on the part of the student."

The case system is designed to give the student a "legal mind" which may be defined as "the habit of correct reasoning on legal

questions with a ready and accurate perception of legal analogies." It will make of him a legal thinker, rather than a storehouse of legal information. Confronted with the new situations which are constantly arising in practice, he will not be at a loss to know how to proceed.

Professor Langdell's innovation was stoutly opposed in the law schools and at the bar for many years, but its triumph is now undisputed. All of the best law schools are now committed to the case system, and a large majority of them employ it to some extent.

This evolution in method has created a broad gap between the practitioner and the teacher—in rare instances, the same person can be both. But law teaching is now a distinct profession, and the leading law schools no longer depend upon the practicing lawyers for their instruction. Teaching and practicing can be combined, but in most cases one or the other will suffer.

### PREPARATION FOR THE STUDY OF LAW

A half century ago, the law schools admitted all students who applied. Few of them required any examinations for degrees; the standards for admission to the bar were so liberal that anyone who had read Blackstone could comply with them; there was little uniformity in the curricula of the preparatory schools—hence it was not necessary or practicable that the law schools should admit only students of good preliminary training. But the standardization of secondary or preparatory schools, the desirability of safe-guarding law degrees so that they will mean something, and the conversion of the bar to the belief that only the fit should be permitted to practice, have resulted in all law schools prescribing certain qualifications for admission. A few schools now require a college degree as a prerequisite to the admission of candidates for the law degree. Almost all of the reputable law schools now require as much as a high school education for entrance. The present tendency is toward requiring one or two years of college work for entrance to the law and all other professional schools.

Though there are many notable exceptions, the experience of the law schools has proved that the students with some college education are more successful in their study of law. High school graduates have not in most cases the requisite maturity. Their general education has not been broad enough to entitle them without more to enter a learned profession where a mastery of many subjects is so needed. Their experience has not given them such control of themselves and such skill in using their faculties as to enable them to take up successfully the scientific study of law. The bar of the country now appreciates these facts and it is enthusiastically



supporting the movement to require college training. Some states, notably New York, have made college work a part of the prescribed training for admission to the bar.

It is desirable that a student's decision to enter the law should be made early in his school career in order that such preliminary courses may be selected as will most naturally lead into law. Nothing is more important to the lawyer than a mastery of English. Clearness and accuracy of expression are more essential to him than to any other professional man. The student should also get in high school or college some knowledge of Latin and French—many Latin phrases are in common use among lawyers and the older sources of our law are written in Norman French. Courses in mathematics and logic are valuable as some branches of law, notably real property, are mathematically constructed. A knowledge of psychology should prove valuable to any person whose business demands his contact with and study of men. Sociology has a direct bearing on modern legislation, on which the members of the bar must necessarily labor. American and English history must be studied by one who would know the conditions under which our law has developed and the law cannot be thoroughly understood by one who knows nothing of those conditions. College courses in government and political science are needed by every lawyer who would be a leader of public opinion. Work in laboratory sciences is valuable preparation for law, as training of powers of observation. One might go through the college curriculum and eliminate nothing as of no value to a prospective law student. The references made are to the more valuable college courses, all of which prospective law students are advised to pursue.

In order that the proper preparation should not unduly postpone the time for beginning professional work, many universities now offer combined courses in Arts and Law, which make it possible for Arts and Law degrees to be secured in six years—three years above the high school exclusively in Arts, and three years exclusively in Law.

### WHAT A STUDENT SHOULD LEARN IN LAW SCHOOL

It has already been pointed out that the primary purpose of legal education is not to impart information. The task of the law schools has not been performed unless they send into the profession men of power and ideals—able to deal effectively with problems of everyday practice and appreciative of the possibilities of service to their fellow men while earning the necessary livelihood. To men who know something of the development of our law to its present condition, there is no thinking that the ultimate has been attained.



A desire for further progress in the administration of justice is a logical result of knowledge of the progress which has been achieved. The schools must teach men how to study law, for the field is too vast for any student to exhaust it in a few years. Graduating from law school, a student's work should have but begun, but it should be begun in the right spirit and according to the right method.

The first year's courses in law are all prescribed in most of the schools, and there is little variety in the prescriptions in the different schools. The courses offered are generally, Contracts, Crimes, Torts, Property and Pleading. In the second and third years, there is more or less election allowed, but some courses in procedure are usually required. The extent of the election is sufficient to provide for differences in practice in various localities. Some schools maintain practice courts to familiarize students with the usages of the court rooms and the actual conduct of trials. These come to the practitioner much more readily than an understanding of fundamentals, and the chief stress of the law schools is therefore on the latter.

#### THE EQUIPMENT OF A LAW SCHOOL

The library is the principal part of the equipment of a law school. Comfortable lecture rooms are desirable, but facilities for library study and investigation are more important. While a good law library should contain the best of the numerous treatises on the various phases of the law, the collections of court reports are more essential wherever the case system obtains. Historical investigation is not possible without the early English reports. The common law jurisdictions are now so numerous that the modern official reports are a considerable library in themselves. No court decides cases without references to decisions in other jurisdictions; a law school library should have, therefore, the reports of all the common law jurisdictions, which include most of the British and American countries. European court reports are necessary for comparative study. Numerous collections of statutes, periodicals, and cyclopedias must be in every complete law library.

#### THE SCHOOL OF LAW OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

The foregoing pages have been devoted to a consideration of the present position of the profession of law and of legal education in the United States. Attention is now directed to the School of Law of the University of Missouri and to the advantages which it offers to persons who desire to enter the profession and who want

their training to conform to the high standards outlined in the preceding pages.

### HISTORICAL STATEMENT

The University of Missouri was established in 1839. The School of Law began work in 1872 with two instructors and a two years' curriculum. In forty-one years, the number of instructors has been increased from two to eight. In 1901 the curriculum was lengthened to three years. The standards for admission of students have gradually been made higher, as the conditions in the State have justified and demanded it. Between 1898 and 1907, the requirements were raised from one year to four years of high school work. In 1910, one year of college work was required; and since 1911 all regular students must have completed two years of college work before entrance. The School has been a pioneer among western law schools in these advances and has been a member of the Association of American Law Schools since the organization of that association.

There are more than a thousand graduates of the school, many of whom hold high positions in the profession. Since the last change in the requirements for admission, the enrollment of students has ranged around 150.

### AIMS OF THE SCHOOL

The School of Law exists for serving the State and its bar. The primary aim is to equip young men and women for the practice of law. To this end, its methods conform to the standards outlined in this bulletin. It does not seek merely a large number of students, and the entrance requirements are such as to exclude those whose education and maturity do not fit them for serious study. But the School recognizes a duty to the State beyond this equipment and training of practitioners. Many of the University students who do not intend to practice find its courses valuable training for citizenship and for business careers. The School attempts to serve the bar of the State by the publication of the Law Series of the University of Missouri Bulletin, hereinafter described; and the members of its faculty are constantly engaged in research and investigation, the results of which are published from time to time.

Most of the teachers devote their entire time to the work of the School and each is an expert in his field.

## OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION AND ADMINISTRATION

- ALBERT ROSS HILL, A. B., Ph. D., LL. D.,  
*President of the University.*
- ELDON R. JAMES, B. S., LL. B., S. J. D.,  
*Professor of Law and Dean of the Faculty.*
- GEORGE LUTHER CLARK, A. B., LL. B., S. J. D.,  
*Professor of Law.*
- MANLEY O. HUDSON, A. B., A. M., LL. B.,  
*Professor of Law.*
- JOHN DAVISON LAWSON, B. A. L., LL. D.,  
*Professor of Contract and International Law.*
- ISIDOR LOEB, B. S., M. S., LL. B., Ph. D.,  
*Professor of Constitutional Law.*
- JAMES PATTERSON MCBAIN, LL. B.,  
*Professor of Law.*
- DUDLEY O. MCGOVNEY, A. B., A. M., LL. B.,  
*Professor of Law.*
- LEE WALKER, A. B., LL. B.,  
*Instructor in Law.*
- WALTER KING STONE, A. B.,  
*Law Librarian.*

## METHODS OF INSTRUCTION

While each teacher is left free to express his own individuality in his work, the School is committed to the case system of instruction, and most of the teachers follow that method exclusively. In all courses, standard case books are made the basis of class work. Written examinations are given in all courses at the end of each semester. Regular attendance is required at all class exercises.

## EQUIPMENT AND SUPPORT

**The Law Building:**

The School of Law occupies a large brick building on the quadrangle of the main campus of the University. This building was erected in 1893, and has recently been remodeled and improved. It now contains five library rooms, opening into each other; three lecture rooms; six offices for resident professors; cloakroom, and a practice court room completely equipped with furniture and books used in actual work.

**The Library:**

The Law Library contains about 18,000 volumes, and includes both the originals and the reprints of the English Reports; a complete set of the Irish, Scotch, and Canadian Reports; several sets of the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States, a set of the Federal Cases and of the Federal Reporter; all of the state reports to the Reporter System, full sets to date of the reports of the more important American jurisdictions, and full sets of the National Reporter System, and the necessary digests; and a valuable collection of statutes, session laws, standard treatises, legal periodicals, encyclopedias. It also contains a large collection of portraits of judges and jurists.

The library is in charge of a trained librarian, and is open to students from 8 in the morning until 10 in the evening.

**Other Libraries:**

The General Library of the University contains some 150,000 books and pamphlets and is open to all students of the University.

The library and reading room of the Missouri State Historical Society is located in Academic Hall. It contains about 100,000 entries and is also open for consultation to all students.

**Dormitories:**

The two University dormitories for men, Benton Hall and Lathrop Hall, lodge 140 students; and meals are furnished at The Commons, which is established in one of the dormitories, to about 600 men.

The cost of room rent, board, lights and laundry to a student living in a dormitory is from \$3 to \$3.50 per week. Applications for rooms should be made as early as possible to the Secretary of the University.

**Support:**

The School of Law is an integral part of the University of Missouri, whose total income from all sources is about \$1,200,000 a year. A liberal share of this income is devoted to the school for the salaries of the teachers and the support of the library.

**FEES AND EXPENSES****Tuition:**

Tuition is free in all divisions of the University to students who are residents of the State of Missouri. Nonresidents of the State are required to pay a tuition fee of \$10 a semester in all divisions of the University, except in the Graduate School.

**Library, Hospital and Incidental Fee:**

All students in the School of Law, except those specially exempt by law or by rules of the Curators, are required to pay a library, hospital and incidental fee of \$10 a semester.

**Fee for Late Registration:**

Students who register after the first Thursday of the first semester or the first Tuesday of the second semester must pay a fee of \$5 in addition to fees already provided for.

**Other Expenses:**

The other necessary expenses of a student for board and lodging, textbooks, etc., range from \$175 to \$350 a year.

**Self Support:**

Many students in the University are to some extent self-supporting—some entirely so. It is desirable that students in the School of Law should be free to devote their entire time to the work of the School. Students who find it necessary to do other work should apply to the Employment Bureau maintained by the University in the Y. M. C. A. Building.

**ADMISSION OF STUDENTS.****Requirements for Regular Students:**

The School of Law is open to men and women who have finished a four years' high school course or its equivalent and have completed sixty hours, or two years' work, in the College of Arts and Science of this University, or the equivalent in some other reputable college or university. Where a student lacks a small part of the sixty hours' credit, he may, at the discretion of the Dean of the University Faculty, be admitted on condition; but such condition must be removed within two years from date of entrance. Students preparing to enter the School of Law of the University of Missouri are advised to elect the following subjects in the College of Arts: English, French or Latin, mathematics, logic and psychology, English and American history and government, economics, sociology, and at least one laboratory science.

All correspondence regarding admission should be addressed to the Dean of the University Faculty, Columbia, Missouri.

**Admission from Colleges and Universities:**

Students from the colleges and universities comprising the Missouri College Union and from other reputable colleges and universities are admitted on presentation of certificates showing sufficient credits for admission. These certificates should be filled out and sent to the Dean of the University Faculty. It is desirable that the certificates be sent in advance in order that possible errors may be detected and the student notified accordingly.



**Admission to Advanced Standing:**

To be admitted to advanced standing, in addition to complying with the requirements for admission to the first-year class, students must present satisfactory evidence that they have pursued successfully the study of the subjects for which they wish credit in an approved law school, and on examination prove themselves proficient in those subjects. A certificate from a law school approved by the faculty, showing that the applicant has accomplished with passing grades the work for which he wishes credit may be accepted in lieu of examination. No law school conferring a degree in law for less than three years of systematic study of the law will be considered an approved school within the meaning of the above requirement. Certificates of admission to the bar will not be accepted for admission to advanced standing. No advanced standing will be given for work done in a law office. Students will not be admitted to advanced standing beyond the second year.

**Class Registration:**

The classes in the School of Law are designated as first-year, second-year and third-year classes. Students in each class should register at the beginning of the semester. No examinations in law are required for admission to the first-year class. Members of the first-year and second-year classes will not be permitted to register for any regular course in advance of their respective years, except by special permission of the Dean. No student will be permitted to register for a course without having had the courses naturally preceding it, or to register in the second semester without advanced credit.

**Admission of Special Students:**

In recognition of the fact that experience and maturity tend to compensate in a measure for the lack of scholastic attainments, persons who can give satisfactory evidence that they are over 21 years of age may be admitted to the University as special students, without passing the regular examinations required for entrance, under the following conditions: (1) They must show good reason for not taking a regular course; (2) they must pass such examinations or other tests as demonstrate fitness to pursue profitably all the subjects selected by them. Special students are expected to do specially good work in the subjects which they choose, and are required to take all regular examinations. If at any period of the session their work becomes unsatisfactory their connection with the University shall be severed by the Dean. Special students cannot become candidates for degrees until they have satisfied the entrance requirements to

the college or school in which the degree is offered. Entrance cards for special students are issued by the Dean of the University Faculty, to whom applications for admission as special students should be sent in advance of the opening of the session.

### ELIMINATION OF STUDENTS

Some students qualified for admission fail to measure up to the high standard of scholarship maintained in the School. Such delinquent students are eliminated according to the following rules:

1. Any student falling six or more hours behind the number of hours for which he is registered at the end of the semester, or falling more than ten hours behind the total of hours for which he has been registered up to that time, shall be dropped from the School.

2. A student so dropped from the School may have one retrial after the lapse of a semester, but if he falls more than six hours behind the total number of hours for which he has been registered after readmission he shall be dropped from the School permanently.

The strict enforcement of these rules insures a student body free from drones and laggards. Special students will be eliminated whenever their work does not meet the approval of the Dean.

### THE CURRICULA

#### Three-Year Curriculum:

The curriculum of the School of Law extends through three school years of nine months each. In the first year fourteen hours of work are prescribed for each semester. In the second and third years thirteen hours a week are required, part of which is elective. The curriculum requires three years in residence for its completion, and no student will be graduated without three years of attendance, except in case of admission to advanced standing for work in residence in other law schools.

#### Combined Curriculum in Arts and Law:

Seniors in the College of Arts and Science may elect courses from the first year's work in the School of Law for a maximum credit of thirty hours, but they will not be recommended for the degree in Arts until they have completed a second year's work in Law. Under special circumstances this privilege may be extended to juniors with the consent of the Deans of the College of Arts and Science and of the School of Law. A combined curriculum of this character will enable a student to obtain the degrees of A. B. and LL. B. in six years.

Juniors and seniors in the College of Arts and Science who do not elect courses under the preceding paragraph may, with the approval of the Dean of the College of Arts and Science, elect courses in the School of Law for a maximum credit of nine hours.

## STATEMENT OF COURSES

## FIRST YEAR REQUIRED COURSES

**Contracts.** Mutual assent; consideration; contracts under seal; beneficiaries of contracts; assignment of contracts; express conditions; conditions implied in law; illegality. Three hours a week, first and second semesters. Mr. CLARK.

Williston's *Cases on Contracts*.

**Criminal Law and Procedure.** *Criminal Law.* Jurisdiction; the criminal act, complete and incomplete; criminal intent, actual and constructive; insanity; intoxication; duress, and mistake of fact or law; justification; parties in crime; crimes against the person; against property.

*Criminal Procedure.* Arrest, preliminary examination and bail; the criminal charge; indictments and information, their sufficiency in form and substance; demurrers and motions to quash; arraignment and pleas; jeopardy; trial, functions of the court and jury; judgment and sentence. Five hours a week, first semester. Mr. WALKER.

Beale's *Cases on Criminal Law*.

Mikell's *Cases on Criminal Procedure*.

**Property I. Personal Property.** Distinction between real and personal property; suits for recovery of personal property; acquisition of rights without concurrence of former owner; transfer of rights in personal property; possession, including bailment and finding.

*Real Property.* Tenure; estates; seisin and conveyance; uses and trusts; fixtures, emblements; waste; natural rights; profits; easements; covenants running with the land. Three hours a week, first and second semesters. Mr. HUDSON.

Gray's *Cases on Property* (2d ed.), Vols. I and II.

**Torts.** Trespass, assault, battery, and imprisonment; trespass upon real and personal property; justification and excuse; conversion; defamation, libel, slander; justification, privilege; malicious prosecution; legal cause; negligence, standard of care, imputed and contributory negligence; duties of landowner, of owners of animals; extrahazardous occupation; fraud and deceit; interference with business and social relations; master and servant, and other topics. Three hours a week, first semester; two hours a week, second semester. Mr. MCGOVNEY.

Ames and Smith's *Cases on Torts* (2d ed.).

**Common Law Pleading.** History and development of the personal actions at common law; theory of pleading and its peculiar features as developed by the jury trial; demurrers, general and special; pleas in discharge and in excuse, and by way of traverse; replication *de injuria*;

duplicity; departure; new assignment; motions based on the pleadings. Three hours a week, second semester. Mr. JAMES.

Whittier's *Cases on Pleading*.

**Agency.** Who can be agent or principal; appointment of agent; power of agent to subject principal to liability for contracts and torts; agent's responsibility to strangers; parties to writings; undisclosed principals; reciprocal duties of agent and principal; delegation by agent; termination of agency; ratification. Three hours a week, second semester.

Wambaugh's *Cases on Agency*.

## SECOND YEAR REQUIRED COURSES

**Equity.** General nature of equity jurisdiction; specific performance of contracts; specific reparation of torts. Four hours a week, first semester. Mr. CLARK.

Ames' *Cases on Equity*.

**Sales.** The nature and formalities of the contract; bargain and sale, and contract to sell; statute of frauds; conditions and warranties; rights against third persons; seller's lien; stoppage *in transitu*; right of resale; right to rescind; damages. Two hours a week, first and second semesters. Mr. HUDSON.

Williston's *Cases on Sales*.

**Trusts.** Nature and requisites of express trusts; nature of *cestui que trust's* interest; resulting and constructive trusts; transfer of trust property; duties of trustees. Three hours a week, second semester. Mr. CLARK.

Ames' *Cases on Trusts*.

**Property II.** Acquisition *inter vivos*; accretion; lapse of time; form and operation of conveyances; execution of deeds; creation of easements and profits; covenants for title; acquisition on death of former owner; escheat; descent; making and operation of wills; probate and administration; executors and administrators. Three hours a week, first and second semesters. Mr. JAMES.

Gray's *Cases on Property* (2d ed.), Vols. III and IV.

**Code Pleading.** The one form of civil action under the code. Parties to actions; the "real party in interest;" joinder of parties. The complaint: facts distinguished from conclusions of law and evidence; the statement of facts; the prayer for relief; the union of several causes of action. The answer: general and specific denials; "New matter" in justification or excuse, and in discharge; "Equitable defenses;" union of defenses; counterclaims and set-offs. The reply: by way of denial and of new matter; departure. Demurrers. Two hours a week, first and second semesters. Mr. McBAINE.

Hinton's *Cases on Code Pleading*.



## THIRD YEAR REQUIRED COURSES

**Evidence.** Trial by jury; judicial notice; presumptions and burden of proof; demurrers to the evidence; admission and confessions. Leading rules of exclusion; matters likely to mislead; collateral issues; character of the parties. Hearsay; exceptions to the hearsay rule. Expert and opinion evidence; real evidence. Writings; proof of execution; contents (best evidence rule). Various rules of substantive law (parol evidence rule). Witnesses: competency; privilege; examination; cross-examination and impeachment. Three hours a week, first semester; two hours a week, second semester. Mr. JAMES.

*Thayer's Cases on Evidence* (2d ed.).

**Private Corporations.** The nature of a corporation; distinguished from a partnership; disregard of the fiction; formation; powers; *de facto* corporations; *ultra vires* action; rights and liabilities of promoters, directors, shareholders and creditors; issue, payment and transfer of stock; validity of voting trusts. Two hours a week, first and second semesters. Mr. MCGOVNEY.

*Warren's Cases on Private Corporations.*

**Constitutional Law.** Power of courts to pass on constitutionality of laws; general relation of the three departments to each other and of the states to the national government; general jurisdiction of the national government; due process of law; equal protection of laws; police power; taxation; eminent domain; commerce power; *ex post facto* laws, laws impairing obligation of contracts. Three hours a week, first semester; two hours a week, second semester. Mr. LOEB.

*Hall's Cases on Constitutional Law.*

**Practice.** Commencement of actions; issuance and service of process; demurrers to the pleading; demurrers to the evidence; trial of issues of fact; declarations of law and instructions; verdict and judgment; motion for new trial and in arrest of judgment; exceptions; writs of error and appeal. The first part of the course includes a study of the theory of trials; the second part, the actual trial of practice cases. Two hours a week, first and second semesters. Mr. McBAINE.

*Sunderland's Cases on Practise.*

## SECOND AND THIRD YEAR ELECTIVE COURSES

**Bailments and Carriers.** Origin and history; loan; hire; pledge; innkeepers; common carriers of goods; common carriers of passengers; baggage; telegraph, telephone, etc.; evidence, damages. Two hours a week, one semester. Omitted in 1914-15.

**Public Service Companies.** Basis of public service duty; what service must be given; who must be served; excuses for refusing service; provision of adequate facilities; regulation of the service;



reasonable rates; discrimination. Two hours a week; one semester. Mr. MCGOVNEY.

*Wyman's Cases on Public Service Companies.*

**Bills and Notes.** Formal requisites; negotiability; acceptance; endorsement; rights of holders; liabilities of parties; presentment, protest and notice; law of negotiable instruments. Three hours a week, one semester.

*Smith & Moore's Cases on Bills and Notes.*

**Equity Pleading.** Parties to the bill; form and requisites of the bill; demurrers; pleas; answer; replication; cross bills. Two hours a week, one semester. Omitted in 1914-15.

**Insurance.** Fire; marine; life; mutual benefit; accident and fidelity and guaranty; formation, construction and terms of contract; standard policies; warranties and representations; waiver, estoppel; subrogation; insurance agents. Two hours a week, one semester. Mr. LAWSON.

**Quasi Contracts.** Judgments and recognizances; statutory, customary and official duties; benefits conferred in the absence of contract; benefits conferred under contract with person without contractual capacity; benefits conferred under a broken contract, a contract where performance is impossible, and a contract unenforceable under the statute of frauds; benefits conferred under mistakes of fact, and of law; benefits conferred under constraint; waiver of tort. Two hours a week, one semester. Mr. CLARK.

*Woodruff's Cases on Quasi Contracts.*

**Persons.** Parent and child, custody, support, property, earnings, emancipation, actions for damages to parental right in child; liability for torts of child. Husband and wife; rights and disabilities at common law; wife's separate estate in equity; rights and liabilities under modern statutes. Two hours a week, one semester. Omitted in 1914-15.

*Kales' Cases on Persons.*

**Damages.** Functions of court and jury; exemplary damages; liquidated damages; nominal damages; direct and consequential damages; avoidable consequences; counsel fees; certainty; compensation; damages for nonpecuniary injuries; value; interest; damages in certain tort and contract actions. Three hours a week, one semester. Mr. MCBAIN.

*Beale's Cases on Damages.*

**Partnership.** Formation of a partnership; partnership as to third persons; the nature of a partnership; powers of partners; rights and remedies of creditors; duties and liabilities of partners *inter se*; dissolution of partnerships; accounting and distribution;

limited partnerships. Three hours a week, one semester. Omitted in 1914-15.

*Burdick's Cases on Partnership.*

**Mortgages.** Form of legal mortgage; title and lien theory; substance and elements of mortgage; position of the mortgagee and mortgagor; transfer of the mortgaged interest by mortgagor and mortgagee; competition for the mortgage, priority, marshalling. Two hours a week, one semester. Omitted in 1914-15.

*Wyman's Cases on Mortgages.*

**Suretyship.** Given, session 1914-15, and alternate years thereafter. Nature of the contract; the statute of frauds; surety's defenses against the creditor; the surety's rights, subrogation, indemnity, contribution, exoneration; creditor's rights to surety's securities. Two hours a week, one semester. Mr. CLARK.

*Ames' Cases on Suretyship.*

**Extraordinary Legal Remedies.** Mandamus; quo warranto; prohibition; certiorari; habeas corpus. Nature and form of the writs; service; return; disobedience of writ and remedies therefor. Two hours a week, one semester. Mr. McBAINE.

*Roberts' Cases on Extraordinary Legal Remedies.*

**Public International Law.** Sources of international law; sovereign states; territorial property and jurisdiction, territorial waters; high seas; diplomatic agents; treaties; citizenship; effect of war on land and sea; neutrality; blockade; laws of war. Two hours a week, one semester. Mr. LAWSON.

**Jurisdiction of Federal Courts.** One hour a week, one semester. Omitted in 1914-15.

**Political Science and Public Law.\*** 104a, European governments.

**Political Science and Public Law.\*** 105b, Comparative constitutional law.

**Political Science and Public Law.\*** 202a, International Law.

**Political Science and Public Law.\*** 208b, Government of Missouri.

**Political Science and Public Law.\*** 209b, Law of taxation.

**History.\*** 120b, English constitutional history.

**History.\*** 230, Seminary in American political government and history.

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\*These courses in the College of Arts and Science may be selected as electives by students in the School of Law, during their second and third years, towards the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Credit will not be given in the School of Law for these courses if taken by a student before entering the School of Law, or during his first year in the school.

## THIRD YEAR ELECTIVE COURSES

**Property III.** Conditions and future interests; executory devises; powers; rule against perpetuities; illegal conditions and restraints on alienation; priority of grantees; fraudulent conveyances; registration; conversion and election; joint ownership; curtesy and dower. Two hours a week, first and second semesters. Mr. HUDSON.

Gray's *Cases on Property* (2d ed.), Vols. V and VI.

**Conflict of Laws.** Jurisdiction of courts and of sovereigns over persons and things; domicile; taxation; divorce; remedies; rights of action; procedure; creation of rights, personal and real, by inheritance, by contract and by tort; recognition and enforcement of rights and personal relations; administration of estates; recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments. Three hours a week, one semester. Mr. HUDSON.

Beale's *Cases on Conflict of Laws*. (Shorter selection.)

**Municipal Corporations.** Nature of municipal corporations; creation, alteration, and dissolution; legislative control in general; administration of government in general, departments, including governmental functions, quasi-governmental functions and commercial functions; powers; acquiring, holding and dealing with property; liability for torts; liability for contracts; remedies of creditors. Two hours a week, one semester. Mr. McGOVNEY.

Beale's *Cases on Municipal Corporations*.

**Equity III.** Bills of interpleader; bills of peace; bills *quai timet*; reformation and rescission for mistake. Two hours a week, one semester. Mr. CLARK. Omitted in 1914-15.

Ames' *Cases on Equity*, Vol. II.

## PRACTICE COURT

To supply, so far as possible, the actual working knowledge, which in former times the student acquired in the office and the court room, a Practice Court has been established under the charge of the professor of pleading and practice. The student is given practice in drawing pleadings, beginning his action by process or publication, and pleading to an issue. Issues of law are raised by motions and demurrers to the pleadings and by demurrers to the evidence or requests for peremptory instructions. Issues of fact are tried on oral testimony given by student witnesses and on documents prepared for the purpose, and the students are required to draw declarations of law or instructions applicable to the facts disclosed. Exceptions are noted, bills of exceptions allowed and the regular appellate procedure observed in perfecting appeals to the Practice Court of Appeals.

### MOOT COURTS

Moot court work is done by the local chapters of the two law fraternities, Phi Delta Phi and Phi Alpha Delta, with the guidance and assistance of members of the faculty.

### LAW SERIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI BULLETIN

The School of Law publishes four numbers of the Law Series of the University of Missouri Bulletin, annually. The purpose of this publication is to present to the Missouri bar the results of legal study and research in the field of Missouri law carried on at the school. Each number contains at least one leading article on some phase of Missouri law, written by a member of the faculty, and notes on recent Missouri cases, written by student editors under the direction of a member of the faculty.

### DEGREES

The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL. B.) is conferred upon regular students who have satisfactorily completed the prescribed courses and sufficient electives to make eighty semester hours.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws, *cum laudē*, is conferred upon graduates who have shown special excellence in their work.

### HONORS AND PRIZES

**Student Editors.** The student editors of the Law Series of the University of Missouri Bulletin are elected by the faculty from the second and third-year classes on a basis of merit.

**Law Societies.** The Order of the Coif, a national Law School honor society corresponding to Phi Beta Kappa in the College of Arts and Science, maintains a chapter in this School. The members are elected each year by the Faculty from the ten per cent of the members of the Senior Class, who have the highest rank in scholarship.

Membership in the local chapters of the two law fraternities, Phi Delta Phi and Phi Alpha Delta, is made to depend largely on scholarship.

**Rollins Scholarship.** This scholarship, amounting annually to the sum of fifty dollars, is provided for in the endowment of Hon. James S. Rollins and is awarded annually by the Faculty of the School of Law to a student of the second-year class, according to the terms of the donation as set forth in the general catalogue of the University.

**Karnes Prize.** Mrs. J. V. C. Karnes, of Kansas City, Missouri, has provided an annual prize of fifty dollars to be awarded each

year by the Faculty of the School of Law to a student of the second or third-year classes who shall offer the best thesis upon some subject within the field of legal ethics.

**William E. Mack Prize.** Mr. William E. Mack, a graduate of the School, provides the School of Law annually with a set of the "Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure" (now 40 volumes), which is awarded to that member of the third-year class who, in the judgment of the Faculty, has made the best progress during his third year. Two years' residence as a student in the school is required of candidates for this prize.



## UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

## AT COLUMBIA

1914

## Summer Session

June 11 ..... Thursday, registration.  
 June 12 ..... Friday, organization of classes.  
 July 4 ..... Saturday, holiday.  
 August 6 ..... Thursday, lectures close.  
 August 7 ..... Friday, examinations.  
 August 8 ..... Saturday, entrance examinations.

## First Semester

September 14, 15, 16. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, entrance ex-  
 aminations and registration.  
 September 17 ..... Thursday, 8 a. m., class work in all divisions  
 begins.  
 September 17 ..... Thursday, 10 a. m., opening convocation.  
 October 1 ..... Thursday quarterly meeting of curators.  
 November 3 ..... Tuesday, election day, holiday.  
 November 26 ..... Thursday, Thanksgiving, holiday.  
 December 15 ..... Tuesday, annual meeting of curators.  
 December 18 ..... Friday, 4 p. m. to

1915

} Christmas holidays.

January 4 ..... Monday, 8 a. m.  
 January 23 ..... Saturday to  
 January 30 ..... Saturday

} Midyear examinations.

## Second Semester

January 28, 29, 30. Thursday, Friday and Saturday, entrance examina-  
 tions.  
 February 1, 2 ..... Monday and Tuesday, registration, second semester.  
 February 3 ..... Wednesday, 8 a. m., class work in all divisions  
 begins.  
 February 4 ..... Thursday, 10 a. m., opening convocation.  
 February 22 ..... Monday, Washington's Birthday, holiday.  
 April 1 ..... Thursday, quarterly meeting of curators.  
 April 1 ..... Thursday, 4 p. m., to

} Easter holidays

April 7 ..... Wednesday, 8 a. m.  
 May 30 ..... Sunday, baccalaureate address.  
 May 31, June 1 .... Monday and Tuesday, senior class exercises.  
 June 2 ..... Wednesday, alumni day.  
 June 3 ..... Thursday, commencement day.  
 June 3 ..... Thursday, semiannual meeting of curators.  
 June 4 ..... Friday, to

} Final examinations.

June 11 ..... Friday

## INFORMATION ABOUT THE UNIVERSITY

### GENERAL STATEMENT

The fundamental aim of the University of Missouri is the development of the highest and most efficient type of citizen. For the purpose of attaining its aim, the University furnishes ample facilities for liberal education and for thorough professional training. The University is a part of the public educational system of the state.

In the course of seventy-five years of development, new divisions of instruction have been organized in response to the needs of vocations followed by citizens of the State.

### ORGANIZATION

The work of the University is now carried on in the following divisions:

- College of Arts and Science.
- College of Agriculture.
- School of Education.
- School of Law.
- School of Medicine.
- School of Engineering.
- School of Mines and Metallurgy.
- School of Journalism.
- School of Commerce.
- Graduate School.
- Extension Division.

All of these divisions are at Columbia with the exception of the School of Mines and Metallurgy, which is located at Rolla. In addition, emphasis is given particular lines of work by the establishment of minor divisions, chief of which are the Agricultural Experiment Station, the Engineering Experiment Station, and the Military School.

### LOCATION

The University of Missouri is located at Columbia, situated half-way between St. Louis and Kansas City near the center of the State. It is reached by the Wabash, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railways. Columbia is a progressive and prosperous town which has doubled its population in the last few years.

Columbia may be characterized as a town of schools, homes and churches, with enough of industrialism to make it efficient. It offers the conveniences of a larger city without the counter attractions. The

student is a predominant factor in Columbia. He is one to three in numbers.

### EQUIPMENT

The University grounds cover more than eight hundred acres. The main divisions are in the west campus, the east campus, the athletic fields, and the agricultural college farm.

The following University buildings are located at Columbia: Academic Hall; Laws Observatory; separate buildings for chemistry, physics, biological sciences, geology, engineering, manual arts, law; two power houses; Medical Laboratory Building; Parker Memorial Hospital; Agricultural Building; Horticultural Building; Schweitzer Hall for agricultural chemistry; green houses; Live Stock Judging, Dairy, Farm Machinery, and Veterinary Buildings; the agricultural college farm barns and buildings; Switzler Hall for the School of Journalism; Gordon Hotel building for home economics; Benton and Lathrop Halls, dormitories for men; Read Hall and Sampson Hall, dormitories for women; Rothwell Gymnasium; the houses for the President of the University and the Dean of the College of Agriculture; the High School, and the Elementary School buildings, used for practice schools in the School of Education. A new Library building is in progress of erection.

### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information in regard to the School of Law of the University, address

DEAN, FACULTY OF LAW,  
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI,  
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI.

Full information regarding the University is given in the catalogue which will be sent on request without charge. For this or special bulletins of the College of Arts and Science, College of Agriculture, School of Education, School of Law, School of Medicine, School of Engineering, School of Journalism, Extension Division, or the Graduate School, write to

DEAN OF THE UNIVERSITY FACULTY,  
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI,  
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI.









THE  
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI  
BULLETIN  
VOLUME 15

Issued Three Times Monthly

GENERAL SERIES

EDITED BY  
HUGH J. MACKAY  
UNIVERSITY PUBLISHER

The General Series of The University of Missouri Bulletin consists of the announcements of the various colleges and schools which make up the University. These announcements will be sent free upon request to the Dean of the University Faculty, Columbia, Missouri.

Published by  
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# THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI BULLETIN

VOLUME 16      NUMBER 14

GENERAL SERIES

1915, No. 7

ANNOUNCEMENT  
OF THE  
SCHOOL OF LAW  
1915-16



UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI  
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI  
May, 1915







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UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI  
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI  
May, 1915

### THE PURPOSE OF THIS BULLETIN

This bulletin has two purposes: first, to aid those who are trying to decide upon a life work; second, to announce to interested persons the facilities offered by the School of Law of the University of Missouri and the work which it is doing in the cause of legal education. In the following pages such information is briefly set forth as it is hoped may help those who have not yet selected a vocation to decide whether or not they want to follow the profession of law, and such further information as may help those who have decided to study law, to choose a law school in which to pursue their legal studies. It is hoped that this bulletin may also prove of value to those who are called upon to give advice on so important a subject as the choice of a profession.

# The Profession of Law

## OPPORTUNITIES OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION

The opportunities which are open to those who enter the profession of law are undoubtedly more extensive and varied than those offered by any other calling. The most obvious field of labor for the lawyer is in the active practice of the law, consisting of advising clients and preparing and trying cases. In this field the thoroly trained and conscientious lawyer may well gain honor and substantial rewards. But it not infrequently happens that one who combines with a legal training an aptitude for business will be called more or less from the active practice of law into the business world to organize, reorganize, or manage large banking, mercantile, or public service companies—a field of opportunity for large usefulness.

Of course the judges of our courts, both federal and state, are chosen from the membership of the bar, and tho their salaries are not large, the honor attaching to the judicial positions makes them attractive.

However, it is not only in the administration of the law that the lawyer finds occupation; there is a large field of activity for the lawyer in the making of the law. It is natural that the great majority of the law makers should be lawyers, for lawyers best know the shortcomings of any existing system of law and can most scientifically frame the statutes which are required to meet developments. The legislator's remuneration is not great, but his opportunities to influence public thought and public action and to be truly useful to his fellow men are practically unlimited.

The profession of law also offers opportunities to the man who would devote himself to study and research. Much has been written on the law, but much still remains to be written by those qualified by ability and training for legal authorship. Furthermore, law teachers are needed to man the faculties of our law schools, and at present the demand for those fitted by reason of their temperament and scholarship for law teaching is greater than the supply.

## DISADVANTAGES OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION

Undoubtedly one of the disadvantages of the law as a profession is the time necessarily consumed in preparing to practice and the further time which may elapse after admission to the bar before a remunerative practice is established. In order to procure an adequate training for the law it is absolutely essential to take the full elementary and high school courses, followed by a law course of three years; and it is most desirable that one should have had at

least two years of college work before entering the law school. Therefore, if a man would be properly prepared for the practice of law, he can hardly expect to be admitted to the bar before he is 22 years old, and many men do not begin practicing until they are considerably older. Moreover, many men feel that valuable training is to be had from clerking for a year or more in offices which have a large and varied business, and during this time they receive very moderate salaries. When one does finally get into practice on his own account, he is likely to find that the competition is sharp and at first his practice grows slowly.

The client's fortune or reputation or even his life often depend upon the skill and fidelity of his attorney and such responsibility cannot be lightly borne by the conscientious lawyer. Besides, when an attorney is engaged in important litigation, he will often find the days too short for the work to be done and night will find him working late at his office or in the most available law library. The spectacular work of the court room is a small part of his labor compared with the long hours of study which must precede it. Sometimes the lawyer is annoyed by discourtesies and sharp practices of opposing counsel, and sometimes unprincipled clients will ask him to do things of which he does not approve, and will make it very difficult for him to refuse. All of these considerations should be weighed by one who is contemplating the study of law.

### OBLIGATIONS OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION

The practicing attorney comes into closest relationship with his clients, and his obligations to them are well defined. Towards them he must practice the utmost good faith and in furthering their legitimate interests he must exercise his best diligence. He should never stir up litigation, but should wherever possible play the part of a peacemaker. In the trial of cases, the lawyer's effort should always be to correctly inform the court on matters of fact and of law, and his aim should not be to win at any cost, but to see that substantial justice is done between the parties. The lawyer is also under heavy obligations to the public, altho the nature and extent of this obligation is perhaps more difficult of definition. That it is his duty when elected to the judiciary, to dispense justice with scrupulous impartiality is universally recognized.

The lawyer who holds a public office is of course a public leader, but the lawyer who occupies no public office is also one of the leaders of his community in all matters of public interest and should have a strong sense of the responsibility of such leadership. Frequently, he can best judge the fitness of candidates for public offices, and is best entitled to pass honest criticism on those who hold public offices. As

a student of law and political institutions, he should be particularly fitted to suggest means for remedying public evils and advancing the general public welfare.

### THE ETHICS OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION

The spirit of criticism is abroad in our time, and this is a wholesome condition. Critics are devoting a good deal of their attention to the legal profession, and this attention in the long run is going to prove good for the public and good for the profession. Of course some injustice is done, but on the other hand the legal profession is being compelled to examine itself; as a result quicker punishment is being meted out to those who abuse their positions as members of the profession, while all of its members are being compelled to live up more strictly to those high ideals which have always guided its leaders.

In some of our states the "duties" of the lawyer are defined by statute. In others, the state bar associations have drawn up rules to govern the conduct of their members. In 1908, the American Bar Association adopted certain "Canons of Professional Ethics" as a general guide to members of the legal profession. (Reports of American Bar Association, Vol. 34, pp. 1159-1170.) These "Canons" are too long to reprint here, but the following preamble is instructive:

"In America, where the stability of courts and of all departments of government rests upon the approval of the people, it is peculiarly essential that the system for establishing and dispensing justice be developed to a high point of efficiency, and so maintained that the public shall have absolute confidence in the integrity and impartiality of its administration. The future of the republic, to a great extent, depends on our maintenance of justice, pure and unsullied. It cannot be so maintained unless the conduct and the motives of the members of our profession are such as to merit the approval of all just men."

The general principles which should govern the lawyer in the practice of his profession and which are elaborated in the "Canons of Ethics" are set forth in a form of oath which is recommended by the American Bar Association for adoption by the proper authorities in all of the states and territories. It contains the following:

"I will not counsel or maintain any suit or proceeding which shall appear to me to be unjust, nor any defense except such as I believe to be honestly debatable under the law of the land;

"I will employ for the purpose of maintaining the causes confided to me only such means as are consistent with truth and honor, and will never seek to mislead the judge or jury by any artifice or false statement of fact or law;



"I will maintain the confidence and preserve inviolate the secrets of my clients, and will accept no compensation in connection with his business except from him or with his knowledge or approval;

"I will abstain from all offensive personality, and advance no fact prejudicial to honor or reputation of a party or witness, unless required by the justice of the cause with which I am charged;

"I will never reject from any consideration personal to myself, the cause of the defenseless or the oppressed, or delay any man's cause for lucre or malice, so help me God."

## LEGAL EDUCATION

### THE DEVELOPMENT OF LEGAL EDUCATION

The last century brought many changes in the conventional education of lawyers, and these changes have produced the modern law school which is distinctly an American institution and upon the chief characteristics of which lawyers and law educators are now generally agreed.

When Chancellor Kent began the study of law in 1781, he was placed in the office of the Attorney-General of New York. There he was left largely to his own ingenuity to discover how to learn and what to learn, with but an occasional suggestion from his preceptor. A graduate of Yale College, there was no law school to which he might go, tho two years before a single professorship in law had been established by Thomas Jefferson at the College of William and Mary. The books at hand were few, and the student at once devoted himself to Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England. The Courts seldom wrote opinions in that day and there were few published reports of decisions. The lawyers and judges relied chiefly on a few established treatises for their knowledge of law. Such treatises were accepted as authorities and the student was expected to memorize them. This could be done conveniently in a law office, and since the books were few, the period of training was not long to the ambitious student.

Certain law offices became centers for the training of law students, and as their reputations were established the heads of these offices devoted themselves more exclusively to the often remunerative business of instruction. In time such offices lost their clients and became private law schools. The best of these private schools was that of Judge Tapping Reeve, established in 1784 at Litchfield, Connecticut, where a large number of students made possible a greater continuity in the work. The instruction was always by lectures, and few students spent more than one year in the school. Such private schools were necessarily few in number, however, for the scarcity of students made it impossible for any great number of successful prac-

titioners, who would attract young men, to convert their offices into classrooms. But most practitioners found it convenient to have one or two students around them as helpers, and were for this reason willing to become nominal tutors. The facility of forming such connections, together with the advantage of some court room contract, made it inevitable that office study should continue for a half century to be the conventional avenue to law practice.

Between 1815 and 1840 the colleges and universities began systematic instruction in law, influenced no doubt by the success of the private law schools. Their better support made it easier for them to attract teachers and students and to furnish the necessary equipment. The profession did not readily accept the idea that the law could be learned as well in a law school as in a law office, and for many years it was stoutly combatted by members of the bar. This opposition weakened as the students proved the superiority of their training and as the profession began to accept the valuable treatises published by such law teachers as Kent and Story and Greenleaf. The publication of state reports made it necessary that students have access to libraries which few offices could afford, and guidance in the use of such libraries. Until the requirements for admission to the bar were raised the schools could not replace the offices. Many of the schools were weak—some hardly deserved the name. Night schools sprang up, often as commercial projects undertaken by practitioners who desired to increase their incomes. Sometimes these were but nominally affiliated with strong universities. But the stronger schools took the lead in lengthening their curricula, and in strengthening their work. By 1870 two years' work was required in the best schools, definite courses of study were outlined, and numerous subject divisions of the law were made which had not been differentiated in Blackstone. The advantage of better training for the bar was soon appreciated by its leaders. In 1878, the American Bar Association established a standing committee on legal education, the earliest recommendation of which was that "the several state and other local bar associations be requested to recommend and further in their respective states the maintenance of schools of law," and which in its first report recommended a requirement of three years' study of law as a prerequisite to admission to the bar. In 1893 the Section on Legal Education of the American Bar Association was established, and it has had much to do in stimulating interest in law schools and in increasing their efficiency. As early as 1881 the American Bar Association voted in favor of 3-year law schools, and today a substantial majority of the law schools have the 3-year curriculum.

Law school training is now accepted by the bar as the regular approach to the profession. On the continent in Europe university training is required for admission to the bar. Our tendency seems to

be in that direction, but the American law school has not yet so completely superseded the law office as a place of study. There are now more than 120 law schools in the United States. The increase necessitated the formation in 1901 of the Association of American Law Schools, of which all the leading schools are now members. It is the policy of this association to exclude from membership schools giving "regular courses of instruction at night," schools which have not the 3-year curriculum, and schools which do not prescribe a high school training as prerequisite to admission.

### THE CASE SYSTEM

The evolution from a law office with a practicing tutor thru the private school with practitioners as instructors to the public law school with professional law teachers has been gradual, and each of the later stages has been influenced by the earlier ones. Blackstone established a new idea when he proved that the common law lends itself to systematic exposition; Austin had no precedents for his comparison of the English with other systems of law; Maine's historical investigations made possible a real understanding of legal principles to replace the blind following of authority. The teaching of law has undergone a similar evolution to its present scientific basis.

From the office lawyer the student acquired methods rather than knowledge. In the early history of the law schools the lectures of the teachers were not at once freed from the practitioners' influence. The teacher was at first the expert who laid down the principles of law which the students were expected to accept. At Harvard, in 1871, Professor Langdell began a wholly new method of teaching, under which the student is sent to the sources of the law, the decided cases, to work out for himself the principles applied, with such guidance from the teacher as will make the student's efforts most successful. Teachers of other sciences put microscopes into the hands of their students and set them to work on various specimens to learn for themselves. Professor Langdell selected actually decided cases in which the principles of his subject had been applied, arranged them to show how the principles developed and gave these collections or case books to his students to replace their treatises. Instead of stating his own conclusions to his students, he formulated the principles which they with his guidance worked out of the cases. The students learned the principles and the reasons for them in such a way that they were not readily forgotten, and the process gave them the power to address themselves to new problems as they arose. Each case was an experiment which the student worked in his own way.

Professor Keener has described the so-called "case system" as being based on the following conclusions:

"1. That law, like other applied sciences, should be studied in its application, if one is to acquire a working knowledge thereof.

"2. That this is entirely feasible, for the reason that, while the adjudged cases are numerous, the principles controlling them are comparatively few.

"3. That it is by the study of cases that one is to acquire the power of legal reasoning, discrimination and judgment, qualities indispensable to the practicing lawyer.

"4. That the study of cases best develops the power to analyze and to state clearly and concisely a complicated state of facts, a power which in no small degree distinguishes the good from the poor and indifferent lawyer.

"5. That the system, because of the study of fundamental principles, avoids the danger of producing a mere case lawyer, while it furnishes, because the principles are studied in their application to facts, an effectual preventive of any tendency to mere academic learning.

"6. That the student, by the study of cases, not only follows the law in its growth and development, but thereby acquires the habit of legal thought, which can be acquired only by the study of cases, and which must be acquired by him either as a student or after he has become a practitioner, if he is to attain any success as a lawyer.

"7. That it is the best adapted to exciting and holding the interest of the student, and is, therefore, best adapted to making a lasting impression upon his mind.

"8. That it is a method distinctly productive of individuality in teaching and of a scientific spirit of investigation, independence and self-reliance on the part of the student."

The case system is designed to give the student a "legal mind" which may be defined as "the habit of correct reasoning on legal questions with a ready and accurate perception of legal analogies." It will make of him a legal thinker, rather than a storehouse of legal information. Confronted with the new situations which are constantly arising in practice, he will not be at a loss to know how to proceed.

Professor Langdell's innovation was stoutly opposed in the law schools and at the bar for many years, but its triumph is now undisputed. All of the best law schools are now committed to the case system, and a large majority of them employ it to some extent.

This evolution in method has created a broad gap between the practitioner and the teacher—in rare instances, the same person can be both. But law teaching is now a distinct profession, and the leading law schools no longer depend upon practicing lawyers for their instruction. Teaching and practicing can be combined, but in most cases one or the other will suffer.



## PREPARATION FOR THE STUDY OF LAW

A half century ago the law schools admitted all students who applied. Few of them required any examinations for degrees; the standards for admission to the bar were so liberal that anyone who had read Blackstone could comply with them; there was little uniformity in the curricula of the preparatory school—hence it was not necessary or practicable that the law schools should admit only students of good preliminary training. But the standardization of secondary or preparatory schools, the desirability of safe-guarding law degrees so that they will mean something, and the conversion of the bar to the belief that only the fit should be permitted to practice, have resulted in all law schools prescribing certain qualifications for admission. A few schools now require a college degree as a prerequisite to the admission of candidates for the law degree. Almost all of the reputable law schools now require as much as a high school education for entrance. The present tendency is toward requiring one or two years of college work for entrance to law and all other professional schools.

Tho there are many notable exceptions, the experience of the law schools has proved that the students with some college education are more successful in their study of law. High school graduates have not in most cases the requisite maturity. Their general education has not been broad enough to entitle them without more to enter a learned profession where a mastery of many subjects is so needed. Their experience has not given them such control of themselves and such skill in using their faculties as to enable them to take up successfully the scientific study of law. The bar of the country now appreciates these facts and it is enthusiastically supporting the movement to require college training. Some states, notably New York, have made college work a part of the prescribed training for admission to the bar.

It is desirable that a student's decision to enter the law should be made early in his school career in order that such preliminary courses may be selected as will most naturally lead into law. Nothing is more important to the lawyer than a mastery of English. Clearness and accuracy of expression are more essential to him than to any other professional man. The student should also get in high school or college some knowledge of Latin and French—many Latin phrases are in common use among lawyers and the older sources of our law are written in Norman French. Courses in mathematics and logic are valuable as some branches of law, notably real property, are mathematically constructed. A knowledge of psychology should prove valuable to any person whose business demands his contact with and study of men. Sociology has a direct bearing on modern legislation, on which the members of the bar must necessarily labor. American and English history must be studied by one who would know the conditions under



which our law has developed and the law cannot be thoroly understood by one who knows nothing of those conditions. College courses in government and political science are needed by every lawyer who would be a leader of public opinion. Work in laboratory sciences is valuable preparation for law, as training of powers of observation. One might go thru the college curriculum and eliminate nothing as of no value to a prospective law student. The references made are to the more valuable college courses, all of which prospective law students are advised to pursue.

In order that the proper preparation should not unduly postpone the time for beginning professional work, many universities now offer combined courses in arts and law, which make it possible for arts and law degrees to be secured in six years—three years above the high school exclusively in arts, and three years exclusively in law.

### WHAT A STUDENT SHOULD LEARN IN LAW SCHOOL

It has already been pointed out that the primary purpose of legal education is not to impart information. The task of the law schools has not been performed unless they send into the profession men of power and ideals—able to deal effectively with problems of everyday practice and appreciative of the possibilities of service to their fellow men while earning the necessary livelihood. To men who know something of the development of our law to its present condition, there is no thinking that the ultimate has been attained. A desire for further progress in the administration of justice is a logical result of knowledge of the progress which has been achieved. The schools must teach men how to study law, for the field is too vast for any student to exhaust it in a few years. Graduating from law school, a student's work should have but begun, but it should be begun in the right spirit and according to the right method.

The first year's courses in law are all prescribed in most of the schools, and there is little variety in the prescriptions in the different schools. The courses generally offered are Contracts, Crimes, Torts, Property, and Pleading. In the second and third years, there is more or less election allowed, but some courses in procedure are usually required. The extent of the election is sufficient to provide for differences in practice in various localities. Some schools maintain practice courts to familiarize students with the usages of the court rooms and the actual conduct of trials. These come to the practitioner much more readily than an understanding of fundamentals, and the chief stress of the law schools is therefore on the latter.

## THE EQUIPMENT OF A LAW SCHOOL

The library is the principal part of the equipment of a law school. Comfortable lecture rooms are desirable, but facilities for library study and investigation are more important. While a good law library should contain the best of the numerous treatises on the various phases of the law, the collections of court reports are more essential wherever the case system obtains. Historical investigation is not possible without the early English reports. The common law jurisdictions are now so numerous that the modern official reports are a considerable library in themselves. No court decides cases without references to decisions in other jurisdictions; a law school library should have, therefore, the reports of all the common law jurisdictions, which include most of the British and American countries. European court reports are necessary for comparative study. Numerous collections of statutes, periodicals, and cyclopedias must be in every complete law library.

## The School of Law of the University of Missouri

The foregoing pages have been devoted to a consideration of the present position of the profession of law and of legal education in the United States. Attention is now directed to the School of Law of the University of Missouri and to the advantages which it offers to persons who desire to enter the profession and who want their training to conform to the high standards outlined in the preceding pages.

### HISTORICAL STATEMENT

The University of Missouri was established in 1839. The School of Law began work in 1872 with two instructors and a two years' curriculum. In forty-one years, the number of instructors has been increased from two to eight. In 1901 the curriculum was lengthened to three years. The standards for admission of students have gradually been made higher, as the conditions in the state have justified and demanded it. Between 1898 and 1907, the requirements were raised from one year to four years of high school work. In 1910, one year of college work was required; and since 1911 all regular students must have completed two years of college work before entrance. The school has been a pioneer among western law schools in these advances and has been a member of the Association of American Law Schools since the organization of that association.

There are more than a thousand graduates of the school, many of whom hold high positions in the profession. Since the last change in the requirements for admission, the enrolment of students has ranged around 130.

### AIMS OF THE SCHOOL

The School of Law exists for serving the state and its bar. Its primary aim is to equip young men and women for the practice of law. To this end, its methods conform to the standards outlined in this bulletin. It does not seek merely a large number of students, and the entrance requirements are such as to exclude those whose education and maturity do not fit them for serious study. But the school recognizes a duty to the state beyond this equipment and training of practitioners. Many of the University students who do not intend to practice find its courses valuable training for citizenship and for business careers. The school attempts to serve the bar of the state by the publication of the Law Series of the University of Missouri Bulletin, hereinafter

described; and the members of its faculty are constantly engaged in research and investigation, the results of which are published from time to time.

Most of the teachers devote their entire time to the work of the school.

#### **Law Series of the University of Missouri Bulletin:**

The School of Law publishes four numbers of the Law Series of the University of Missouri Bulletin, annually. The purpose of this publication is to present to the Missouri bar the results of legal study and research in the field of Missouri law carried on at the school. Each number contains at least one leading article on some phase of Missouri law, written by a member of the faculty, and notes on recent Missouri cases, written by student editors under the direction of a member of the faculty. This bulletin may be obtained free of charge on request to the Editor, Law Series University Bulletin, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

### **METHODS OF INSTRUCTION**

While each teacher is left free to express his own individuality in his work, the school is committed to the case system of instruction and most of the teachers follow that method exclusively. In all courses, standard case books are made the basis of class work. Written examinations are given in all courses at the end of each semester. Regular attendance is required at all class exercises.

#### **Practice Court:**

To supply, so far as possible, the actual working knowledge, which in former times the student acquired in the office and the court room, a practice court has been established under the charge of the professor of pleading and practice. The student is given practice in drawing pleadings, beginning his action by process or publication, and pleading to an issue. Issues of law are raised by motions and demurrers to the pleadings and by demurrers to the evidence or requests for peremptory instructions. Issues of fact are tried on oral testimony given by student witnesses and on documents prepared for the purpose, and the students are required to draw declarations of law or instructions applicable to the facts disclosed. Exceptions are noted, bills of exceptions allowed and the regular appellate procedure observed in perfecting appeals to the Practice Court of Appeals.

#### **Moot Courts:**

Moot court work is done by the local chapters of the two law fraternities, Phi Delta Phi and Phi Alpha Delta, with the guidance and assistance of members of the faculty.

## EQUIPMENT AND SUPPORT

### Law Building:

The School of Law occupies a large brick building on the quadrangle of the main campus of the University. This building was erected in 1893, and has recently been remodeled and improved. It now contains five library rooms, opening into each other; three lecture rooms; six offices for resident professors; a practice court room completely equipped with furniture and books used in actual work.

### Library:

The Law Library contains 18,546 volumes, and includes both the originals and the reprints of the English Reports; a complete set of the Irish, Scotch, and Canadian Reports; several sets of the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States, a set of the Federal Cases and of the Federal Reports; all of the state reports to the Reporter System, full sets to date of the reports of the more important American jurisdictions, and full sets of the National Reporter System, and the necessary digests; and a valuable collection of statutes, session laws, standard treatises, legal periodicals, encyclopedias. It also contains a large collection of portraits of judges and jurists.

The library is in charge of a trained librarian, and is open to students from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock in the evening.

### Other Libraries:

The general library of the University is now located in a new building. It contains about 175,000 books and pamphlets and is open to all students of the University.

The library and reading room of the Missouri State Historical Society is located in the new Library Building. It contains about 100,000 entries and is open to all students of the School of Law.

### Dormitories:

The two University dormitories for men, Benton Hall and Lathrop Hall, lodge about 140 students. Meals may be obtained at the Commons, a cafeteria managed by the University, located in Lathrop Hall.

The cost of room rent, board, lights and laundry to a student living in a dormitory is from \$3.50 to \$4 a week. Applications for rooms should be made as early as possible to the secretary of the University.

### Support:

The School of Law is an integral part of the University of Missouri, whose total income from all sources is about \$1,200,000 a year. A liberal share of this income is devoted to the school for the salaries of the teachers and the support of the library.



## FEES AND EXPENSES

### Tuition:

Tuition is free in all divisions of the University to students who are residents of the state of Missouri. Nonresidents of the state are required to pay a tuition fee of \$10 a semester in all divisions of the University, except in the Graduate School.

### Library, Hospital and Incidental Fee:

All students in the School of Law, except those specially exempt by law or by rules of the curators, are required to pay a library, hospital, and incidental fee of \$12 a semester.

### Fee for Late Registration:

Students who register after the first Thursday of the first semester or the first Tuesday of the second semester must pay a fee of \$5 in addition to fees already provided for.

### Other Expenses:

The other necessary expenses of a student for board and lodging, textbooks, etc., range from \$225 to \$350 a year.

### Self Support:

Many students in the University are to some extent self-supporting—some entirely so. It is desirable that students in the School of Law should be free to devote their entire time to the work of the school. Students who find it necessary to do other work should apply to the Employment Bureau maintained by the University Y. M. C. A.

## HONORS AND PRIZES

### Student Editors:

The student editors of the Law Series of the University of Missouri Bulletin are elected by the faculty from the second and third-year classes on a basis of merit.

### Law Societies:

The Order of the Coif, a national law school honor society corresponding to Phi Beta Kappa in the College of Arts and Science, maintains a chapter in this school. The members are elected each year by the faculty from the 10 per cent of the members of the senior class who have the highest rank in scholarship.

Membership in the local chapters of the two law fraternities, Phi Delta Phi and Phi Alpha Delta, is made to depend largely on scholarship.

**Rollins Scholarship:**

This scholarship, amounting annually to the sum of \$50, is provided for in the endowment of James S. Rollins and is awarded annually by the faculty of the School of Law to a student of the second-year class, according to the terms of the donation as set forth in the general catalog of the University.

**Karnes Scholarship:**

Mrs. J. C. V. Karnes, of Kansas City, Missouri, has provided an annual scholarship of \$50 to be awarded each year by the faculty of the School of Law to the student of the first-year class who attains the best record in his work. This scholarship will be paid, one-half at the beginning of each semester of the student's second year in the school.

**William E. Mack Prize:**

William E. Mack, a graduate of this school, provides the School of Law annually with a set of the "Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure" (now 40 volumes), which is awarded to that member of the third-year class who, in the judgment of the faculty, has made the best progress during his third year. Two years' residence as a student in the school is required of candidates for this prize.

**ADMISSION OF STUDENTS****Requirements for Regular Students:**

The School of Law is open to men and women who have finished a four years' high school course or its equivalent and have completed 60 hours, or two years' work, in the College of Arts and Science of this University, or the equivalent in some other reputable college or university. Where a student lacks a small part of the 60 hours' credit, he may, at the discretion of the dean of the University faculty, be admitted on condition; but such condition must be removed within two years from date of entrance. Students preparing to enter the School of Law of the University of Missouri are advised to elect the following subjects in the College of Arts and Science: English, French or Latin, mathematics, logic and psychology, English and American history and government, economics, sociology, and at least one laboratory science.

*All correspondence regarding admission should be addressed to the Dean of the University Faculty, Columbia, Missouri.*

**Admission from other Colleges and Universities:**

Students from the colleges and universities comprising the Missouri College Union and from other reputable colleges and universities are admitted on presentation of certificates showing sufficient credits for admission. These certificates should be filled out and sent to the

dean of the University faculty. It is desirable that the certificates be sent in advance in order that possible errors may be detected and the student notified accordingly.

#### **Admission to Advanced Standing:**

To be admitted to advanced standing, in addition to complying with the requirements for admission to the first-year class, students must present satisfactory evidence that they have pursued successfully the study of the subjects for which they wish credit in an approved law school, and on examination prove themselves proficient in those subjects. A certificate from a law school approved by the faculty, showing that the applicant has accomplished with passing grades the work for which he wishes credit, may be accepted in lieu of examination. No law school conferring a degree in law for less than three years of systematic study of the law will be considered an approved school within the meaning of the above requirement. Certificates of admission to the bar will not be accepted for admission to advanced standing. No advanced standing will be given for work done in a law office. Students will not be admitted to advanced standing beyond the second year.

#### **Class Registration:**

The classes in the School of Law are designated as first-year, second-year and third-year classes. Students in each class should register at the beginning of the semester. No examinations in law are required for admission to the first-year class. Members of the first-year and second-year classes will not be permitted to register for any regular courses in advance of their respective years, except by special permission of the dean. No student will be permitted to register for a course without having had the courses naturally preceding it, or to register in the second semester without advanced credit.

#### **Admission of Special Students:**

In recognition of the fact that experience and maturity tend to compensate in a measure for the lack of scholastic attainments, persons who can give satisfactory evidence that they are more than 21 years old may be admitted to the University as special students, without passing the regular examinations required for entrance, under the following conditions: (1) They must show good reason for not taking a regular course; (2) they must pass such examinations or other tests as demonstrate fitness to pursue profitably all the subjects selected by them. Special students are expected to do specially good work in the subjects which they choose, and are required to take all regular examinations. If at any period of the session their work becomes unsatisfactory their connection with the University shall

be severed by the dean. Special students cannot become candidates for degrees until they have satisfied the entrance requirements to the college or school in which the degree is offered. Entrance cards for special students are issued by the dean of the University faculty, to whom application for admission as special students should be sent in advance of the opening of the session.

### ELIMINATION OF STUDENTS

Some students qualified for admission fail to measure up to the high standing of scholarship maintained in the school. Such delinquent students are eliminated according to the following rules:

1. Any student falling 6 or more hours behind the number of hours for which he is registered at the end of the semester, or falling more than 10 hours behind the total of hours for which he has been registered up to that time, shall be dropped from the school.

2. A student so dropped from the school may have one retrial after the lapse of a semester, but if he falls more than 6 hours behind the total number of hours for which he has been registered after readmission he shall be dropped from the school permanently.

The strict enforcement of these rules insures a student body free from drones and laggards. Special students will be eliminated whenever their work does not meet the approval of the dean.

### CURRICULA

#### Three-Year Curriculum:

The curriculum of the School of Law extends thru three school years of nine months each. In the first year 14 hours of work are prescribed for each semester. In the second and third years 13 hours a week are required, part of which is elective. The curriculum requires three years in residence for its completion, and no student will be graduated without three years of attendance, except in case of admission to advanced standing for work in residence in other law schools.

#### Combined Curriculum in Arts and Law:

Seniors in the College of Arts and Science may elect courses from the first year's work in the School of Law for a maximum credit of 30 hours, but they will not be recommended for the degree in arts until they have completed a second year's work in law. Under special circumstances this privilege may be extended to juniors with the consent of the deans of the College of Arts and Science and of the School of Law. A combined curriculum of this

character will enable a student to obtain the degrees of A. B. and LL. B. in six years.

Juniors and seniors in the College of Arts and Science who do not elect courses under the preceding paragraph may, with the approval of the dean of the College of Arts and Science, elect courses in the School of Law for a maximum credit of nine hours.

### DEGREES

The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL. B.) is conferred upon regular students who have satisfactorily completed the prescribed courses and sufficient electives to make 80 semester hours.

### STATEMENT OF COURSES

Courses preceded by a number with the letter *a* attached, thus, 100a, 200a, are given the first semester only. Those preceded by a number with the letter *b* attached, thus, 100b, 200b, are given the second semester only. Those preceded merely by a number are continuous courses and run thru both semesters. The number of hours' credit given for a course each semester is indicated by Arabic numerals in parenthesis following the statement of the course.

### FIRST YEAR REQUIRED COURSES

101. **Contracts.** Mutual assent; consideration; contracts under seal; beneficiaries of contracts; assignment of contracts; express conditions; conditions implied in law; illegality. (3) Mr. McGOVNEY.

*Williston's Cases on Contracts.*

102. **Torts.** Trespass, assault, battery, and imprisonment; trespass upon real and personal property; justification and excuse; conversion; defamation, libel, slander; justification, privilege; malicious prosecution; legal cause; negligence, standard of care, imputed and contributory negligence; duties of landowner, of owners of animals; extrahazardous occupation; fraud and deceit; interference with business and social relations; master and servant, and other topics. (4) first semester; (2) second semester. Mr. CLARK.

*Bohlen's Cases on Torts.*

103. **Property I. Personal Property.** Distinction between real and personal property; suits for recovery of personal property; acquisition of rights without concurrence of former owner; transfer of rights in personal property; possession, including ballment and finding.

*Real Property.* Tenure; estates; seisin and conveyance; uses and trusts; fixtures, emblements; waste; natural rights; profits; easements; covenants running with the land. (3) Mr. HUDSON.

*Warren's Cases on Property.*



**104a. Criminal Law and Procedure.** *Criminal Law.* Jurisdiction; the criminal act, complete and incomplete; criminal intent, actual and constructive; insanity; intoxication; duress, and mistake of fact or law; justification; parties in crime; crimes against the person; against property.

*Criminal Procedure.* Arrest, preliminary examination and bail; the criminal charge; indictments and information, their sufficiency in form and substance; demurrers and motions to quash; arraignment and pleas; jeopardy; trial, functions of the court and jury; judgment and sentence. (4) Mr. JAMES.

Mikell's *Cases on Criminal Law*

Mikell's *Cases on Criminal Procedure* (abridged edition)

**105b. Common Law Pleading.** History and development of the personal actions at common law; theory of pleading and its peculiar features as developed by the jury trial; demurrers, general and special; pleas in discharge and in excuse, and by way of traverse; replication *de injuria*; duplicity; departure; new assignment; motions based on the pleadings. (3) Mr. JAMES.

Whittier's *Cases on Pleading*

**106b. Agency.** Who can be agent or principal; appointment of agent; power of agent to subject principal to liability for contracts and torts; agent's responsibility to strangers; parties to writings; undisclosed principals; reciprocal duties of agent and principal; delegation by agent; termination of agency; ratification. (3) Mr. McGOVNEY.

Wambaugh's *Cases on Agency*

## SECOND YEAR REQUIRED COURSES

**131a. Equity.** General nature of equity jurisdiction; specific performance of contracts; specific reparation of torts. (4) Mr. CLARK.  
*Ames' Cases on Equity*

**133a. Property II. Wills.** Escheat; descent; making and operation of wills; probate and administration; executors and administrators. (2) Mr. HUDSON.

Gray's *Cases on Property* (2d ed.) Vol. IV

**134b. Property II. Conveyancing.** Accretion; lapse of time; form and operation of conveyances; execution of deeds; creation of easements and profits; covenants for title. (3) Mr. JAMES.

Gray's *Cases on Property* (2d ed.) Vol. III

**135b. Sales.** The nature and formalities of the contract; bargain and sale, and contract to sell; statute of frauds; conditions and warranties; rights against third persons; seller's lien; stoppage *in*

*transitu*; right of resale; right to rescind; damages. (3) Mr. HUDSON.  
Williston's *Cases on Sales*

145. **Code Pleading.** The one form of civil action under the code. Parties to actions; the "real party in interest;" joinder of parties. The complaint: facts distinguished from conclusions of law and evidence; the statement of facts; the prayer for relief; the union of several causes of action. The answer: general and specific denials; "new matter" in justification or excuse, and in discharge; "equitable defenses;" union of defenses; counterclaims and set-offs. The reply: by way of denial and of new matter; departure. Demurrers. (2) Mr. McBAINE.

Hinton's *Cases on Code Pleading*

146. **Evidence.** Required in 1915-16 of both second and third-year students. Trial by jury; judicial notice; presumptions and burden of proof; demurrers to the evidence; admission and confessions. Leading rules of exclusion; matters likely to mislead; collateral issues; character of the parties. Hearsay; exceptions to the hearsay rule. Expert and opinion evidence; real evidence. Writings; proof of execution; contents (best evidence rule). Various rules of substantive law (parol evidence rule). Witnesses: competency; privilege; examination; cross-examination and impeachment. (3) first semester; (2) second semester. Mr. JAMES.

Thayer's *Cases on Evidence* (2d ed.)

161a or b. **Trusts.** Not given 1915-16. Nature and requisites of express trusts; nature of *cestui que trust's* interest; resulting and constructive trusts; transfer of trust property; duties of trustees. (3) Mr. CLARK.

Ames' *Cases on Trusts*

### THIRD YEAR REQUIRED COURSES

146. **Evidence.** See under *Second Year Required Courses*.

162. **Private Corporations.** The nature of a corporation; distinguished from a partnership; disregard of the fiction; formation; powers; *de facto* corporations; *ultra vires* action; rights and liabilities of promoters, directors, shareholders and creditors; issue, payment and transfer of stock; validity of voting trusts. (2) Mr. MCGOVNEY.

Warren's *Cases on Private Corporations*

163. **Constitutional Law.** Power of courts to pass on constitutionality of laws; general relation of the three departments to each other and of the states to the national government; general jurisdiction of the national government; due process of law; equal protection of laws;

police power; taxation; eminent domain; commerce power; *ex post facto* laws, laws impairing obligation of contracts. (3) first semester; (2) second semester. Mr. LOEB.

Hall's *Cases on Constitutional Law*

164. **Practice.** Commencement of actions; issuance and service of process; demurrers to the pleading; demurrers to the evidence; trial of issues of fact; declarations of law and instructions; verdict and judgment; motion for new trial and in arrest of judgment; exceptions; writs of error and appeal. The first part of the course includes a study of the theory of trials; the second part, the actual trial of practice cases. (3) first semester; (1) second semester. Mr. McBAINE.

Sunderland's *Cases on Practice*

## SECOND AND THIRD YEAR ELECTIVE COURSES

136a or b. **Quasi Contracts.** Not given 1915-16. Judgments and recognizances; statutory, customary and official duties; benefits conferred in the absence of contract; benefits conferred under contract with persons without contractual capacity; benefits conferred under a broken contract, a contract where performance is impossible, and a contract unenforceable under the statute of frauds; benefits conferred under mistakes of fact, and of law; benefits conferred under constraint; waiver of tort. (3)

Woodruff's *Cases on Quasi Contracts*

137b. **Insurance.** Fire; marine; life; mutual benefit; accident and fidelity and guaranty; formation, construction and terms of contract; standard policies; warranties and representations; waiver, estoppel; subrogation; insurance agents. (2) Mr. LAWSON.

138a or b. **Suretyship.** Not given 1915-16. Nature of the contract; the statute of frauds; surety's defenses against the creditor; the surety's rights, subrogation, indemnity, contribution, exoneration; creditor's rights to surety's securities. (2)

Ames' *Cases on Suretyship*

139a. **Persons.** Parent and child, custody, support, property, earnings, emancipation, actions for damages to parental right in child; liability for torts of child. Husband and wife; rights and disabilities at common law; wife's separate estate in equity; rights and liabilities under modern statutes. (2) Mr. MCGOVNEY.

Smith's *Cases on Persons*

140b. **Bills and Notes.** Formal requisites; negotiability; acceptance; endorsement; rights of holders; liabilities of parties; present-

ment, protest and notice; law of negotiable instruments. (3) Mr. McBAINE.

Smith & Moore's *Cases on Bills and Notes*

141a or b. **Partnership.** Not given 1915-16. Formation of a partnership; partnership as to third persons; the nature of a partnership; powers of partners; rights and remedies of creditors; duties and liabilities of partners *inter se*; dissolution of partnerships; accounting and distribution; limited partnerships. (3)

142a or b. **Mortgages.** Not given 1915-16. Form of legal mortgage; title and lien theory; substance and elements of mortgage; position of the mortgagee and mortgagor; transfer of the mortgaged interest by mortgagor and mortgagee; competition for the mortgage, priority, marshalling. (2)

Wyman's *Cases on Mortgages*

143a or b. **Public Service Companies.** Not given 1915-16. Basis of public service duty; what service must be given; who must be served; excuses for refusing service; provision of adequate facilities; regulation of the service; reasonable rates; discrimination. (2)

Wyman's *Cases on Public Service Companies*

144a or b. **Damages.** Not given 1915-16. Functions of court and jury; exemplary damages; liquidated damages; nominal damages; direct and consequential damages; avoidable consequences; counsel fees; certainty; compensation; damages for nonpecuniary injuries; value; interest; damages in certain tort and contract actions. (2)

Beale's *Cases on Damages*

147a. **Bankruptcy.** Who may be bankrupt; who may be a petitioning creditor; acts of bankruptcy, including fraudulent conveyances and preferences; what property passes to trustee; provable claims; protection, exemption, and discharge of bankrupts. (2) Mr. CLARK.

Williston's *Cases on Bankruptcy*

165a or b. **Extraordinary Legal Remedies.** Not given 1915-16. Mandamus; quo warranto; prohibition; certiorari; habeas corpus. Nature and form of the writs; service; return; disobedience of writ and remedies therefor. (2)

Roberts' *Cases on Extraordinary Legal Remedies*

167a. **Public International Law.** Sources of international law; sovereign states; territorial property and jurisdiction, territorial waters; high seas; diplomatic agents; treaties; citizenship; effect of war on land and sea; neutrality; blockade; laws of war. (2) Mr. LAWSON.

## POLITICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC LAW \*

**105b. Comparative Constitutional Law.\*** A comparative study of the legal and theoretical basis of the modern state, the various forms of government, and the structure and functions of the principal governmental organs. (3) Mr. SHEPARD.

**202a. International Law.\*** Not given 1915-16. A general treatment of the law governing international relations in peace and war, with considerable attention to the development of arbitration and international organs of administration. (3) Mr. SHEPARD.

**208b. The Government of Missouri.\*** Not given 1915-16. Constitutional development of the state from the Louisiana Purchase to the present time, followed by a consideration of the organization and functions of the institutions of the central and local governments. (2) Mr. LOEB.

**209b. The Law of Taxation.\*** Legal rules regulating taxation in the central and commonwealth governments of the United States. The student is advised to correlate this course with related courses in economics. (2) Mr. LOEB.

## THIRD YEAR ELECTIVE COURSES

**166b. Municipal Corporations.** Nature of municipal corporations; creation, alteration, and dissolution; legislative control in general; administration of government in general, departments, including governmental functions, quasi-governmental functions and commercial functions; powers; acquiring, holding and dealing with property; liability for torts; liability for contracts; remedies of creditors. (2) Mr. McGOVNEY.

Beale's *Cases on Municipal Corporations*

**168b. Conflict of Laws.** Jurisdiction of courts and of sovereigns over persons and things; domicile; taxation; divorce; remedies; rights of action; procedure; creation of rights, personal and real, by inheritance, by contract and by tort; recognition and enforcement of rights and personal relations; administration of estates; recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments. (3) Mr. CLARK.

Beale's *Cases on Conflict of Laws*. (Shorter selection)

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\*These courses in the College of Arts and Science may be selected as electives by students in the School of Law, during their second and third years, towards the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Credit will not be given in the School of Law for these courses if taken by a student before entering the School of Law, or during his first year in the school.



169b. **Equity III.** Bills of interpleader; bills of peace; bills *quia timet*; reformation and rescission for mistake. (2) Mr. CLARK.

Ames' *Cases on Equity*, Vol. II

170a. **Property III.** Conditions and future interests; executory devises; powers; rule against perpetuities; illegal conditions and restraints on alienation; priority of grantees; fraudulent conveyances; registration; conversion and election; joint ownership; curtesy and dower. (3) Mr. HUDSON.

Gray's *Cases on Property* (2d ed.) Vols. V and VI

## OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION AND ADMINISTRATION

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*President of the University.*

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*Professor of Law.*

ETHEL V. KYNASTON, LL.B.,  
*Assistant in Charge of Law Library.*

## INFORMATION ABOUT THE UNIVERSITY

The fundamental aim of the University of Missouri is the development of the highest and most efficient type of citizen. For the purpose of attaining its aim, the University furnishes ample facilities for liberal education and for thoro professional training. The University is a part of the public educational system of the state.

### ORGANIZATION

The work of the University is now carried on in the following divisions:

- College of Arts and Science
- College of Agriculture
- School of Education
- School of Law
- School of Medicine
- School of Engineering
- School of Mines and Metallurgy
- School of Journalism
- School of Commerce
- Graduate School
- Extension Division

All of these divisions are at Columbia, with the exception of the School of Mines and Metallurgy, which is located at Rolla. In addition, emphasis is given particular lines of work by the establishment of minor divisions, the chief of which are the Agricultural Experiment Station, the Engineering Experiment Station, and the Missouri State Military School.

### LOCATION

The University of Missouri is located at Columbia, situated half way between St. Louis and Kansas City, near the center of the state. It is reached by the Wabash and by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railways. Columbia is a progressive and prosperous town having doubled its population in the last few years.

Columbia may be characterized as a town of schools, homes, and churches, with enough of industrialism to make it efficient. It offers the conveniences of a larger city without the counter attractions. The student is a predominant factor in Columbia.

### EQUIPMENT

The University grounds cover more than 800 acres. The main divisions are in the west campus, the east campus, the athletic fields, and the University farm.

The following University buildings are located at Columbia: Academic Hall; Laws Observatory; separate buildings for chemistry, physics, biology, commerce and geology, engineering, manual arts, law; two power houses; Library Building; Medical Laboratory Building; Parker Memorial Hospital; Agricultural Building; Horticultural Building; Schweitzer Hall for agricultural chemistry; green houses; Live Stock Judging, Poultry, Dairy, Farm Machinery, and Veterinary Buildings; the University farm barns and buildings; Switzler Hall for the School of Journalism; Gordon Hotel Building for home economics; Benton and Lathrop Halls, dormitories for men; Read Hall and Sampson Hall, dormitories for women; Rothwell Gymnasium; the houses for the President of the University and the Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture; the High School and the Elementary School buildings, used for practice schools in the School of Education. The new library building will be occupied in the course of the summer of 1915.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information concerning the School of Law, address  
ELDON R. JAMES,

DEAN, FACULTY OF LAW,  
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI,  
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI.

Full information regarding the University is given in the catalog, which will be sent on request without charge. For this or special bulletins of the College of Arts and Science, College of Agriculture, School of Education, School of Law, School of Medicine, School of Engineering, School of Journalism, School of Commerce, Extension Division, and the Graduate School, write to

DEAN OF THE UNIVERSITY FACULTY,  
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI,  
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI.

## UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

## AT COLUMBIA

1915

## Summer Session

June 10 .....Thursday, registration  
 June 11 .....Friday, organization of classes  
 August 6.....Friday, examinations  
 August 7.....Saturday, entrance examinations

## First Semester

September 13, 14, 15.....Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, entrance examinations and registration  
 September 16.....Thursday, 8 a. m., class work in all divisions begins  
 September 16.....Thursday, 10 a. m., opening convocation  
 November 1 to December 17..First term, short course in agriculture  
 November 25 .....Thursday, Thanksgiving, holiday  
 December 17 .....Friday, 4 p. m., to

1916

} Christmas holidays

January 4.....Tuesday, 8 a. m.  
 January 10 to February 26..Second term, short course in agriculture  
 January 22.....Saturday, to } Mid-year examinations  
 January 29.....Saturday }  
 January 27, 28, 29.....Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, entrance examinations

## Second Semester

January 31, February 1....Monday and Tuesday, registration, second semester  
 February 2.....Wednesday, 8 a. m., class work in all divisions begins  
 February 3.....Thursday, 10 a. m., opening convocation  
 February 22.....Tuesday, Washington's Birthday, holiday  
 April 19.....Wednesday, 4 p. m., to } Easter holidays  
 April 25.....Tuesday, 8 a. m. }  
 May 28.....Sunday, baccalaureate address  
 June 1 .....Thursday, commencement day  
 June 2.....Friday, to } Final examinations  
 June 9.....Friday }







THE  
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI  
BULLETIN

GENERAL SERIES

EDITED BY  
HUGH J. MacKAY  
*University Publisher*

The General Series of The University of Missouri Bulletin consists of the announcements of the various colleges and schools which make up the University. These announcements will be sent free upon request to the Dean of the University Faculty, Columbia, Missouri.

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VOLUME 17      NUMBER 15

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1916, No. 5

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE  
SCHOOL OF LAW  
1916-17



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UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI  
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI  
JUNE, 1916





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UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI  
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI  
JUNE, 1916

## THE PURPOSE OF THIS BULLETIN

This bulletin has two purposes: first, to aid those who are trying to decide upon a life work; second, to announce to interested persons the facilities offered by the School of Law of the University of Missouri and the work which it is doing in the cause of legal education. In the following pages such information is briefly set forth as it is hoped may help those who have not yet selected a vocation to decide whether or not they want to follow the profession of law, and such further information as may help those who have decided to study law, to choose a law school in which to pursue their legal studies. It is hoped that this bulletin may also prove of value to those who are called upon to give advice on so important a subject as the choice of a profession.

# The Profession of Law

## OPPORTUNITIES OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION

The opportunities which are open to those who enter the profession of law are undoubtedly more extensive and varied than those offered by any other calling. The most obvious field of labor for the lawyer is in the active practice of the law, consisting of advising clients and preparing and trying cases. In this field the thoroly trained and conscientious lawyer may well gain honor and substantial rewards. But it not infrequently happens that one who combines with a legal training an aptitude for business will be called more or less from the active practice of law into the business world to organize, reorganize, or manage large banking, mercantile, or public service companies—a field of opportunity for large usefulness.

Of course the judges of our courts, both federal and state, are chosen from the membership of the bar, and tho their salaries are not large, the honor attaching to the judicial positions makes them attractive.

However, it is not only in the administration of the law that the lawyer finds occupation; there is a large field of activity for the lawyer in the making of the law. It is natural that the great majority of the law makers should be lawyers, for lawyers best know the shortcomings of any existing system of law and can most scientifically frame the statutes which are required to meet developments. The legislator's remuneration is not great, but his opportunities to influence public thought and public action and to be truly useful to his fellowmen are practically unlimited.

The profession of law also offers opportunities to the man who would devote himself to study and research. Much has been written on the law, but much still remains to be written by those qualified by ability and training for legal authorship. Furthermore, law teachers are needed to man the faculties of our law schools, and at present the demand for those fitted by reason of their temperament and scholarship for law teaching is greater than the supply.

## DISADVANTAGES OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION

Undoubtedly one of the disadvantages of the law as a profession is the time necessarily consumed in preparing to practice and the further time which may elapse after admission to the bar before a remunerative practice is established. In order to procure an adequate training for the law it is absolutely essential to take the full elemen-

tary and high school courses, followed by a law course of three years; and it is most desirable that one should have had at least two years of college work before entering the law school. Therefore, if a man would be properly prepared for the practice of law, he can hardly expect to be admitted to the bar before he is 22 years old, and many men do not begin practicing until they are considerably older. Moreover, many men feel that valuable training is to be had from clerking for a year or more in offices which have a large and varied business, and during this time they receive very moderate salaries. When one does finally get into practice on his own account, he is likely to find that the competition is sharp and at first his practice grows slowly.

The client's fortune or reputation or even his life often depend upon the skill and fidelity of his attorney and such responsibility cannot be lightly borne by the conscientious lawyer. Besides, when an attorney is engaged in important litigation, he will often find the days too short for the work to be done and night will find him working late at his office or in the most available law library. The spectacular work of the court room is a small part of his labor compared with the long hours of study which must precede it. Sometimes the lawyer is annoyed by discourtesies and sharp practices of opposing counsel, and sometimes unprincipled clients will ask him to do things of which he does not approve, and will make it very difficult for him to refuse. All of these considerations should be weighed by one who is contemplating the study of law.

### OBLIGATIONS OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION

The practicing attorney comes into closest relationship with his clients, and his obligations to them are well defined. Towards them he must practice the utmost good faith and in furthering their legitimate interests he must exercise his best diligence. He should never stir up litigation, but should wherever possible play the part of a peacemaker. In the trial of cases, the lawyer's effort should always be to inform the court correctly on matters of fact and of law, and his aim should not be to win at any cost, but to see that substantial justice is done between the parties. The lawyer is also under heavy obligations to the public, altho the nature and extent of this obligation is perhaps more difficult of definition. That it is his duty when elected to the judiciary, to dispense justice with scrupulous impartiality is universally recognized.

The lawyer who holds a public office is of course a public leader, but the lawyer who occupies no public office is also one of the leaders of his community in all matters of public interest and should have a strong sense of the responsibility of such leadership. Frequently, he can best judge the fitness of candidates for public offices, and is best entitled to pass honest criticism on those who hold public offices. As



a student of law and political institutions, he should be particularly fitted to suggest means for remedying public evils and advancing the general public welfare.

### THE ETHICS OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION

The spirit of criticism is abroad in our time, and this is a wholesome condition. Critics are devoting a good deal of their attention to the legal profession, and this attention in the long run is going to prove good for the public and good for the profession. Of course some injustice is done, but on the other hand the legal profession is being compelled to examine itself; as a result quicker punishment is being meted out to those who abuse their positions as members of the profession, while all of its members are being compelled to live up more strictly to those high ideals which have always guided its leaders.

In some of our states the "duties" of the lawyer are defined by statute. In others, the state bar associations have drawn up rules to govern the conduct of their members. In 1908, the American Bar Association adopted certain "Canons of Professional Ethics" as a general guide to members of the legal profession. (Reports of American Bar Association, Vol. 34, pp. 1159-1170.) These "Canons" are too long to reprint here, but the following preamble is instructive:

"In America, where the stability of courts and of all departments of government rests upon the approval of the people, it is peculiarly essential that the system for establishing and dispensing justice be developed to a high point of efficiency, and so maintained that the public shall have absolute confidence in the integrity and impartiality of its administration. The future of the republic, to a great extent, depends on our maintenance of justice, pure and unsullied. It cannot be so maintained unless the conduct and the motives of the members of our profession are such as to merit the approval of all just men."

The general principles which should govern the lawyer in the practice of his profession and which are elaborated in the "Canons of Ethics" are set forth in a form of oath which is recommended by the American Bar Association for adoption by the proper authorities in all of the states and territories. It contains the following:

"I will not counsel or maintain any suit or proceeding which shall appear to me to be unjust, nor any defense except such as I believe to be honestly debatable under the law of the land;

"I will employ for the purpose of maintaining the causes confided to me only such means as are consistent with truth and honor, and will never seek to mislead the judge or jury by any artifice or false statement of fact or law;

"I will maintain the confidence and preserve inviolate the secrets of my clients, and will accept no compensation in connection with his

business except from him or with his knowledge or approval;

"I will abstain from all offensive personality, and advance no fact prejudicial to honor or reputation of a party or witness, unless required by the justice of the cause with which I am charged;

"I will never reject from any consideration personal to myself, the cause of the defenseless or the oppressed, or delay any man's cause for lucre or malice, so help me God."

## Legal Education

### THE DEVELOPMENT OF LEGAL EDUCATION

The last century brought many changes in the conventional education of lawyers, and these changes have produced the modern law school which is distinctly an American institution and upon the chief characteristics of which lawyers and law educators are now generally agreed.

When Chancellor Kent began the study of law in 1781, he was placed in the office of the Attorney-General of New York. There he was left largely to his own ingenuity to discover how to learn and what to learn, with but an occasional suggestion from his preceptor. A graduate of Yale College, there was no law school to which he might go, tho two years before a single professorship in law had been established by Thomas Jefferson at the College of William and Mary. The books at hand were few, and the student at once devoted himself to Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England. The Courts seldom wrote opinions in that day and there were few published reports of decisions. The lawyers and judges relied chiefly on a few established treatises for their knowledge of law. Such treatises were accepted as authorities and the student was expected to memorize them. This could be done conveniently in a law office, and since the books were few, the period of training was not long to the ambitious student.

Certain law offices became centers for the training of law students, and as their reputations were established the heads of these offices devoted themselves more exclusively to the often remunerative business of instruction. In time such offices lost their clients and became private law schools. The best of these private schools was that of Judge Tapping Reeve, established in 1784 at Litchfield, Connecticut where a large number of students made possible a greater continuity in the work. The instruction was always by lectures, and few students spent more than one year in the school. Such private schools were necessarily few in number, however, for the scarcity of students made it impossible for any great number of successful practitioners, who would attract young men, to convert their offices into classrooms. But most practitioners found it convenient to have one or two students around them as helpers, and were for this reason willing to become nominal tutors. The facility of forming such connections,

together with the advantage of some court room contact, made it inevitable that office study should continue for a half century to be the conventional avenue to law practice.

Between 1815 and 1840 the colleges and universities began systematic instruction in law, influenced no doubt by the success of the private law schools. Their better support made it easier for them to attract teachers and students and to furnish the necessary equipment. The profession did not readily accept the idea that the law could be learned as well in a law school as in a law office, and for many years it was stoutly combatted by members of the bar. This opposition weakened as the students proved the superiority of their training and as the profession began to accept the valuable treatises published by such law teachers as Kent and Story and Greenleaf. The publication of state reports made it necessary that students have access to libraries which few offices could afford, and guidance in the use of such libraries. Until the requirements for admission to the bar were raised the schools could not replace the offices. Many of the schools were weak—some hardly deserved the name. Night schools sprang up, often as commercial projects undertaken by practitioners who desired to increase their incomes. Sometimes these were but nominally affiliated with strong universities. But the stronger schools took the lead in lengthening their curricula, and in strengthening their work. By 1870 two years' work was required in the best schools, definite courses of study were outlined, and numerous subject divisions of the law were made which had not been differentiated in Blackstone. The advantage of better training for the bar was soon appreciated by its leaders. In 1878, the American Bar Association established a standing committee on legal education, the earliest recommendation of which was that "the several state and other local bar associations be requested to recommend and further in their respective states the maintenance of schools of law," and which in its first report recommended a requirement of three years' study of law as a prerequisite to admission to the bar. In 1893 the Section on Legal Education of the American Bar Association was established, and it has had much to do in stimulating interest in law schools and in increasing their efficiency. As early as 1881 the American Bar Association voted in favor of 3-year law schools, and today a substantial majority of the law schools have the 3-year curriculum.

Law school training is now accepted by the bar as the regular approach to the profession. On the continent in Europe university training is required for admission to the bar. Our tendency seems to be in that direction, but the American law school has not yet so completely superseded the law office as a place of study. There are now more than 120 law schools in the United States. The increase necessitated the formation in 1901 of the Association of American Law Schools, of which all the leading schools are now members. It is the

policy of this association to exclude from membership schools giving "regular courses of instruction at night," schools which have not the 3-year curriculum, and schools which do not prescribe at least a high school training as prerequisite to admission.

### THE CASE SYSTEM

The evolution from a law office with a practicing tutor thru the private school with practitioners as instructors to the public law school with professional law teachers has been gradual, and each of the later stages has been influenced by the earlier ones. Blackstone established a new idea when he proved that the common law tends itself to systematic exposition; Austin had no precedents for his comparison of the English with other systems of law; Maine's historical investigations made possible a real understanding of legal principles to replace the blind following of authority. The teaching of law has undergone a similar evolution to its present scientific basis.

From the office lawyer the student acquired methods rather than knowledge. In the early history of the law schools the lectures of the teachers were not at once freed from the practitioners' influence. The teacher was at first the expert who laid down the principles of law which the students were expected to accept. At Harvard, in 1871, Professor Langdell began a wholly new method of teaching, under which the student is sent to the sources of the law, the decided cases, to work out for himself the principles applied, with such guidance from the teacher as will make the student's efforts most successful. Teachers of other sciences put microscopes into the hands of their students and set them to work on various specimens to learn for themselves. Professor Langdell selected actually decided cases in which the principles of his subject had been applied, arranged them to show how the principles developed and gave these collections or case books to his students to replace their treatises. Instead of stating his own conclusions to his students, he formulated the principles which they with his guidance worked out of the cases. The students learned the principles and the reasons for them in such a way that they were not readily forgotten, and the process gave them the power to address themselves to new problems as they arose. Each case was an experiment which the student worked in his own way.

Professor Keener has described the so-called "case system" as being based on the following conclusions:

"1. That law, like other applied sciences, should be studied in its application, if one is to acquire a working knowledge thereof.

"2. That this is entirely feasible, for the reason that, while the adjudged cases are numerous, the principles controlling them are comparatively few.

"3. That it is by the study of cases that one is to acquire the power of legal reasoning, discrimination and judgment, qualities indispensable to the practicing lawyer.



"4. That the study of cases best develops the power to analyze and to state clearly and concisely a complicated state of facts, a power which in no small degree distinguishes the good from the poor and indifferent lawyer.

"5. That the system, because of the study of fundamental principles, avoids the danger of producing a mere case lawyer, while it furnishes, because the principles are studied in their application to facts, an effectual preventive of any tendency to mere academic learning.

"6. That the student, by the study of cases, not only follows the law in its growth and development, but thereby acquires the habit of legal thought, which can be acquired only by the study of cases, and which must be acquired by him either as a student or after he has become a practitioner, if he is to attain any success as a lawyer.

"7. That it is the best adapted to exciting and holding the interest of the student, and is, therefore, best adapted to making a lasting impression upon his mind.

"8. That it is a method distinctly productive of individuality in teaching and of a scientific spirit of investigation, independence and self-reliance on the part of the student."

The case system is designed to give the student a "legal mind" which may be defined as "the habit of correct reasoning on legal questions with a ready and accurate perception of legal analogies." It will make of him a legal thinker, rather than a storehouse of legal information. Confronted with the new situations which are constantly arising in practice, he will not be at a loss to know how to proceed.

Professor Langdell's innovation was stoutly opposed in the law schools and at the bar for many years, but its triumph is now undisputed. The case system is employed to some extent in a large majority of law schools and all the best law schools are now committed to it.

This evolution in method has created a broad gap between the practitioner and the teacher—in rare instances, the same person can be both. But law teaching is now a distinct profession, and the leading law schools no longer depend upon practicing lawyers for their instruction. Teaching and practicing can be combined, but in most cases one or the other will suffer.

## PREPARATION FOR THE STUDY OF LAW

A half century ago the law schools admitted all students who applied. Few of them required any examinations for degrees; the standards for admission to the bar were so liberal that anyone who had read Blackstone could comply with them; there was little uniformity in the curricula of the preparatory school—hence it was not necessary or practicable that the law schools should admit only students of good preliminary training. But the standardization of secondary or preparatory schools, the desirability of safe-guarding law degrees so



that they will mean something, and the conversion of the bar to the belief that only the fit should be permitted to practice, have resulted in all law schools prescribing certain qualifications for admission. A few schools now require a college degree as a prerequisite to the admission of candidates for the law degree. Almost all of the reputable law schools now require as much as a high school education for entrance. The present tendency is toward requiring one or two years of college work for entrance to law and all other professional schools.

Tho there are many notable exceptions, the experience of the law schools has proved that the students with some college education are more successful in their study of law. High school graduates have not in most cases the requisite maturity. Their general education has not been broad enough to entitle them without more to enter a learned profession where a mastery of many subjects is so needed. Their experience has not given them such control of themselves and such skill in using their faculties as to enable them to take up successfully the scientific study of law. The bar of the country now appreciates these facts and it is enthusiastically supporting the movement to require college training. Some states, notably New York, have made college work a part of the prescribed training for admission to the bar.

It is desirable that a student's decision to enter the law should be made early in his school career in order that such preliminary courses may be selected as will most naturally lead into law. Nothing is more important to the lawyer than a mastery of English. Clearness and accuracy of expression are more essential to him than to any other professional man. The student should also get in high school or college some knowledge of Latin and French—many Latin phrases are in common use among lawyers and the older sources of our law are written in Norman French. Courses in mathematics and logic are valuable as some branches of law, notably real property, are mathematically constructed. A knowledge of psychology should prove valuable to any person whose business demands his contact with and study of men. Sociology has a direct bearing on modern legislation, on which the members of the bar must necessarily labor. American and English history must be studied by one who would know the conditions under which our law has developed and the law cannot be thoroly understood by one who knows nothing of those conditions. College courses in government and political science are needed by every lawyer who would be a leader of public opinion. Work in laboratory sciences is valuable preparation for law, as training of powers of observation. One might go thru the college curriculum and eliminate nothing as of no value to a prospective law student. The references made are to the more valuable college courses, all of which prospective law students are advised to pursue.

In order that the proper preparation should not unduly postpone the time for beginning professional work, many universities now offer

combined courses in arts and law, which make it possible for arts and law degrees to be secured in six years—three years above the high school exclusively in arts, and three years exclusively in law.

### WHAT A STUDENT SHOULD LEARN IN LAW SCHOOL

It has already been pointed out that the primary purpose of legal education is not to impart information. The task of the law schools has not been performed unless they send into the profession men of power and ideals—able to deal effectively with problems of everyday practice and appreciative of the possibilities of service to their fellow men while earning the necessary livelihood. To men who know something of the development of our law to its present condition, there is no thinking that the ultimate has been attained. A desire for further progress in the administration of justice is a logical result of knowledge of the progress which has been achieved. The schools must teach men how to study law, for the field is too vast for any student to exhaust it in a few years. Graduating from law school, a student's work should have but begun, but it should be begun in the right spirit and according to the right method.

The first year's courses in law are all prescribed in most of the schools, and there is little variety in the prescriptions in the different schools. The courses generally offered are Contracts, Crimes, Torts, Property, and Pleading. In the second and third years, there is more or less election allowed, but some courses in procedure are usually required. The extent of the election is sufficient to provide for differences in practice in various localities. Some schools maintain practice courts to familiarize students with the usages of the court rooms and the actual conduct of trials. These come to the practitioner much more readily than an understanding of fundamentals, and the chief stress of the law schools is therefore on the latter.

### THE EQUIPMENT OF A LAW SCHOOL

The library is the principal part of the equipment of a law school. Comfortable lecture rooms are desirable, but facilities for library study and investigation are more important. While a good law library should contain the best of the numerous treatises on the various phases of the law, the collections of court reports are more essential wherever the case system obtains. Historical investigation is not possible without the early English reports. The common law jurisdictions are now so numerous that the modern official reports are a considerable library in themselves. No court decides cases without references to decisions in other jurisdictions; a law school library should have, therefore, the reports of all the common law jurisdictions, which include most of the British and American countries. European court reports are necessary for comparative study. Numerous collections of statutes, periodicals, and cyclopedias must be in every complete law library.

# The School of Law of the University of Missouri

The foregoing pages have been devoted to a consideration of the present position of the profession of law and of legal education in the United States. Attention is now directed to the School of Law of the University of Missouri and to the advantages which it offers to persons who desire to enter the profession and who want their training to conform to the high standards outlined in the preceding pages.

## HISTORICAL STATEMENT

The University of Missouri was established in 1839. The School of Law began work in 1872 with two instructors and a two years' curriculum. In 1901 the curriculum was lengthened to three years. The standards for admission of students have gradually been made higher, as the conditions in the state have justified and demanded it. Between 1898 and 1907, the requirements were raised from one year to four years of high school work. In 1910, one year of college work was required; and since 1911 all regular students must have completed two years of college work before entrance. The school has been a pioneer among western law schools in these advances and has been a member of the Association of American Law Schools since the organization of that association.

There are more than a thousand graduates of the school, many of whom hold high positions in the profession. Since the last change in the requirements for admission, the enrolment of students has ranged around 130.

## AIMS OF THE SCHOOL

The School of Law exists for serving the state and its bar. Its primary aim is to equip young men and women for the practice of law. To this end, its methods conform to the standards outlined in this bulletin. It does not seek merely a large number of students, and the entrance requirements are such as to exclude those whose education and maturity do not fit them for serious study. But the school recognizes a duty to the state beyond this equipment and training of practitioners. Many of the University students who do not intend to practice find its courses valuable training for citizenship and for business careers. The school attempts to serve the bar of the state by the publication of the Law Series of the University of Missouri Bulletin, hereinafter described; and the members of its faculty are constantly engaged in research and investigation, the results of which are published from time to time.

Most of the teachers devote their entire time to the work of the school.

**Law Series of the University of Missouri Bulletin:** The School of Law publishes four numbers of the Law Series of the University of Missouri Bulletin, annually. The purpose of this publication is to present to the Missouri bar the results of legal study and research in the field of Missouri law carried on at the school. Each number contains at least one leading article on some phase of Missouri law, written by a member of the faculty, and notes on recent Missouri cases, written by student editors under the direction of a member of the faculty. This bulletin may be obtained free of charge on request to the Editor, Law Series University Bulletin, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

### METHODS OF INSTRUCTION

While each teacher is left free to express his own individuality in his work, the school is committed to the case system of instruction and most of the teachers follow that method exclusively. In all courses, standard case books are made the basis of class work. Written examinations are given in all courses at the end of each semester. Regular attendance is required at all class exercises.

**Practice Court:** To supply, so far as possible, the actual working knowledge, which in former times the student acquired in the office and the court room, a practice court has been established under the charge of the professor of pleading and practice. The student is given practice in drawing pleadings, beginning his action by process or publication, and pleading to an issue. Issues of law are raised by motions and demurrers to the pleadings and by demurrers to the evidence or requests for peremptory instructions. Issues of fact are tried on oral testimony given by student witnesses and on documents prepared for the purpose, and the students are required to draw declarations of law or instructions applicable to the facts disclosed. Exceptions are noted, bills of exceptions allowed and the regular appellate procedure observed in perfecting appeals to the Practice Court of Appeals.

**Moot Courts:** Moot court work is done by the local chapters of the two law fraternities, Phi Delta Phi and Phi Alpha Delta, with the guidance and assistance of members of the faculty.

### EQUIPMENT AND SUPPORT

**Law Building:** The School of Law occupies a large brick building on the quadrangle of the main campus of the University. This building was erected in 1893. It contains five library rooms, opening into each other; three lecture rooms; six offices for resident professors; a practice court room completely equipped with furniture and books used in actual work.

**Library:** The Law Library contains 19,776 volumes, and includes both the originals and the reprints of the English Reports; a complete set of the Irish, Scotch, and Canadian Reports; several sets of the



reports of the Supreme Court of the United States, a set of the Federal Cases and of the Federal Reports; all of the state reports to the Reporter System, full sets to date of the reports of the more important American jurisdictions, and full sets of the National Reporter System, and the necessary digests; and a valuable collection of statutes, session laws, standard treatises, legal periodicals, encyclopedias. It also contains a large collection of portraits of judges and jurists.

The library is in charge of a trained librarian, and is open to students from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock in the evening.

**Other Libraries:** The general library of the University is now located in a new building. It contains about 175,000 books and pamphlets and is open to all students of the University.

The library and reading room of the Missouri State Historical Society is located in the new Library Building. It contains about 100,000 entries and is open to all students of the School of Law.

**Dormitories:** The two University dormitories for men, Benton Hall and Lathrop Hall, lodge about 140 students. Meals may be obtained at the Commons, a cafeteria managed by the University, located in Lathrop Hall.

The cost of room rent, board, lights and laundry to a student living in a dormitory is from \$3.50 to \$4 a week. Applications for rooms should be made as early as possible to the secretary of the University.

**Support:** The School of Law is an integral part of the University of Missouri, whose total income from all sources is about \$1,200,000 a year. A liberal share of this income is devoted to the school for the salaries of the teachers and the support of the library.

### FEES AND EXPENSES

**Tuition:** Tuition is free in all divisions of the University to students who are residents of the state of Missouri. Nonresidents of the state are required to pay a tuition fee of \$10 a semester in all divisions of the University, except in the Graduate School.

**Library, Hospital and Incidental Fee:** All students in the School of Law, except those specially exempt by law or by rules of the curators, are required to pay a library, hospital, and incidental fee of \$12 a semester.

**Fee for Late Registration:** Students who register after the first Thursday of the first semester or the first Tuesday of the second semester must pay a fee of \$5 in addition to fees already provided for.

**Other Expenses:** The other necessary expenses of a student for board and lodging, textbooks, etc., range from \$225 to \$350 a year.

**Self Support:** Many students in the University are to some extent self-supporting—some entirely so. It is desirable that students in the School of Law should be free to devote their entire time to the work



of the school. Students who find it necessary to do other work should apply to the Employment Bureau maintained by the University Y. M. C. A.

### HONORS AND PRIZES

**Student Editors:** The student editors of the Law Series of the University of Missouri Bulletin are elected by the faculty from the second and third-year classes on a basis of merit.

**Law Societies:** The Order of the Coif, a national law school honor society corresponding to Phi Beta Kappa in the College of Arts and Science, maintains a chapter in this school. The members are elected each year by the faculty from the 10 per cent of the members of the senior class who have the highest rank in scholarship.

Membership in the local chapters of the two law fraternities, Phi Delta Phi and Phi Alpha Delta, is made to depend largely on scholarship.

**Rollins Scholarship:** This scholarship, amounting annually to the sum of \$50, is provided for in the endowment of James S. Rollins and is awarded annually by the faculty of the School of Law to a student of the second-year class, according to the terms of the donation as set forth in the general catalog of the University.

**Karnes Scholarship:** Mrs. J. C. V. Karnes, of Kansas City, Missouri, has provided an annual scholarship of \$50 to be awarded each year by the faculty of the School of Law to the student of the first-year class who attains the best record in his work. This scholarship will be paid, one-half at the beginning of each semester of the student's second year in the school.

**William E. Mack Prize:** William E. Mack, a graduate of this school, provides the School of Law annually with a set of the "Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure," in 42 volumes, which is awarded to that member of the third-year class who, in the judgment of the faculty, has made the best progress during his third year. Two years' residence as a student in the school is required of candidates for this prize.

### ADMISSION OF STUDENTS

**Requirements for Regular Students:** The school of Law is open to men and women who have finished a four years' high school course or its equivalent and have completed 60 hours, or two years' work, in the College of Arts and Science of this University, or the equivalent in some other reputable college or university. Where a student lacks a small part of the 60 hours' credit, he may, at the discretion of the dean of the University faculty, be admitted on condition; but such condition must be removed within two years from date of entrance. Students preparing to enter the School of Law of the University of Missouri are advised to elect the following subjects in the College of Arts and Science; English, French or Latin, mathematics, logic and psychology, English and American history and government, economics, sociology, and at least one laboratory science.

*All correspondence regarding admission should be addressed to the Dean of the University Faculty, Columbia, Missouri.*

**Admission from other Colleges and Universities:** Students from the colleges and universities comprising the Missouri College Union and from other reputable colleges and universities are admitted on presentation of certificates showing sufficient credits for admission. These certificates should be filled out and sent to the dean of the University faculty. It is desirable that the certificates be sent in advance in order that possible errors may be detected and the student notified accordingly.

**Admission to Advanced Standing:** To be admitted to advanced standing, in addition to complying with the requirements for admission to the first-year class, students must present satisfactory evidence that they have pursued successfully the study of the subjects for which they wish credit in an approved law school, and on examination prove themselves proficient in those subjects. A certificate from a law school approved by the faculty, showing that the applicant has accomplished with passing grades the work for which he wishes credit, may be accepted in lieu of examination. No law school conferring a degree in law for less than three years of systematic study of the law will be considered an approved school within the meaning of the above requirement. Certificates of admission to the bar will not be accepted for admission to advanced standing. No advanced standing will be given for work done in a law office. Students will not be admitted to advanced standing beyond the second year.

**Class Registration:** The classes in the School of Law are designated as first-year, second-year and third-year classes. Students in each class should register at the beginning of the semester. No examinations in law are required for admission to the first-year class. Members of the first-year and second-year classes will not be permitted to register for any regular courses in advance of their respective years, except by special permission of the dean. No student will be permitted to register for a course without having had the courses naturally preceding it, or to register in the second semester without advanced credit.

**Admission of Special Students:** In recognition of the fact that experience and maturity tend to compensate in a measure for the lack of scholastic attainments, persons who can give satisfactory evidence that they are more than 21 years old may be admitted to the University as special students, without passing the regular examinations required for entrance, under the following conditions: (1) They must show good reason for not taking a regular course; (2) they must pass such examinations or other tests as demonstrate fitness to pursue profitably all the subjects selected by them. Special students are expected to do specially good work in the subjects which they choose, and are required to take all regular examinations. If at any period of the session their work becomes unsatisfactory their connection with the University shall be severed by the dean. Special students cannot

become candidates for degrees until they have satisfied the entrance requirements to the college or school in which the degree is offered. Entrance cards for special students are issued by the dean of the University faculty, to whom application for admission as special students should be sent in advance of the opening of the session.

### ELIMINATION OF STUDENTS

Some students qualified for admission fail to measure up to the high standing of scholarship maintained in the school. Such delinquent students are eliminated according to the following rules:

1. Any student falling 6 or more hours behind the number of hours for which he is registered at the end of the semester, or falling more than 10 hours behind the total of hours for which he has been registered up to that time, shall be dropped from the school.

2. A student so dropped from the school may have one retrial after the lapse of a semester, but if he falls more than 6 hours behind the total number of hours for which he has been registered after readmission he shall be dropped from the school permanently.

The strict enforcement of these rules insures a student body free from drones and laggards. Special students will be eliminated whenever their work does not meet the approval of the dean.

### CURRICULA

**Three-Year Curriculum:** The curriculum of the School of Law extends thru three school years of nine months each. In the first year 14 hours of work are prescribed for each semester. In the second and third years 13 hours a week are required, part of which is elective. The curriculum requires three years in residence for its completion, and no student will be graduated without three years of attendance, except in case of admission to advanced standing for work in residence in other law schools.

**Combined Curriculum in Arts and Law:** Seniors in the College of Arts and Science may elect courses from the first year's work in the School of Law for a maximum credit of 30 hours, but they will not be recommended for the degree in arts until they have completed a second year's work in law. Under special circumstances this privilege may be extended to juniors with the consent of the deans of the College of Arts and Science and of the School of Law. A combined curriculum of this character will enable a student to obtain the degrees of A. B. and LL.B. in six years.

Juniors and seniors in the College of Arts and Science who do not elect courses under the preceding paragraph may, with the approval of the dean of the College of Arts and Science, elect courses in the School of Law for a maximum credit of nine hours.

### DEGREES

The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) is conferred upon regular students who have satisfactorily completed the prescribed courses and sufficient electives to make 80 semester hours.

**OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION AND ADMINISTRATION**

ALBERT ROSS HILL, A.B., Ph.D., LL.D.,

*President of the University.*

ELDON REVARE JAMES, B.S., LL.B., J.S.D.,

*Professor of Law, Dean of the Faculty.*

GEORGE LUTHER CLARK, A.B., LL.B., J.S.D.,

*Professor of Law.*

\*MANLEY O. HUDSON, A.B., A.M., LL.B.,

*Professor of Law.*

JOHN DAVISON LAWSON, B.A.L., LL.D.,

*Professor of Contract and International Law.*

CHARLES WILLIAM LEAPHART, A.B., A.M., LL.B.,

*Acting Professor of Law.*

ISIDOR LOEB, B.S., M.S., LL.B., Ph. D.,

*Professor of Constitutional Law.*

JAMES PATTERSON McBAINE, LL.B.,

*Professor of Law.*

DUDLEY O. MCGOVNEY, A.B., A.M., LL.B.,

*Professor of Law.*

PERCY ANDERSON HOGAN,

*Assistant in Charge of Law Library.*

**STATEMENT OF COURSES**

Courses preceded by a number with the letter *a* attached, thus, 100a, 200a, are given the first semester only. Those preceded by a number with the letter *b* attached, thus, 100b, 200b, are given the second semester only. Those preceded merely by a number are continuous courses and run thru both semesters. The number of hours' credit given for a course each semester is indicated by Arabic numerals in parenthesis following the statement of the course.

**FIRST YEAR REQUIRED COURSES**

101. **Contracts.** Mutual assent; consideration; contracts under seal; beneficiaries of contracts; assignment of contracts; express conditions; conditions implied in law; illegality. (4) and (2) Mr. MCGOVNEY.

Keener's *Cases on Contracts* (2d ed.).

102. **Torts.** Trespass, assault, battery, and imprisonment; trespass upon real and personal property; justification and excuse; conversion; defamation, libel, slander; justification, privilege; malicious prosecution; legal cause; negligence, standard of care, imputed and contributory negligence; duties of landowner, of owners of animals; extra-

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\*Absent on leave, 1916-17.



hazardous occupation; fraud and deceit; interference with business and social relations; master and servant, and other topics. (3) Mr. CLARK.

*Bohlen's Cases on Torts.*

103. **Property I. Personal Property.** Distinction between real and personal property; suits for recovery of personal property; acquisition of rights without concurrence of former owner; transfer of rights in personal property; possession, including bailment and finding.

*Real Property.* Tenure; estates; seisin and conveyance; uses and trusts; fixtures, emblements; waste; natural rights; profits; easements; covenants running with the land. (3) Mr. LEAPHART.

*Warren's Cases on Property.*

104a. **Criminal Law and Procedure. Criminal Law.** Jurisdiction; the criminal act, complete and incomplete; criminal intent, actual and constructive; insanity; intoxication; duress, and mistake of fact or law; justification; parties in crime; crimes against the person; against property.

*Criminal Procedure.* Arrest, preliminary examination and bail; the criminal charge; indictments and information, their sufficiency in form and substance; demurrers and motions to quash; arraignment and pleas; jeopardy; trial, functions of the court and jury; judgment and sentence. (4) Mr. JAMES.

*Mikell's Cases on Criminal Law*

*Mikell's Cases on Criminal Procedure* (abridged edition).

105b. **Common Law Pleading.** History and development of the personal actions at common law; theory of pleading and its peculiar features as developed by the jury trial; demurrers, general and special; pleas in discharge and in excuse, and by way of traverse; replication *de injuriâ*; duplicity; departure; new assignment; motions based on the pleadings. (3) Mr. JAMES.

*Whittier's Cases on Pleading.*

106b. **Agency.** Who can be agent or principal; appointment of agent; power of agent to subject principal to liability for contracts and torts; agent's responsibility to strangers; parties to writings; undisclosed principals; reciprocal duties of agent and principal; delegation by agent; termination of agency; ratification. (3) Mr. McBAINE.

Case-book to be announced.

## SECOND YEAR REQUIRED COURSES

131. **Equity.** General nature of equity jurisdiction; specific performance of contracts; specific reparation of torts. (2) Mr. CLARK.

Case-book to be announced.

133a. **Property II. Wills and Administration.** Escheat; descent and distribution; making and operation of wills; probate and administration; executors and administrators. (3) Mr. McGOVNEY.

*Costigan's Cases on Wills and Administration.*



134a. **Property II. Conveyancing.** Accretion; lapse of time; form and operation of conveyances; execution of deeds; creation of easements and profits; covenants for title. (3) Mr. JAMES.

Gray's *Cases on Property* (2d. ed.) Vol. III.

135b. **Sales.** The nature and formalities of the contract; bargain and sale, and contract to sell; statute of frauds; conditions and warranties; rights against third persons; seller's lien; stoppage *in transitu*; right of resale; right to rescind; damages. (3) Mr. MCGOVNEY.

Woodward's *Cases on Sales*.

145a. **Code Pleading.** The one form of civil action under the code. Parties to actions; the "real party in interest;" joinder of parties. The complaint: facts distinguished from conclusions of law and evidence; the statement of facts; the prayer for relief; the union of several causes of action. The answer: general and specific denials; "new matter" in justification or excuse, and in discharge; "equitable defenses;" union of defenses; counterclaims and set-offs. The reply: by way of denial and of new matter; departure. Demurrers. (3) Mr. MCBAIN.

Hinton's *Cases on Code Pleading*.

146. **Evidence.** Trial by jury; judicial notice; presumptions and burden of proof; demurrers to the evidence; admission and confessions. Leading rules of exclusion; matters likely to mislead; collateral issues; character of the parties. Hearsay; exceptions to the hearsay rule. Expert and opinion evidence; real evidence. Writings; proof of execution; contests (best evidence rule). Various rules of substantive law (parol evidence rule). Witnesses: competency; privilege; examination; cross-examination and impeachment. (2) and (3) Mr. JAMES.

Thayer's *Cases on Evidence* (2d ed.)

### THIRD YEAR REQUIRED COURSES

161a. **Trusts.** Nature and requisites of express trusts; nature of *cestui que trust's* interest; resulting and constructive trusts; transfer of trust property; duties of trustees. (3) Mr. CLARK.

Case-book to be announced.

162a. **Private Corporations.** The nature of a corporation; distinguished from a partnership; disregard of the fiction; formation; powers; *de facto* corporations; *ultra vires* action; rights and liabilities of promoters, directors, shareholders and creditors; issue, payment and transfer of stock; validity of voting trusts. (4) Mr. LEAPHART.

Warren's *Cases on Private Corporations* (2d ed.).

163. **Constitutional Law.** Power of courts to pass on constitutionality of laws; general relation of the three departments to each other and of the states to the national government; general jurisdiction of the national government; due process of law; equal protection of laws; police power; taxation; eminent domain; commerce power; *ex post*

*facto* laws, laws impairing obligation of contracts. (3) and (2). Mr. LOEB.

*Hall's Cases on Constitutional Law.*

164. **Practice.** Commencement of actions; issuance and service of process; demurrers to the pleading; demurrers to the evidence; trial of issues of fact; declarations of law and instructions; verdict and judgment; motion for new trial and in arrest of judgment; exceptions; writs of error and appeal. The first part of the course includes a study of the theory of trials; the second part, the actual trial of practice cases. (3) and (1). Mr. McBAINE.

*Hinton's Cases on Practice.*

## SECOND AND THIRD YEAR ELECTIVE COURSES

136b. **Quasi Contracts.** Judgments and recognizances; statutory, customary and official duties; benefits conferred in the absence of contract; benefits conferred under contract with persons without contractual capacity; benefits conferred under a broken contract, a contract where performance is impossible, and a contract unenforceable under the statute of frauds; benefits conferred under mistakes of fact, and of law; benefits conferred under constraint; waiver of tort. (3) Mr. CLARK.

*Woodruff's Cases on Quasi Contracts.*

137a or b. **Insurance.** Not given 1916-1917. Fire; marine; life; mutual benefit; accident and fidelity and guaranty; formation, construction and terms of contract; standard policies; warranties and representations; waiver, estoppel; subrogation; insurance agents. (2)

138b. **Suretyship.** Nature of the contract; the statute of frauds; surety's defenses against the creditor; the surety's rights, subrogation, indemnity, contribution, exoneration; creditor's rights to surety's securities. (3) Mr. LEAPHART.

*Ames' Cases on Suretyship.*

139a or b. **Persons.** Not given 1916-1917. Parent and child, custody, support, property, earnings, emancipation, actions for damages to parental right in child; liability for torts of child. Husband and wife; rights and disabilities at common law; wife's separate estate in equity; rights and liabilities under modern statutes. (2)

*Smith's Cases on Persons.*

140a or b. **Bills and Notes.** Not given 1916-17. Formal requisites; negotiability; acceptance; endorsement; rights of holders; liabilities of parties; presentment, protest and notice; law of negotiable instruments. (3)

*Smith & Moore's Cases on Bills and Notes.*

141a or b. **Partnership.** Not given 1916-17. Formation of a partnership; partnership as to third persons; the nature of a partnership; powers of partners; rights and remedies of creditors; duties and liabilities of partners *inter se*; dissolution of partnerships; accounting and distribution; limited partnerships. (3)

142a or b. **Mortgages.** Not given 1916-17. Form of legal mortgage; title and lien theory; substance and elements of mortgage; position of the mortgagee and mortgagor; transfer of the mortgaged interest by mortgagor and mortgagee; competition for the mortgage, priority, marshalling. (2)

Wyman's *Cases on Mortgages.*

143b. **Public Service Companies.** Privately owned businesses subject to extraordinary duties of service to the public; what businesses are so subject; their extraordinary obligations:—undiscriminating services, provision of adequate facilities, reasonable charges, governmental regulation particularly of rates, (2) Mr. McGOVNEY.

Burdick's *Cases on the Law of Public Service.*

144b. **Damages.** Functions of court and jury; exemplary damages; liquidated damages; nominal damages; direct and consequential damages; avoidable consequences; counsel fees; certainty; compensation; damages for nonpecuniary injuries; value; interest; damages in certain tort and contract actions. (2) Mr. McBAINE.

Beale's *Cases on Damages.*

147a or b. **Bankruptcy.** Not given 1916-17. Who may be bankrupt; who may be a petitioning creditor; acts of bankruptcy, including fraudulent conveyances and preferences; what property passes to trustee; provable claims; protection, exemption, and discharge of bankrupts. (2)

Williston's *Cases on Bankruptcy.*

165a or b. **Extraordinary Legal Remedies.** Not given 1916-17. Mandamus; quo warranto; prohibition; certiorari; habeas corpus. Nature and form of the writs; service; return; disobedience of writ and remedies therefor. (2)

Robert's *Cases on Extraordinary Legal Remedies.*

165a or b. **Public International Law.** Not given 1916-17. Sources of international law; sovereign states; territorial property and jurisdiction, territorial waters; high seas; diplomatic agents; treaties; citizenship; effect of war on land and sea; neutrality; blockade; laws of war. (2)

#### POLITICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC LAW\*

105b. **Comparative Constitutional Law.\*** A comparative study of the legal and theoretical basis of the modern state, the various forms of government, and the structure and functions of the principal governmental organs. (3) Mr. SHEPARD.

202a. **International Law.\*** A general treatment of the law governing international relations in peace and war, with considerable attention to the development of arbitration and international organs of administration. (3) Mr. SHEPARD.

208b. **The Government of Missouri.\*** Not given 1916-17. Constitutional development of the state from the Louisiana Purchase to the present time, followed by a consideration of the organization and functions of the institutions of the central and local governments. (2) Mr. LOEB.

209b. **The Law of Taxation.\*** Legal rules regulating taxation in the central and commonwealth governments of the United States. The student is advised to correlate this course with related courses in economics. (3) Mr. LOEB.

### THIRD YEAR ELECTIVE COURSES

166b. **Municipal Corporations.** Nature of municipal corporations; creation, alteration, and dissolution; legislative control in general; administration of government in general, departments, including governmental functions, quasi-governmental functions and commercial functions; powers; acquiring, holding and dealing with property; liability for torts; liability for contracts; remedies of creditors. (2) Mr. McGOVNEY.

*Beale's Cases on Municipal Corporations.*

168b. **Conflict of Laws.** Jurisdiction of courts and of sovereigns over persons and things; domicile; taxation; divorce; remedies; rights of action; procedure; creation of rights, personal and real, by inheritance, by contract and by tort; recognition and enforcement of rights and personal relations; administration of estates; recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments. (3) MR. LEAPHART.

*Lorenzen's Cases on Conflict of Laws.*

169b. **Equity III.** Not given 1916-17. Bills of interpleader; bills of peace; bills *quia timet*; reformation and rescission for mistake. (2)

*Ames' Cases on Equity*, Vol. II.

170a. **Property III.** Not given 1916-17. Conditions and future interests; executory devises; powers; rule against perpetuities; illegal conditions and restraints on alienation; priority of grantees; fraudulent conveyances; registration; conversion and election; joint ownership; curtesy and dower. (3)

*Gray's Cases on Property* (2d ed.) Vols. V. and VI.

### INFORMATION ABOUT THE UNIVERSITY

The fundamental aim of the University of Missouri is the development of the highest and most efficient type of citizen. For the purpose of attaining its aim, the University furnishes ample facilities for liberal education and for thoro professional training. The University is a part of the public educational system of the state.

### ORGANIZATION

The work of the University is now carried on in the following divisions:

\*These courses in the College of Arts and Science may be selected as electives by students in the School of Law, during their second and third years, towards the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Credit will not be given in the School of Law for these courses if taken by a student before entering the School of Law, or during his first year in the school.



College of Arts and Science  
College of Agriculture  
School of Education  
School of Law  
School of Medicine  
School of Engineering  
School of Mines and Metallurgy  
School of Journalism  
School of Commerce  
Graduate School  
Extension Division

All of these divisions are at Columbia, with the exception of the School of Mines and Metallurgy, which is located at Rolla. In addition, emphasis is given particular lines of work by the establishment of minor divisions, the chief of which are the Agricultural Experiment Station, the Engineering Experiment Station, and the Missouri State Military School.

#### LOCATION

The University of Missouri is located at Columbia, situated half way between St. Louis and Kansas, near the center of the state. It is reached by the Wabash and by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railways. Columbia is a progressive and prosperous town having doubled its population in the last few years.

Columbia may be characterized as a town of schools, homes, and churches, with enough of industrialism to make it efficient. It offers the conveniences of a larger city without the counter attractions. The student is a predominant factor in Columbia.

#### EQUIPMENT

The University grounds cover more than 800 acres. The main divisions are in the west campus, the east campus, the athletic fields, and the University farm.

The following University buildings are located at Columbia: Academic Hall; Laws Observatory; separate buildings for chemistry, physics, biology, commerce and geology, engineering, manual arts, law; two power houses; Library Building; Medical Laboratory Building; Parker Memorial Hospital; Agricultural Building; Horticultural Building; Schweitzer Hall for agricultural chemistry; green houses; Live Stock Judging, Poultry, Dairy, Farm Machinery, and Veterinary Buildings; the University farm barns and buildings; Switzler Hall for the School of Journalism; Gordon Hotel Building for home economics; Benton and Lathrop Halls, dormitories for men; Read Hall and Sampson Hall, dormitories for women; Rothwell Gymnasium; the houses for the President of the University and the Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture; the High School and the Elementary School buildings, used for practice schools in the School of Education.



FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information concerning the School of Law, address

ELDON R. JAMES,  
DEAN, FACULTY OF LAW,  
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI,  
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI.

Full information regarding the University is given in the catalog, which will be sent on request without charge. For this or special bulletins of the College of Arts and Science, College of Agriculture, School of Education, School of Law, School of Medicine, School, School of Engineering, School of Journalism, School of Commerce, Extension Division, and the Graduate School, write to

DEAN OF THE UNIVERSITY FACULTY  
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI,  
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI.







THE  
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI  
BULLETIN

GENERAL SERIES

EDITED BY  
H. H. KINYON  
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VOLUME 17      NUMBER 5

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1917, No. 3

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE  
SCHOOL OF LAW  
1917-18



UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI  
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI  
MARCH 2, 1917



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MARCH 2, 1917

### THE PURPOSE OF THIS BULLETIN

This bulletin has two purposes: first, to aid those who are trying to decide upon a life work; second, to announce to interested persons the facilities offered by the School of Law of the University of Missouri and the work which it is doing in the cause of legal education. In the following pages such information is briefly set forth as it is hoped may help those who have not yet selected a vocation to decide whether or not they want to follow the profession of law, and such further information as may help those who have decided to study law, to choose a law school in which to pursue their legal studies. It is hoped that this bulletin may also prove of value to those who are called upon to give advice on so important a subject as the choice of a profession.



# The Profession of Law

## OPPORTUNITIES OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION

The opportunities which are open to those who enter the profession of law are undoubtedly more extensive and varied than those offered by any other calling. The most obvious field of labor for the lawyer is in the active practice of the law, consisting of advising clients and preparing and trying cases. In this field the thoroly trained and conscientious lawyer may well gain honor and substantial rewards. But it not infrequently happens that one who combines with a legal training an aptitude for business will be called more or less from the active practice of law into the business world to organize, reorganize, or manage large banking, mercantile, or public service companies—a field of opportunity for large usefulness.

Of course the judges of our courts, both federal and state, are chosen from the membership of the bar, and tho their salaries are not large, the honor attaching to the judicial positions makes them attractive.

However, it is not only in the administration of the law that the lawyer finds occupation; there is a large field of activity for the lawyer in the making of the law. It is natural that the great majority of the law makers should be lawyers, for lawyers best know the shortcomings of any existing system of law and can most scientifically frame the statutes which are required to meet developments. The legislator's remuneration is not great, but his opportunities to influence public thought and public action and to be truly useful to his fellowmen are practically unlimited.

The profession of law also offers opportunities to the man who would devote himself to study and research. Much has been written on the law, but much still remains to be written by those qualified by ability and training for legal authorship. Furthermore, law teachers are needed to man the faculties of our law schools, and at present the demand for those fitted by reason of their temperament and scholarship for law teaching is greater than the supply.

## DISADVANTAGES OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION

Undoubtedly one of the disadvantages of the law as a profession is the time necessarily consumed in preparing to practice and the further time which may elapse after admission to the bar before a remunerative practice is established. In order to procure an adequate training for the law it is absolutely essential to take the full elementary and high school courses, followed by a law course of three years; and it is most desirable that one should have had at least two years of college work before entering the law school. Therefore, if a man would be properly prepared for the practice of law, he can hardly expect to be admitted to the bar before he is 22 years old, and many

men do not begin practicing until they are considerably older. Moreover, many men feel that valuable training is to be had from clerking for a year or more in offices which have a large and varied business, and during this time they receive very moderate salaries. When one does finally get into practice on his own account, he is likely to find that the competition is sharp and at first his practice grows slowly.

The client's fortune or reputation or even his life often depend upon the skill and fidelity of his attorney and such responsibility cannot be lightly borne by the conscientious lawyer. Besides, when an attorney is engaged in important litigation, he will often find the days too short for the work to be done and night will find him working late at his office or in the most available law library. The spectacular work of the court room is a small part of his labor compared with the long hours of study which must precede it. Sometimes the lawyer is annoyed by discourtesies and sharp practices of opposing counsel, and sometimes unprincipled clients will ask him to do things of which he does not approve, and will make it very difficult for him to refuse. All of these considerations should be weighed by one who is contemplating the study of law.

#### OBLIGATIONS OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION

The practicing attorney comes into closest relationship with his clients, and his obligations to them are well defined. Towards them he must practice the utmost good faith and in furthering their legitimate interests he must exercise his best diligence. He should never stir up litigation, but should wherever possible play the part of a peacemaker. In the trial of cases, the lawyer's effort should always be to inform the court correctly on matters of fact and of law, and his aim should not be to win at any cost, but to see that substantial justice is done between the parties. The lawyer is also under heavy obligations to the public, altho the nature and extent of this obligation is perhaps more difficult of definition. That it is his duty when elected to the judiciary, to dispense justice with scrupulous impartiality is universally recognized.

The lawyer who holds a public office is of course a public leader, but the lawyer who occupies no public office is also one of the leaders of his community in all matters of public interest and should have a strong sense of the responsibility of such leadership. Frequently, he can best judge the fitness of candidates for public offices, and it best entitled to pass honest criticism on those who hold public offices. As a student of law and political institutions, he should be particularly fitted to suggest means for remedying public evils and advancing the general public welfare.

#### THE ETHICS OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION

The spirit of criticism is abroad in our time, and this is a wholesome condition. Critics are devoting a good deal of their attention

to the legal profession, and this attention in the long run is going to prove good for the public and good for the profession. Of course some injustice is done, but on the other hand the legal profession is being compelled to examine itself; as a result quicker punishment is being meted out to those who abuse their positions as members of the profession, while all of its members are being compelled to live up more strictly to those high ideals which have always guided its leaders.

In some of our states the "duties" of the lawyer are defined by statute. In others, the state bar associations have drawn up rules to govern the conduct of their members. In 1908, the American Bar Association adopted certain "Canons of Professional Ethics" as a general guide to members of the legal profession. (Reports of American Bar Association, Vol. 34, pp. 1159-1170.) These "Canons" are too long to reprint here, but the following preamble is instructive:

"In America, where the stability of courts and of all departments of government rests upon the approval of the people, it is peculiarly essential that the system for establishing and dispensing justice be developed to a high point of efficiency, and so maintained that the public shall have absolute confidence in the integrity and impartiality of its administration. The future of the republic, to a great extent, depends on our maintenance of justice, pure and unsullied. It cannot be so maintained unless the conduct and the motives of the members of our profession are such as to merit the approval of all just men."

The general principles which should govern the lawyer in the practice of his profession and which are elaborated in the "Canons of Ethics" are set forth in a form of oath which is recommended by the American Bar Association for adoption by the proper authorities in all of the states and territories. It contains the following:

"I will not counsel or maintain any suit or proceeding which shall appear to me to be unjust, nor any defense except such as I believe to be honestly debatable under the law of the land;

"I will employ for the purpose of maintaining the causes confided to me only such means as are consistent with truth and honor, and will never seek to mislead the judge or jury by any artifice or false statement of fact or law;

"I will maintain the confidence and preserve inviolate the secrets of my clients, and will accept no compensation in connection with his business except from him or with his knowledge or approval;

"I will abstain from all offensive personality, and advance no fact prejudicial to honor or reputation of a party or witness, unless required by the justice of the cause with which I am charged;

"I will never reject from any consideration personal to myself, the cause of the defenseless or the oppressed, or delay any man's cause for lucre or malice, so help me God."

## Legal Education

### THE DEVELOPMENT OF LEGAL EDUCATION

The last century brought many changes in the conventional education of lawyers, and these changes have produced the modern law school which is distinctly an American institution and upon the chief characteristics of which lawyers and law educators are now generally agreed.

When Chancellor Kent began the study of law in 1781, he was placed in the office of the Attorney-General of New York. There he was left largely to his own ingenuity to discover how to learn and what to learn, with but an occasional suggestion from his preceptor. A graduate of Yale College, there was no law school to which he might go, tho two years before a single professorship in law had been established by Thomas Jefferson at the College of William and Mary. The books at hand were few, and the student at once devoted himself to Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England. The Courts seldom wrote opinions in that day and there were few published reports of decisions. The lawyers and judges relied chiefly on a few established treatises for their knowledge of law. Such treatises were accepted as authorities and the student was expected to memorize them. This could be done conveniently in a law office, and since the books were few, the period of training was not long to the ambitious student.

Certain law offices became centers for the training of law students, and as their reputations were established the heads of these offices devoted themselves more exclusively to the often remunerative business of instruction. In time such offices lost their clients and became private law schools. The best of these private schools was that of Judge Tapping Reeve, established in 1784 at Litchfield, Connecticut, where a large number of students made possible a greater continuity in the work. The instruction was always by lectures, and few students spent more than one year in the school. Such private schools were necessarily few in number, however, for the scarcity of students made it impossible for any great number of successful practitioners, who would attract young men, to convert their offices into classrooms. But most practitioners found it convenient to have one or two students around them as helpers, and were for this reason willing to become nominal tutors. The facility of forming such connections, together with the advantage of some court room contact, made it inevitable that office study should continue for a half century to be the conventional avenue to law practice.

Between 1815 and 1840 the colleges and universities began systematic instruction in law, influenced no doubt by the success of the private law schools. Their better support made it easier for them to attract teachers and students and to furnish the necessary equipment.



The profession did not readily accept the idea that the law could be learned as well in a law school as in a law office, and for many years it was stoutly combatted by members of the bar. This opposition weakened as the students proved the superiority of their training and as the profession began to accept the valuable treatises published by such law teachers as Kent, Story and Greenleaf. The publication of state reports made it necessary that students have access to libraries which few offices could afford, and guidance in the use of such libraries. Until the requirements for admission to the bar were raised the schools could not replace the offices. Many of the schools were weak—some hardly deserved the name. Night schools sprang up, often as commercial projects undertaken by practitioners who desired to increase their incomes. Sometimes these were but nominally affiliated with strong universities. But the stronger schools took the lead in lengthening their curricula, and in strengthening their work. By 1870 two years' work was required in the best schools, definite courses of study were outlined, and numerous subject divisions of the law were made which had not been differentiated in Blackstone. The advantage of better training for the bar was soon appreciated by its leaders. In 1878, the American Bar Association established a standing committee on legal education, the earliest recommendation of which was that "the several state and other local bar associations be requested to recommend and further in their respective states the maintenance of schools of law," and which in its first report recommended a requirement of three years' study of law as a prerequisite to admission to the bar. In 1893 the Section on Legal Education of the American Bar Association was established, and it has had much to do in stimulating interest in law schools and in increasing their efficiency. As early as 1881 the American Bar Association voted in favor of 3-year law schools, and today a substantial majority of the law schools have the 3-year curriculum.

Law school training is now accepted by the bar as the regular approach to the profession. On the continent in Europe university training is required for admission to the bar. Our tendency seems to be in that direction, but the American law school has not yet so completely superseded the law office as a place of study. There are now more than 120 law schools in the United States. The increase necessitated the formation in 1901 of the Association of American Law Schools, of which all the leading schools are now members. It is the policy of this association to exclude from membership schools giving "regular courses of instruction at night," schools which have not the 3-year curriculum, and schools which do not prescribe at least a high school training as prerequisite to admission.

### THE CASE SYSTEM

The evolution from a law office with a practicing tutor thru the private school with practitioners as instructors to the public law school



with professional law teachers has been gradual, and each of the later stages has been influenced by the earlier ones. Blackstone established a new idea when he proved that the common law lends itself to systematic exposition; Austin had no precedents for his comparison of the English with other systems of law; Maine's historical investigations made possible a real understanding of legal principles to replace the blind following of authority. The teaching of law has undergone a similar evolution to its present scientific basis.

From the office lawyer the student acquired methods rather than knowledge. In the early history of the law schools the lectures of the teachers were not at once freed from the practitioners' influence. The teacher was at first the expert who laid down the principles of law which the students were expected to accept. At Harvard, in 1871, Professor Langdell began a wholly new method of teaching, under which the student is sent to the sources of the law, the decided cases, to work out for himself the principles applied, with such guidance from the teacher as will make the student's efforts most successful. Teachers of other sciences put microscopes into the hands of their students and set them to work on various specimens to learn for themselves. Professor Langdell selected actually decided cases in which the principles of his subject had been applied, arranged them to show how the principles developed and gave these collections or case books to his students to replace their treatises. Instead of stating his own conclusions to his students, he formulated the principles which they with his guidance worked out of the cases. The students learned the principles and the reasons for them in such a way that they were not readily forgotten, and the process gave them the power to address themselves to new problems as they arose.

Professor Keener has described the so-called "case system" as being based on the following conclusions:

"1. That law, like other applied sciences, should be studied in its application, if one is to acquire a working knowledge thereof."

"2. That this is entirely feasible, for the reason that, while the adjudged cases are numerous, the principles controlling them are comparatively few.

"3. That it is by the study of cases that one is to acquire the power of legal reasoning, discrimination and judgment, qualities indispensable to the practicing lawyer.

"4. That the study of cases best develops the power to analyze and to state clearly and concisely a complicated state of facts, a power which in no small degrees distinguishes the good from the poor and indifferent lawyer.

"5. That the system, because of the study of fundamental principles, avoids the danger of producing a mere case lawyer, while it furnishes, because the principles are studied in their application to facts, an effectual preventive of any tendency to mere academic learning.

"6. That the student, by the study of cases, not only follows the law in its growth and development, but thereby acquires the habit of legal thought, which can be acquired only by the study of cases, and which must be acquired by him either as a student or after he has become a practitioner, if he is to attain any success as a lawyer.

"7. That it is the best adapted to exciting and holding the interest of the student, and is, therefore, best adapted to making a lasting impression upon his mind.

"8. That it is a method distinctly productive of individuality in teaching and of a scientific spirit of investigation, independence and self-reliance on the part of the student."

The case system is designed to give the student a "legal mind" which may be defined as "the habit of correct reasoning on legal questions with a ready and accurate perception of legal analogies." It will make of him a legal thinker, rather than a storehouse of legal information. Confronted with the new situations which are constantly arising in practice, he will not be at a loss to know how to proceed.

Professor Langdell's innovation was stoutly opposed in the law schools and at the bar for many years, but its triumph is now undisputed. The case system is employed to some extent in a large majority of law schools and all the best law schools are now committed to it.

This evolution in method has created a broad gap between the practitioner and the teacher—in rare instances, the same person can be both. But law teaching is now a distinct profession, and the leading law schools no longer depend upon practicing lawyers for their instruction. Teaching and practicing can be combined, but in most cases one or the other will suffer.

## PREPARATION FOR THE STUDY OF LAW

A half century ago the law schools admitted all students who applied. Few of them required any examinations for degrees; the standards for admission to the bar were so liberal that anyone who had read Blackstone could comply with them; there was little uniformity in the curricula of the preparatory school—hence it was not necessary or practicable that the law schools should admit only students of good preliminary training. But the standardization of secondary or preparatory schools, the desirability of safe-guarding law degrees so that they will mean something, and the conversion of the bar to the belief that only the fit should be permitted to practice, have resulted in all law schools prescribing certain qualifications for admission. A few schools now require a college degree as a prerequisite to the admission of candidates for the law degree. Almost all of the reputable law schools now require as much as a high school education for entrance. The present tendency is toward requiring one or two years of college work for entrance to law and all other professional schools.

Tho there are many notable exceptions, the experience of the law schools has proved that the students with some college education are more successful in their study of law. High school graduates have not in most cases the requisite maturity. Their general education has not been broad enough to entitle them without more to enter a learned profession where a mastery of many subjects is so needed. Their experience has not given them such control of themselves and such skill in using their faculties as to enable them to take up successfully the scientific study of law. The bar of the country now appreciates these facts and it is enthusiastically supporting the movement to require college training. Some states, notably New York, have made college work a part of the prescribed training for admission to the bar.

It is desirable that a student's decision to enter the law should be made early in his school career in order that such preliminary courses may be selected as will most naturally lead into law. Nothing is more important to the lawyer than a mastery of English. Clearness and accuracy of expression are more essential to him than to any other professional man. The student should also get in high school or college some knowledge of Latin and French—many Latin phrases are in common use among lawyers and the older sources of our law are written in Norman French. Courses in mathematics and logic are valuable as some branches of law, notably real property, are mathematically constructed. A knowledge of psychology should prove valuable to any person whose business demands his contact with and study of men. Sociology has a direct bearing on modern legislation, on which the members of the bar must necessarily labor. American and English history must be studied by one who would know the conditions under which our law has developed and the law cannot be thoroly understood by one who knows nothing of those conditions. College courses in government and political science are needed by every lawyer who would be a leader of public opinion. Work in laboratory sciences is valuable preparation for law, as training of powers of observation. One might go thru the college curriculum and eliminate nothing as of no value to a prospective law student. The references made are to the more valuable college courses, all of which prospective law students are advised to pursue.

In order that the proper preparation should not unduly postpone the time for beginning professional work, many universities now offer combined courses in arts and law, which make it possible for arts and law degrees to be secured in six years—three years above the high school exclusively in arts, and three years exclusively in law.

#### WHAT A STUDENT SHOULD LEARN IN LAW SCHOOL

It has already been pointed out that the primary purpose of legal education is not to impart information. The task of the law schools has not been performed unless they send into the profession men of

power and ideals—able to deal effectively with problems of everyday practice and appreciative of the possibilities of service to their fellow men while earning the necessary livelihood. To men who know something of the development of our law to its present condition, there is no thinking that the ultimate has been attained. A desire for further progress in the administration of justice is a logical result of knowledge of the progress which has been achieved. The schools must teach men how to study law, for the field is too vast for any student to exhaust it in a few years. Graduating from law school, a student's work should have but begun, but it should be begun in the right spirit and according to the right method.

The first year's courses in law are all prescribed in most of the schools, and there is little variety in the prescriptions in the different schools. The courses generally offered are Contracts, Crimes, Torts, Property, and Pleading. In the second and third years, there is more or less election allowed, but some courses in procedure are usually required. The extent of the election is sufficient to provide for differences in practice in various localities. Some schools maintain practice courts to familiarize students with the usages of the court rooms and the actual conduct of trials. These come to the practitioner much more readily than an understanding of fundamentals, and the chief stress of the law schools is therefore on the latter.

#### THE EQUIPMENT OF A LAW SCHOOL

The library is the principal part of the equipment of a law school. Comfortable lecture rooms are desirable, but facilities for library study and investigation are more important. While a good law library should contain the best of the numerous treatises on the various phases of the law, the collections of court reports are more essential wherever the case system obtains. Historical investigation is not possible without the early English reports. The common law jurisdictions are now so numerous that the modern official reports are a considerable library in themselves. No court decides cases without references to decisions in other jurisdictions; a law school library should have, therefore, the reports of all the common law jurisdictions, which include most of the British and American countries. European court reports are necessary for comparative study. Numerous collections of statutes, periodicals, and cyclopedias must be in every complete law library.



## The School of Law of the University of Missouri

The foregoing pages have been devoted to a consideration of the present position of the profession of law and of legal education in the United States. Attention is now directed to the School of Law of the University of Missouri and to the advantages which it offers to persons who desire to enter the profession and who want their training to conform to the high standards outlined in the preceding pages.

### HISTORICAL STATEMENT

The University of Missouri was established in 1839. The School of Law began work in 1872 with two instructors and a two year's curriculum. In 1901 the curriculum was lengthened to three years. The standards for admission of students have gradually been made higher, as the conditions in the state have justified and demanded it. Between 1898 and 1907, the requirements were raised from one year to four years of high school work. In 1910, one year of college work was required; and since 1911 all regular students must have completed two years of college work before entrance. The school has been a pioneer among western law schools in these advances and has been a member of the Association of American Law Schools since the organization of that association.

There are more than a thousand graduates of the school, many of whom hold high positions in the profession. Since the last change in the requirements for admission, the enrolment of students has ranged around 130.

### AIMS OF THE SCHOOL

The School of Law exists for serving the state and its bar. Its primary aim is to equip young men and women for the practice of law. To this end, its methods conform to the standards outlined in this bulletin. It does not seek merely a large number of students, and the entrance requirements are such as to exclude those whose education and maturity do not fit them for serious study. But the school recognizes a duty to the state beyond this equipment and training of practitioners. Many of the University students who do not intend to practice find its courses valuable training for citizenship and for business careers. The school attempts to serve the bar of the state by the publication of the Law Series of the University of Missouri Bulletin, hereinafter described; and the members of its faculty are constantly engaged in research and investigation, the results of which are published from time to time.

Most of the teachers devote their entire time to the work of the school.



**Law Series of the University of Missouri Bulletin:** The School of Law publishes four numbers of the Law Series of the University of Missouri Bulletin, annually. The purpose of this publication is to present to the Missouri bar the results of legal study and research in the field of Missouri law carried on at the school. Each number contains at least one leading article on some phase of Missouri law, written by a member of the faculty, and notes on recent Missouri cases, written by student editors under the direction of a member of the faculty. This bulletin may be obtained free of charge on request to the Editor, Law Series University Bulletin, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

### METHODS OF INSTRUCTION

While each teacher is left free to express his own individuality in his work, the school is committed to the case system of instruction and most of the teachers follow that method exclusively. In all courses, except lecture courses, standard case books are made the basis of class work. Written examinations are given in all courses at the end of each semester. Regular attendance is required at all class exercises.

**Practice Court:** To supply, so far as possible, the actual working knowledge, which in former times the student acquired in the office and the court room, a practice court has been established under the charge of the professor of pleading and practice. The student is given practice in drawing pleadings, beginning his action by process or publication, and pleading to an issue. Issues of law are raised by motions and demurrers to the pleadings and by demurrers to the evidence or requests for peremptory instructions. Issues of fact are tried on oral testimony given by student witnesses and on documents prepared for the purpose, and the students are required to draw declarations of law or instructions applicable to the facts disclosed. Exceptions are noted, bills of exceptions allowed and the regular appellate procedure observed in perfecting appeals to the Practice Court of Appeals.

**Moot Courts:** Moot court work is done by the local chapters of the two law fraternities, Phi Delta Phi and Phi Alpha Delta, with the guidance and assistance of members of the faculty.

### EQUIPMENT AND SUPPORT

**Law Building:** The School of Law occupies a large brick building on the quadrangle of the main campus of the University. This building was erected in 1893. It contains five library rooms, opening into each other; three lecture rooms; six offices for resident professors; a practice court room completely equipped with furniture and books used in actual work.

**Library:** The Law Library contains more than 21,000 volumes, and includes both the originals and the reprints of the English Reports; a complete set of the Irish, Scotch, and Canadian Reports; several sets of

the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States, a set of the Federal Cases and of the Federal Reports; all of the state reports to the Reporter System, full sets to date of the reports of the more important American jurisdictions, and full sets of the National Reporter System, and the necessary digests; and a valuable collection of statutes, session laws, standard treatises, legal periodicals, encyclopedias. It also contains a large collection of portraits of judges and jurists.

The library is in charge of a trained librarian, and is open to students from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock in the evening.

**Other Libraries:** The general library of the University is now located in a new building. It contains about 180,000 books and pamphlets and is open to all students of the University.

The library and reading room of the Missouri State Historical Society is located in the new Library Building. It contains about 100,000 entries and is open to all students of the School of Law.

**Dormitories:** The two University dormitories for men, Benton Hall and Lathrop Hall, lodge about 140 students. Meals may be obtained at the Commons, a cafeteria managed by the University, located in Lathrop Hall.

The cost of room rent, board, lights and laundry to a student living in a dormitory is from \$4 to \$5 a week. Application for rooms should be made as early as possible to the secretary of the University.

**Support:** The School of Law is an integral part of the University of Missouri, whose income from all sources is about \$1,200,000 a year. A liberal share of this income is devoted to the school for the salaries of the teachers and the support of the library.

### FEES AND EXPENSES

**Tuition:** Tuition is free in all divisions of the University to students who are residents of the state of Missouri. Nonresidents of the state are required to pay a tuition fee of \$10 a semester in all divisions of the University, except in the Graduate School.

**Library, Hospital and Incidental Fee:** All students in the School of Law, except those specially exempt by law or by rules of the curators, are required to pay a library, hospital, and incidental fee of \$12 a semester.

**Fee for Late Registration:** Students who file their study cards after the close of the last day of registration must pay a fee of \$5 in addition to fees already provided for.

**Other Expenses:** The other necessary expenses of a student for board and lodging, textbooks, etc., range from \$225 to \$350 a year.

**Self Support:** Many Students in the University are to some extent self-supporting—some entirely so. It is desirable that students in the School of Law should be free to devote their entire time to the work of the school. Students who find it necessary to do other work should apply to the Employment Bureau maintained by the University Y. M. C. A.

## HONORS AND PRIZES

**Student Editors:** The student editors of the Law Series of the University of Missouri Bulletin are elected by the faculty from the second and third-year classes on a basis of merit.

**Law Societies:** The Order of the Coif, a national law school honor society corresponding to Phi Beta Kappa in the College of Arts and Science, maintains a chapter in this school. The members are elected each year by the faculty from the 10 per cent of the members of the senior class who have the highest rank in scholarship.

Membership in the local chapters of the two law fraternities, Phi Delta Phi and Phi Alpha Delta, is made to depend largely on scholarship.

**Rollins Scholarship:** This scholarship, amounting annually to the sum of \$50, is provided for in the endowment of James S. Rollins and is awarded annually by the faculty of the School of Law to a student of the second-year class, according to the terms of the donation as set forth in the general catalog of the University.

**Karnes Scholarship:** Mrs. J. C. V. Karnes, of Kansas City, Missouri, has provided an annual scholarship of \$50 to be awarded each year by the faculty of the School of Law to the student of the first-year class who attains the best record in his work. This scholarship will be paid, one-half at the beginning of each semester of the student's second year in the school.

**William Mack Prize:** William Mack, a graduate of this school, provides the School of Law annually with a set of the "Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure," in 42 volumes, which is awarded to that member of the third-year class who, in the judgment of the faculty, has made the best progress during his third year. Two years' residence as a student in the school is required of candidates for this prize.

## ADMISSION OF STUDENTS

**Requirements for Regular Students:** The school of Law is open to men and women who have finished a four years' high school course or its equivalent and have completed 60 hours, or two years' work, in the College of Arts and Science of this University, or the equivalent in some other reputable college or university. Where a student lacks 8 hours or less of the 60 hours' credit, he may, at the discretion of the registrar of the University, be admitted on condition; but such condition must be removed within one year from date of entrance. Students preparing to enter the School of Law of the University of Missouri are advised to elect the following subjects in the College of Arts and Science; English, French or Latin, mathematics, logic and psychology, English and American history and government,\* economics, sociology, and at least one laboratory science.

\*After September, 1918, Political Science 1a, American Government, or its equivalent, will be a prerequisite for admission to Law 153, Constitutional Law.



*All correspondence regarding admission should be addressed to the Registrar of the University, Columbia, Missouri.*

**Admission from other Colleges and Universities:** Students from the colleges and universities comprising the Missouri College Union and from other reputable colleges and universities are admitted on presentation of certificates showing sufficient credits for admission. These certificates should be filled out and sent to the registrar of the University. It is desirable that the certificates be sent in advance in order that possible errors may be detected and the student notified accordingly.

**Admission to Advanced Standing:** To be admitted to advanced standing, in addition to complying with the requirements for admission to the first-year class, students must present satisfactory evidence that they have pursued successfully the study of the subjects for which they wish credit in an approved law school, and on examination prove themselves proficient in those subjects. A certificate from a law school approved by the faculty, showing that the applicant has accomplished with passing grades the work for which he wishes credit, may be accepted in lieu of examination. No law school conferring a degree in law for less than three years of systematic study of the law will be considered an approved school within the meaning of the above requirement. Certificates of admission to the bar will not be accepted for admission to advanced standing. No advanced standing will be given for work done in a law office. Students will not be admitted to advanced standing beyond the second year.

**Class Registration:** The classes in the School of Law are designated as first-year, second-year and third-year classes. Students in each class should register at the beginning of each semester. No examinations in law are required for admission to the first-year class. Members of the first-year and second-year classes will not be permitted to register for any regular courses in advance of their respective years, except by special permission of the dean. No student will be permitted to register for a course without having had the courses naturally preceding it, or to register in the second semester without advanced credit.

**Admission of Special Students:** In recognition of the fact that experience and maturity tend to compensate in a measure for the lack of scholastic attainments, persons who can give satisfactory evidence that they are more than 21 years old may be admitted to the University as special students, without passing the regular examinations required for entrance, under the following conditions: (1) They must show good reason for not taking a regular course; (2) they must pass such examinations or other tests as demonstrate fitness to pursue profitably all the subjects selected by them. Special students are expected to do specially good work in the subjects which they choose, and are required to take all regular examinations. If at any period

of the session their work becomes unsatisfactory their connection with the University shall be severed by the dean. Special students cannot become candidates for degrees until they have satisfied the entrance requirements to the College or school in which the degree is offered. Entrance cards for special students are issued by the registrar of the University, to whom application for admission as special students should be sent in advance of the opening of the session.

### ELIMINATION OF STUDENTS

Some students qualified for admission fail to measure up to the high standing of scholarship maintained in the school. Such delinquent students are eliminated according to the rules of the University Faculty, the principal provisions of which are as follows:

a. A student who in any semester falls more than 40 per cent behind the number of hours for which he is registered at the end of that semester, or who falls more than 9 hours behind the total number of hours for which he has been registered up to that time will be dropped from the University.

b. A student so dropped may be readmitted after the lapse of a semester, but if he falls more than 6 hours behind the total number of hours for which he has been registered after his readmission he will be permanently dropped from the University.

c. Work taken by students during the first semester of their first year in the School of Law will not be counted for the purposes of this rule, but such students may be dropped from the University by the dean for deficiency in work.

The strict enforcement of these rules insures a student body free from drones and laggards. Special students will be eliminated whenever their work does not meet the approval of the dean.

### CURRICULA

**Three-Year Curriculum:** The curriculum of the School of Law extends thru three school years of nine months each. In the first year 14 hours of work are prescribed for each semester. In the second and third years 13 hours a week are required, part of which is elective. The curriculum requires three years in residence for its completion, and no student will be graduated without three years of attendance, except in case of admission to advance standing for work in residence in other law schools.

**Combined Curriculum in Arts and Law:** Seniors in the College of Arts and Science may elect courses from the first year's work in the School of Law for a maximum credit of 30 hours, but they will not be recommended for the degree in arts until they have completed a second year's work in law. Under special circumstances this privilege may be extended to juniors with the consent of the deans of the College of Arts and Science and of the School of Law. A combined curriculum



of this character will enable a student to obtain the degrees of A. B. and LL.B. in six years.

Juniors and seniors in the College of Arts and Science who do not elect courses under the preceding paragraph may, with the approval of the dean of the College of Arts and Science, elect courses in the School of Law for a maximum credit of nine hours.

### DEGREES

The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) is conferred upon regular students who have satisfactorily completed the prescribed courses and sufficient electives to make 80 semester hours, and, in addition have received 56 points. Points are given as follows: 3 points for each hour of those courses in which the student receives the grade of E; 2 points for each hour of those courses in which the student receives the grade of S; and one point for each hour of those courses in which the student receives the grade of M. No points are given for those courses in which the student receives the grade of I.

### OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION AND ADMINISTRATION

ALBERT ROSS HILL, A.B., Ph.D., LL.D.,

*President of the University.*

ELDON REVARE JAMES, B.S., LL.B., J.S.D.,

*Professor of Law, Dean of the Faculty.*

GEORGE LUTHER CLARK, A.B., LL.B., J.S.D.,

*Professor of Law.*

MANLEY O. HUDSON, A.B., A.M., LL.B.,

*Professor of Law.*

JOHN DAVISON LAWSON, B.A.L., LL.D.,

*Professor of Contract and International Law.*

CHARLES WILLIAM LEAPHART, A.B., A.M., LL.B.,

*Professor of Law.*

ISIDOR LOEB, B.S., M.S., LL.B., Ph. D.,

*Professor of Constitutional Law.*

JAMES PATTERSON MCBAIN, LL.B.,

*Professor of Law.*

GUSTAVUS HILL ROBINSON, A.B., LL.B., J.S.D.,

*Professor of Law.*

PERCY ANDERSON HOGAN,

*Assistant in Charge of Law Library.*

### STATEMENT OF COURSES

Courses preceded by a number with the letter *a* attached, thus, 100a, 200a, are given the first semester only. Those preceded by a number with the letter *b* attached, thus, 100b, 200b, are given the second semester only. Those preceded merely by a number are con-

tinuous courses and run thru both semesters. The number of hours' credit given for a course each semester is indicated by Arabic numerals in parenthesis following the statement of the course.

### FIRST YEAR REQUIRED COURSES

**101. Contracts.** Mutual assent; consideration; contracts under seal; beneficiaries of contracts; assignment of contracts; express conditions; conditions implied in law; illegality. (4) and (2) Mr. ROBINSON.

*Williston's Cases on Contracts.*

**102. Torts.** Trespass, assault, battery, and imprisonment; trespass upon real and personal property; justification and excuse; conversion; defamation, libel, slander; justification, privilege; malicious prosecution; legal cause; negligence, standard of care, imputed and contributory negligence; duties of landowner, of owners of animals; extra-hazardous occupation; fraud and deceit; interference with business and social relations; master and servant, and other topics. (3) Mr. CLARK.

*Bohlen's Cases on Torts.*

**103. Property I. Personal Property.** Distinction between real and personal property; suits for recovery of personal property; acquisition of rights without concurrence of former owner; transfer of rights in personal property; possession, including bailment and finding.

*Real Property.* Tenure; estates; seisin and conveyance; uses and trusts; fixtures, emblements; waste; natural rights; profits; easements; covenants running with the land. (3) Mr. HUDSON.

*Warren's Cases on Property.*

**104a. Criminal Law.** Jurisdiction; the criminal act, complete and incomplete; criminal intent, actual and constructive; insanity; intoxication; duress, and mistake of fact or law; justification; parties in crime; crimes against the person; against property. (4) Mr. JAMES.

*Mikell's Cases on Criminal Law.*

**105b. Common Law Pleading.** History and development of the personal actions at common law; theory of pleading and its peculiar features as developed by the jury trial; demurrers, general and special; pleas in discharge and in excuse, and by way of traverse; replication *de injuria*; duplicity; departure; new assignment; motions based on the pleadings. (3) Mr. MCBAIN.

*Whittier's Cases on Pleading.*

**106b. Agency.** Who can be agent or principal; appointment of agent; power of agent to subject principal to liability for contracts and torts; agent's responsibility to strangers; parties to writings; undisclosed principals; reciprocal duties of agent and principal; delegation by agent; termination of agency; ratification. (3) Mr. LEAPHART.

*Wambaugh's Cases on Agency.*

## SECOND YEAR REQUIRED COURSES

110. **Code Pleading.** The one form of civil action under the code. Parties to actions; the "real party in interest;" joinder of parties. The complaint: facts distinguished from conclusions of law and evidence; the statement of facts; the prayer for relief; the union of several causes of action. The answer: general and specific denials; "new matter" in justification or excuse, and in discharge; "equitable defenses;" union of defenses; counterclaims and set-offs. The reply: by way of denial and of new matter; departure. Demurrers. (2) Mr. McBAINE.

Hinton's *Cases on Code Pleading*.

111. **Evidence.** Trial by jury; judicial notice; presumptions and burden of proof; demurrers to the evidence; admission and confessions. Leading rules of exclusion; matters likely to mislead; collateral issues; character of the parties. Hearsay; exceptions to the hearsay rule. Expert and opinion evidence; real evidence. Writings; proof of execution; contests (best evidence rule). Various rules of substantive law (parol evidence rule). Witnesses: competency; privilege; examination; cross-examination and impeachment. (3) and (2) Mr. JAMES.

Wigmore's *Cases on Evidence* (2d ed.)

## THIRD YEAR REQUIRED COURSES

150. **Practice.** Commencement of actions; issuance and service of process; demurrers to the pleading; demurrers to the evidence; trial of issues of fact; declarations of law and instructions; verdict and judgment; motion for new trial and in arrest of judgment; exceptions; writs of error and appeal. The first part of the course includes a study of the theory of trials; the second part, the actual trial of practice cases. (3) and (1). Mr. McBAINE.

Hinton's *Cases on Practice*.

## SECOND AND THIRD YEAR ELECTIVE COURSES

112a. **Equity I.** General nature of equity jurisdiction; specific performance of contracts; specific reparation of torts. (4) Mr. CLARK.

Ames' *Cases on Equity*.

113b. **Equity II.\*** Bills of interpleader; bills of peace; bills *quia timet*; reformation and rescission for mistake. (2) Mr. CLARK.

Ames' *Cases on Equity*, Vol. II.

114a. **Property II.** *Wills and Administration.* Escheat; descent and distribution; making and operation of wills; probate and administration; executors and administrators. (3) Mr. LEAPHART.

Gray's *Cases on Property* (2d. ed.) Vol. IV.

\*Equity 1 is a pre-requisite for admission to this course.

115b. **Property II. Conveyancing.** Accretion; lapse of time; form and operation of conveyances; execution of deeds; creation of easements and profits; covenants for title; dedication. (3) Mr. HUDSON.

Gray's *Cases on Property* (2d. ed.) Vol. III.

116a. **Sales.** The nature and formalities of the contract; bargain and sale, and contract to sell; statute of frauds; conditions and warranties; rights against third persons; seller's lien; stoppage *in transitu*; right of resale; right to rescind; damages. (3) Mr. ROBINSON.

Williston's *Cases on Sales*.

117b. **Bills and Notes.** Formal requisites; negotiability; acceptance; endorsement; rights of holders; liabilities of parties; presentment, protest and notice; law of negotiable instruments. (3) Mr. ROBINSON.

Smith & Moore's *Cases on Bills and Notes*.

118a or b. **Quasi Contracts.** Not given 1917-18. Judgments and recognizances; statutory, customary and official duties; benefits conferred in the absence of contract; benefits conferred under contract with persons without contractual capacity; benefits conferred under a broken contract, a contract where performance is impossible, and a contract unenforceable under the statute of frauds; benefits conferred under mistakes of fact, and of law; benefits conferred under constraint; waiver of tort. (3)

119a or b. **Public Service Companies.** Not given 1917-18. Privately owned businesses subject to extraordinary duties of service to the public; what businesses are so subject; their extraordinary obligations:—undiscriminating services, provision of adequate facilities, reasonable charges, governmental regulation particularly of rates, (2)

120b. **Municipal Corporations.** Nature of municipal corporations; creation, alteration, and dissolution; legislative control in general; administration of government in general, departments, including governmental functions, quasi-governmental functions and commercial functions; powers; acquiring, holding and dealing with property; liability for torts; liability for contracts; remedies of creditors. (2) Mr. ROBINSON.

Beale's *Cases on Municipal Corporations*.

121b. **Insurance.** Fire; marine; life; mutual benefit; accident and fidelity and guaranty; formation, construction and terms of contract; standard policies; warranties and representations; waiver, estoppel; subrogation; insurance agents. (3) Mr. JAMES.

Wambaugh's *Cases on Insurance*.

122a or b. **Suretyship.** Not given 1917-18. Nature of the contract; the statute of frauds; surety's defenses against the creditor; the surety's rights, subrogation, indemnity, contribution, exoneration; creditor's rights to surety's securities. (3)

Ames' *Cases on Suretyship*.

123a or b. **Persons.** Not given 1917-18. Parent and child, custody, support, property, earnings, emancipation, actions for damages



to parental right in child; liability for torts of child. Husband and wife; rights and disabilities at common law; wife's separate estate in equity; rights and liabilities under modern statutes. (2)

*Smith's Cases on Persons.*

124a or b. **Partnership.** Not given 1917-18. Formation of a partnership; partnership as to third persons; the nature of a partnership; powers of partners; rights and remedies of creditors; duties and liabilities of partners *inter se*; dissolution of partnerships; accounting and distribution; limited partnerships. (3)

125a or b. **Mortgages.** Not given 1917-18. Form of legal mortgage; title and lien theory; substance and elements of mortgage; position of the mortgagee and mortgagor; transfer of the mortgaged interest by mortgagor and mortgagee; competition for the mortgage, priority, marshalling. (2)

*Wyman's Cases on Mortgages.*

126a or b. **Damages.** Not given 1917-18. Functions of court and jury; exemplary damages; liquidated damages; nominal damages; direct and consequential damages; avoidable consequences; counsel fees; certainty; compensation; damages for nonpecuniary injuries; value; interest; damages in certain tort and contract actions. (2)

*Beale's Cases on Damages.*

127a or b. **Bankruptcy.** Not given 1917-18. Who may be bankrupt; who may be a petitioning creditor; acts of bankruptcy, including fraudulent conveyances and preferences; what property passes to trustee; provable claims; protection, exemption, and discharge of bankrupts. (2)

*Williston's Cases on Bankruptcy.*

128a or b. **Extraordinary Legal Remedies.** Not given 1917-18. Mandamus; quo warranto; prohibition; certiorari; habeas corpus. Nature and form of the writs; service; return; disobedience of writ and remedies therefor. (2)

*Robert's Cases on Extraordinary Legal Remedies.*

129a or b. **Public International Law.** Not given 1917-18. Sources of international law; sovereign states; territorial property and jurisdiction, territorial waters; high seas; diplomatic agents; treaties; citizenship; effect of war on land and sea; neutrality; blockade; laws of war. (2)

130a. **Criminal Procedure.** Arrest, preliminary examination and bail; the criminal charge; indictments and information, their sufficiency in form and substance; demurrers and motions to quash; arraignment and pleas; jeopardy; trial, functions of the court and jury; judgment and sentence. (1) Mr. JAMES.

*Mikell's Cases on Criminal Procedure* (abridged edition)



## POLITICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC LAW\*

109b. **International Law.\*** A general treatment of the law governing international relations in peace and war, with considerable attention to the development of arbitration and international organs of administration. (3) Mr. SHEPARD.

201a. **Administrative Law.\*** A study of the legal principles regulating the acts of administrative officers of the national and commonwealth governments. (3) Mr. JOURNEY.

209b. **The Law of Taxation.\*** Legal rules regulating taxation in the central and commonwealth governments of the United States. The student is advised to correlate this course with related courses in economics. (3) Mr. LOEB.

## THIRD YEAR ELECTIVE COURSES

151a. **Trusts.** Course 112a, Equity I, is a prerequisite. Nature and requisites of express trusts; nature of *cestui que trust's* interest; resulting and constructive trusts; transfer of trust property; duties of trustees. (3) Mr. CLARK.

Ames' *Cases on Trusts*.

152a. **Private Corporations.** The nature of a corporation; distinguished from a partnership; disregard of the fiction; formation; powers; *de facto* corporations; *ultra vires* action; rights and liabilities of promoters, directors, shareholders and creditors; issue, payment and transfer of stock; validity of voting trusts. (4) Mr. LEAPHART.

Warren's *Cases on Private Corporations* (2d ed.).

153. **Constitutional Law.†** Power of courts to pass on constitutionality of laws; general relation of the three departments to each other and of the states to the national government; general jurisdiction of the national government; due process of law; equal protection of laws; police power; taxation; eminent domain; commerce power; *ex post facto* laws, laws impairing obligation of contracts. (3) and (2).

Mr. LOEB.

Hall's *Cases on Constitutional Law*.

154b. **Conflict of Laws.** Jurisdiction of courts and of sovereigns over persons and things; domicile; taxation; divorce; remedies; rights of action; procedure; creation of rights, personal and real, by inheritance, by contract and by tort; recognition and enforcement of

\*These courses in the College of Arts and Science may be selected as electives by students in the School of Law, during their second and third years, towards the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Credit will not be given in the School of Law for these courses if taken by a student before entering the School of Law, or during his first year in the school.

†After September, 1918, Political Science 1a, American Government, or its equivalent, will be a prerequisite for admission to this course.

rights and personal relations; administration of estates; recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments. (3) Mr. LEAPHART.

Beale's *Cases on Conflict of Laws* (shorter selection).

155a. **Property III.** Conditions and future interests; executory devises; powers; rule against perpetuities; illegal conditions and restraints on alienation; priority of grantees; fraudulent conveyances; registration; conversion and election; joint ownership; curtesy and dower. (3) Mr. HUDSON.

Gray's *Cases on Property* (2d ed.) Vols. V. and VI.

156a. **Brief Survey.** Lectures dealing with the principal features of the law of Persons, the law of Partnership, the law of Mortgages, Bankruptcy and Extraordinary Legal Remedies. Two hours a week for one hour's credit. (1) Messrs. CLARK, HUDSON, LEAPHART, McBAINE and ROBINSON.

157b. **Theory of Law.** Lectures on the nature, origin and function of law; methods of securing and protecting interests; and the analysis of legal concepts. Two hours a week for one hour's credit. (1) Messrs. CLARK, HUDSON, JAMES and ROBINSON.

### INFORMATON ABOUT THE UNIVERSITY

The fundamental aim of the University of Missouri is the development of the highest and most efficient type of citizen. For the purpose of attaining its aim, the University furnishes ample facilities for liberal education and for thoro professional training. The University is a part of the public educational system of the state.

### ORGANIZATION

The work of the University is now carried on in the following divisions:

- College of Arts and science
- College of Agriculture
- School of Education
- School of Law
- School of Medicine
- School of Engineering
- School of Mines and Metallurgy
- School of Journalism
- School of Business and Public Administration
- Graduate School
- Extension Division

All of these divisions are at Columbia, with the exception of the School of Mines and Metallurgy, which is located at Rolla. In addition, emphasis is given particular lines of work by the establishment of minor divisions, the chief of which are the Agricultural Experiment Station, the Engineering Experiment Station, and the Missouri State Military School.

## LOCATION

The University of Missouri is located at Columbia, situated half way between St. Louis and Kansas City, near the center of the state. It is reached by the Wabash and by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railways. Columbia is a progressive and prosperous town having doubled its population in the last few years.

Columbia may be characterized as a town of schools, homes, and churches, with enough of industrialism to make it efficient. It offers the conveniences of a larger city without the counter attractions. The student is a predominant factor in Columbia.

## EQUIPMENT

The University grounds cover more than 800 acres. The main divisions are in the west campus, the east campus, the athletic fields, and the University farm.

The following University buildings are located at Columbia: Academic Hall; Laws Observatory; separate buildings for chemistry, physics, biology, business and public administration, and geology, engineering, manual arts, law; two power houses; Library Building; Medical Laboratory Building; Parker Memorial Hospital; Agricultural Building; Horticultural Building; Schweitzer Hall for agricultural chemistry; green houses; Live Stock Judging, Poultry, Dairy, Farm Machinery, and Veterinary Buildings; the University farm barns and buildings; Switzler Hall for the School of Journalism; Gordon Hotel Building for home economics; Benton and Lathrop Halls, dormitories for men; Read Hall and Sampson Hall, dormitories for women; Rothwell Gymnasium; the houses for the President of the University and the Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture; the High School and the Elementary School buildings, used for practice schools in the School of Education.

## For Further Information

For further information concerning the School of Law, address

ELDON R. JAMES,

DEAN, FACULTY OF LAW,

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI,

COLUMBIA, MISSOURI.

Full information regarding the University is given in the catalog, which will be sent on request without charge. For this or special bulletins of the College of Arts and Science, College of Agriculture, School of Education, School of Law, School of Medicine, School of Engineering, School of Journalism, School of Business and Public Administration, Extension Division, and the Graduate School, write to

THE REGISTRAR,

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI,

COLUMBIA, MISSOURI.

## CALENDAR FOR 1917-18

1917

Summer Session

June 7 ..... Thursday, registration  
 June 8 ..... Friday, organization of classes  
 June 9 ..... Saturday, regular class work  
 August 3 ..... Friday, examinations

## First Semester

September 13, 14, 15. Thursday, Friday and Saturday, entrance examinations

September 17, 18, 19. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, registration

September 19 ..... Wednesday, 11 a. m., opening convocation

September 20 ..... Thursday, 8 a. m., class work in all divisions begins

October 31 ..... Wednesday, to } First term, two-year winter

December 21 ..... Friday } course in agriculture

November 29 ..... Thursday, Thanksgiving Day, holiday

December 21 ..... Friday, 4 p. m., to }

1918

January 3 ..... Thursday, 8 a. m. }

January 2 ..... Wednesday, to } Second term, two-year winter

March 1 ..... Friday } course in agriculture

January 19 ..... Saturday to } Mid-year examinations

January 26 ..... Saturday }

## Second Semester

January 28 and 29.. Monday and Tuesday, registration

January 29 ..... Tuesday, 11 a. m., opening convocation

January 30 ..... Wednesday, 8 a. m., class work in all divisions begins

February 22 ..... Friday, Washington's Birthday, holiday

March 27 ..... Wednesday, 4 p. m., to } Easter holidays

April 2 ..... Tuesday, 8 a. m. }

May 25 ..... Saturday to } Final examinations

June 1 ..... Saturday }

June 2 ..... Sunday, baccalaureate address

June 5 ..... Wednesday, Commencement Day.







THE  
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI  
BULLETIN

GENERAL SERIES

EDITED BY  
DON D. PATTERSON  
*Acting University Publisher*

The General Series of the University of Missouri Bulletin consists of the announcements of the various colleges and schools which make up the University. These announcements will be sent free upon request to the Registrar, Columbia, Missouri.

Published by  
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COLUMBIA, MISSOURI

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# THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI BULLETIN

VOLUME 19, NUMBER 18

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## GENERAL SERIES

1918, No. 8

## SCHOOL OF LAW

ANNOUNCEMENT 1918-1919

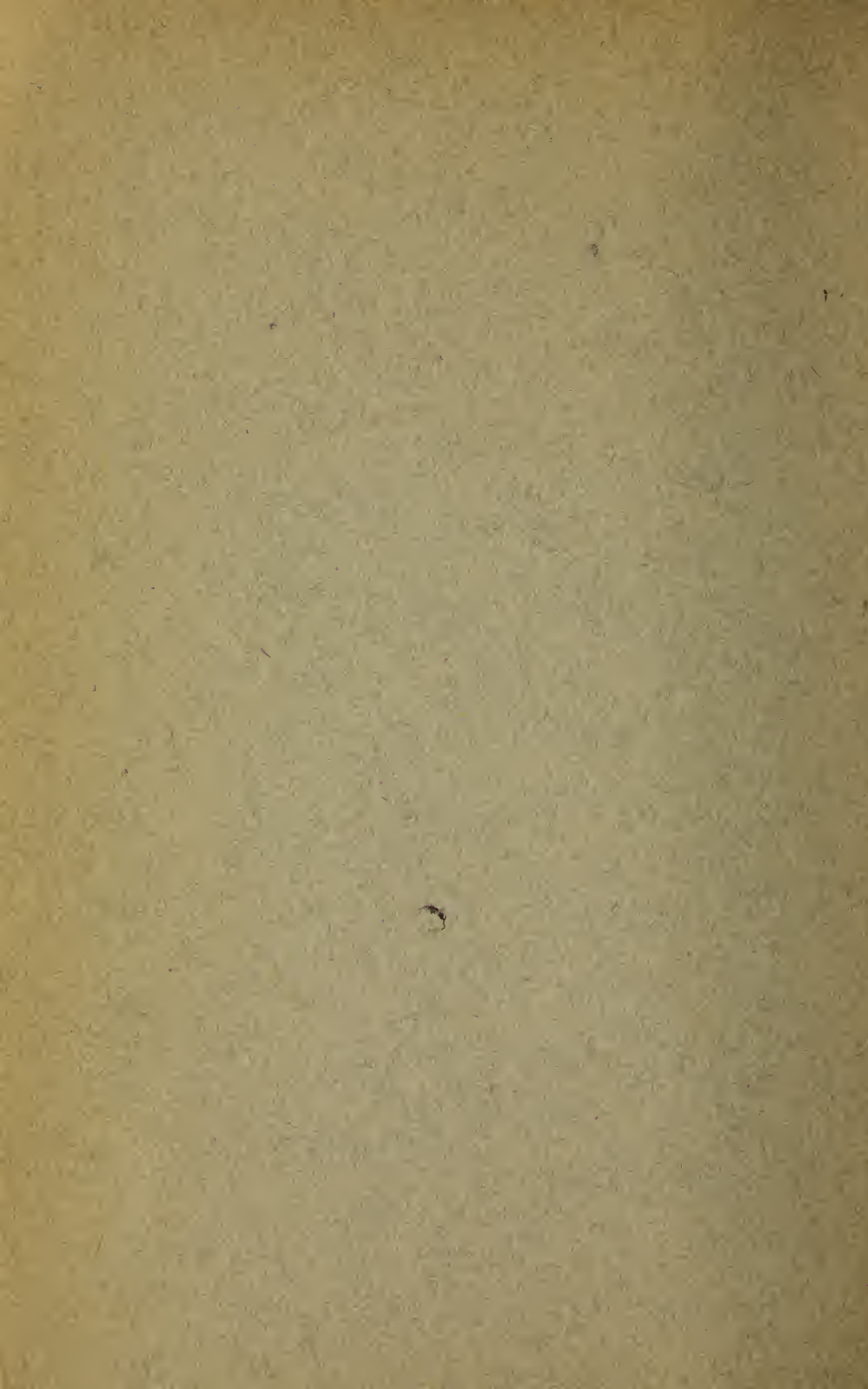


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ISSUED THREE TIMES MONTHLY; ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER  
AT THE POSTOFFICE AT COLUMBIA, MISSOURI—7,500

JUNE, 1918







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## THE PURPOSE OF THIS BULLETIN

This bulletin has two purposes: first, to aid those who are trying to decide upon a life work; second, to announce to interested persons the facilities offered by the School of Law of the University of Missouri and the work which it is doing in the cause of legal education. In the following pages such information is briefly set forth as is hoped may help those who have not yet selected a vocation to decide whether or not they want to follow the profession of law. Such further information is also included as may help those who have decided to study law to choose a law school in which to pursue their legal studies. It is hoped that this bulletin may also prove of value to those who are called upon to give advice on so important a subject as the choice of a profession.

# The Profession of Law

## OPPORTUNITIES OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION

The opportunities which are open to those who enter the profession of law are undoubtedly more extensive and varied than those offered by any other calling. The most obvious field of labor for the lawyer is in the active practice of the law, consisting of advising clients and preparing and trying cases. In this field the thoroly trained and conscientious lawyer may well gain honor and substantial rewards. But it not infrequently happens that one who combines with a legal training an aptitude for business will be called more or less from the active practice of law into the business world to organize, reorganize, or manage large banking, mercantile, or public service companies—a field of opportunity for large usefulness.

Of course the judges of our courts, both federal and state, are chosen from the membership of the bar, and tho their salaries are not large, the honor attaching to the judicial positions makes them attractive.

It is not only in the administration of the law, however, that the lawyer finds occupation. There is a large field of activity for the lawyer in the making of the law. It is natural that the great majority of the law makers should be lawyers, for lawyers best know the shortcomings of any existing system of law and can most scientifically frame the statutes which are required to meet developments. The legislator's remuneration is not great, but his opportunities to influence public thought and public action and to be truly useful to his fellowmen are practically unlimited.

The profession of law also offers opportunities to the man who would devote himself to study and research. Much has been written on the law, but much still remains to be written by those qualified by ability and training for legal authorship. Furthermore, law teachers are needed to man the faculties of our law schools, and at present the demand for those fitted by reason of their temperament and scholarship for law teaching is greater than the supply.

## OBLIGATIONS OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION

The practicing attorney comes into closest relationship with his clients, and his obligations to them are well defined. Toward them he must practice the utmost good faith, and in furthering their legitimate interests he must exercise his best diligence. He should never stir up

litigation, but should wherever possible play the part of a peacemaker. In the trial of cases, the lawyer's effort should always be to inform the court correctly on matters of fact and of law, and his aim should not be to win at any cost, but to see that substantial justice is done between the parties. The lawyer is also under heavy obligations to the public, altho the nature and extent of this obligation is perhaps more difficult of definition. That it is his duty when elected to the judiciary to dispense justice with scrupulous impartiality is universally recognized.

The lawyer who holds a public office is of course a public leader, but the lawyer who occupies no public office is also one of the leaders of his community in all matters of public interest and should have a strong sense of the responsibility of such leadership. Frequently, he can best judge the fitness of candidates for public offices and is best entitled to pass honest criticism on those who hold public offices. As a student of law and political institutions, he should be particularly fitted to suggest means for remedying public evils and advancing the general public welfare.

### THE ETHICS OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION

The spirit of criticism is abroad in our time, and this is a wholesome condition. Critics are giving a good deal of their attention to the legal profession, and this attention in the long run is going to prove good for the public and good for the profession. Of course some injustice is done, but on the other hand the legal profession is being compelled to examine itself; as a result quicker punishment is being meted out to those who abuse their positions as members of the profession, while all of its members are being compelled to live up more strictly to those high ideals which have always guided its leaders.

## Legal Education

### THE DEVELOPMENT OF LEGAL EDUCATION

The last century brought many changes in the conventional education of lawyers, and these changes have produced the modern law school which is distinctly an American institution and upon the chief characteristics of which lawyers and law educators are now generally agreed.

When Chancellor Kent began the study of law in 1781, he was placed in the office of the attorney-general of New York. There he was left largely to his own ingenuity to discover how to learn and what to learn, with but an occasional suggestion from his preceptor. A graduate of Yale College, there was no law school to which he might go, tho two years before, a single professorship in law had been established by Thomas Jefferson at the College of William and Mary. The books at hand were few, and the student at once devoted himself to Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England. The courts seldom wrote opinions in that day and there were few published reports of decisions. The lawyers and judges relied chiefly on a few established treatises for their knowledge of law. Such treatises were accepted as authorities and the student was expected to memorize them. This could be done conveniently in a law office, and since the books were few, the period of training was not long to the ambitious student.

Certain law offices became centers for the training of law students, and as their reputations were established the heads of these offices devoted themselves more exclusively to the often remunerative business of instruction. In time such offices lost their clients and became private law schools. The best of these private schools was that of Judge Tapping Reeve, established in 1784 at Litchfield, Connecticut, where a large number of students made possible a greater continuity in the work. The instruction was always by lectures, and few students spent more than one year in the school. Such private schools were necessarily few in number, however, for the scarcity of students made it impossible for any great number of successful practitioners, who would attract young men, to convert their offices into classrooms. But most practitioners found it convenient to have one or two students around them as helpers, and were for this reason willing to become nominal tutors. The facility of forming such connections, together with the advantage of some court room contact, made it inevitable that office study should continue for a half-century to be the conventional avenue to law practice.



Between 1815 and 1840 the colleges and universities began systematic instruction in law, influenced no doubt by the success of the private law school. Their better support made it easier for them to attract teachers and students and to furnish the necessary equipment. The profession did not readily accept the idea that the law could be learned as well in a law school as in a law office, and for many years it was stoutly combatted by members of the bar. This opposition weakened as the students proved the superiority of their training and as the profession began to accept the valuable treatises published by such law teachers as Kent, Story, and Greenleaf. The publication of state reports made it necessary that students have access to libraries, which few offices could afford, and guidance in the use of such libraries. Until the requirements for admission to the bar were raised, the schools could not replace the offices. Many of the schools were weak—some hardly deserved the name. Night schools sprang up, often as commercial projects undertaken by practitioners who desired to increase their incomes. Sometimes these were but nominally affiliated with strong universities. But the stronger schools took the lead in lengthening their curricula—and in strengthening their work. By 1870, two years' work was required in the best schools, definite courses of study were outlined and numerous subject divisions of the law were made which had not been differentiated in Blackstone. The advantage of better training for the bar was soon appreciated by its leaders. In 1878, the American Bar Association established a standing committee on legal education, the earliest recommendation of which was that "the several state and other local bar associations be requested to recommend and further in their respective states the maintenance of schools of law," and which in its first report recommended a requirement of three years' study of law as a prerequisite to admission to the bar. In 1893, the Section on Legal Education of the American Bar Association was established, and it has had much to do in stimulating interest in law schools and in increasing their efficiency. As early as 1881, the American Bar Association voted in favor of 3-year law schools, and today a substantial majority of the law schools have the 3-year curriculum.

Law school training is now accepted by the bar as the regular approach to the profession. On the continent in Europe, university training is required for admission to the bar. Our tendency seems to be in that direction, but the American law school has not yet so completely superseded the law office as a place of study. There are now more than 120 law schools in the United States. The increase necessitated the formation in 1901 of the Association of American Law Schools, of which all the leading schools are now members. It is the policy of this association to exclude from membership schools giving "regular courses of instruction at night," schools which have not the 3-year curriculum, and schools which do not prescribe at least a high school training as prerequisite to admission.

## PREPARATION FOR THE STUDY OF LAW

A half century ago the law schools admitted all students who applied. Few of them required any examinations for degrees. The standards for admission to the bar were so liberal that anyone who had read Blackstone could comply with them. There was little uniformity in the curricula of the preparatory schools—hence it was not necessary or practicable that the law schools should admit only students of good preliminary training. But the standardization of secondary or preparatory schools, the desirability of safe-guarding law degrees so that they will mean something, and the conversion of the bar to the belief that only the fit should be permitted to practice, have resulted in all law schools prescribing certain qualifications for admission. A few schools now require a college degree as a prerequisite to the admission of candidates for the law degree. Almost all of the reputable law schools now require as much as a high school education for entrance. The present tendency is toward requiring one or two years of college work for entrance to law and all other professional schools.

It is desirable that a student's decision to enter the law should be made early in his school career in order that such preliminary courses may be selected as will most naturally lead into law. Nothing is more important to the lawyer than a mastery of English. Clearness and accuracy of expression are essential to him. The student should also get in high school or college some knowledge of Latin and French—many Latin phrases are in common use among lawyers and the older sources of our law are written in Norman French. Courses in mathematics and logic are valuable as some branches of law, notably real property, are mathematically constructed. A knowledge of psychology should prove valuable to any person whose business demands his contact with and study of men. Sociology has a direct bearing on modern legislation, on which the members of the bar must necessarily labor. American and English history must be studied by one who would know the conditions under which our law has developed and the law cannot be thoroly understood by one who knows nothing of those conditions. College courses in government and political science are needed by every lawyer who would be a leader of public opinion. Work in laboratory sciences is valuable preparation for law, as training of powers of observation. One might go thru the college curriculum and eliminate nothing as of no value to a prospective law student. The references made are to the more valuable college courses, all of which prospective law students are advised to pursue.

In some law schools, among which is now the School of Law of the University of Missouri, students are admitted directly from the high school, but their work during the first year of residence consists of introductory courses preparatory to the professional study of the law and of general courses. These are selected under the direction of the

dean of law with a view to their helpfulness to students when they begin the study of the law in their second year and afterwards at the bar in the practice of their profession. In this manner some control over the preparatory work of the student is exercised by the law faculty and some definite aim and direction given to it.

In order that the proper preparation should not unduly postpone the time for beginning professional work, many universities now offer combined courses in arts and law, which make it possible for arts and law degrees to be obtained in six years—three years above the high school exclusively in arts, and three years exclusively in law.

#### WHAT A STUDENT SHOULD LEARN IN LAW SCHOOL

The primary purpose of legal education is not to impart information. The task of the law schools has not been performed unless they send into the profession men of power and ideals—men able to deal effectively with problems of everyday practice and appreciative of the possibilities of service to their fellow men while earning the necessary livelihood. To men who know something of the development of our law to its present condition, there is no thinking that the ultimate has been attained. A desire for further progress in the administration of justice is a logical result of knowledge of the progress which has been achieved. The schools must teach men how to study law, for the field is too vast for any student to exhaust in a few years. Graduating from law school, a student's work should have but begun, but it should be begun in the right spirit and according to the right method.

The courses usually required in law schools are Contracts, Crimes, Torts, Property, Pleading and some courses in procedure. Some schools maintain practice courts to familiarize students with the usages of the court rooms and the actual conduct of trials. These come to the practitioner much more readily than an understanding of fundamentals, and the chief stress of the law schools is therefore on the latter.

#### THE EQUIPMENT OF A LAW SCHOOL

The library is the principal part of the equipment of a law school. Comfortable lecture rooms are desirable, but facilities for library study and investigation are more important. While a good law library should contain the best of the numerous treatises on the various phases of the law, the collections of court reports are more essential wherever the case system obtains. Historical investigation is not possible without the early English reports. The common law jurisdictions are now so numerous that the modern official reports are a considerable library in themselves. No court decides cases without references to decisions in other jurisdictions. A law school library should have, therefore, the reports of all the common law jurisdictions, which include most of the British and American countries. European court reports are necessary for comparative study. Numerous collections of statutes, periodicals, and cyclopedias must be in every complete law library.

## The School of Law of the University of Missouri

The foregoing pages have been devoted to a consideration of the present position of the profession of law and of legal education in the United States. Attention is now directed to the School of Law of the University of Missouri and to the advantages which it offers to persons who desire to enter the profession and who want their training to conform to the high standards outlined in the preceding pages.

### HISTORICAL STATEMENT

The University of Missouri was established in 1839. The School of Law began work in 1872 with two instructors and a 2-year curriculum. In 1901, the curriculum was lengthened to three years. The standards for admission of students have gradually been made higher, as the conditions in the state have justified and demanded it. Between 1898 and 1907, the requirements were raised from one year to four years of high school work. In 1910, one year of college work was required; and between 1911 and 1918 all regular students were required to have completed two years of college work before entrance. The school has been a pioneer among western law schools in these advances and has been a member of the Association of American Law Schools since the organization of that association.

Owing to conditions resulting from the war, the admission requirements have been changed so that students will hereafter be admitted directly from high school. The curriculum in the School of Law has, however, been lengthened to four years. This change becomes operative in September, 1918, and is to last during the war and until further notice is made.

Beginning with the opening of the 1918-19 session, the school year of the University will be divided into three terms of sixteen weeks each. This new calendar affects all schools and colleges, including the School of Law. Registration for the fall term will be August 30, and 31, 1918.

### AIMS OF THE SCHOOL

The School of Law exists for serving the state and its bar. Its primary aim is to equip young men and women for the practice of law. To this end, its methods conform to the standards outlined in this bul-



letin. It does not seek merely a large number of students, and the entrance requirements are such as to exclude those whose education and maturity do not fit them for serious study. But the school recognizes a duty to the state beyond this equipment and training of practitioners. Many of the University students who do not intend to practice find its courses valuable training for citizenship and for business careers. The school attempts to serve the bar of the state by the publication of the Law Series of the University of Missouri Bulletin, hereinafter described; and the members of its faculty are constantly engaged in research and investigation, the results of which are published from time to time.

Most of the teachers devote their entire time to the work of the school.

**Law Series of the University of Missouri Bulletin:** The School of Law publishes the Law Series of the University of Missouri Bulletin. The purpose of this publication is to present to the Missouri bar the results of legal study and research in the field of Missouri law carried on at the school. Each number contains at least one leading article on some phase of Missouri law, written by a member of the faculty, and notes on recent Missouri cases, written by student editors under the direction of a member of the faculty. This bulletin may be obtained free of charge on request to the Editor, Law Series University Bulletin, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

### METHODS OF INSTRUCTION

While each teacher is left free to express his own individuality in his work, the school is committed to the case system of instruction and the teachers follow that method exclusively. In all courses, except lecture courses, standard case books are made the basis of class work. Written examinations are given in all courses at the end of each term. Regular attendance is required at all class exercises.

**Practice Court:** To supply, so far as possible, the actual working knowledge, which in former times the student acquired in the office and the court room, a practice court has been established under the charge of the professor of pleading and practice. The student is given practice in drawing pleadings, beginning his action by process or publication, and pleading to an issue. Issues of law are raised by motions and demurrers to the pleadings and by demurrers to the evidence or requests for peremptory instructions. Issues of fact are tried on oral testimony given by student witnesses and on documents prepared for the purpose, and the students are required to draw declarations of law or instructions applicable to the facts disclosed. Exceptions are noted, bills of exceptions allowed, and the regular appellate procedure observed in perfecting appeals to the Practice Court of Appeals.

**Moot Courts:** Moot court work is done by the local chapters of the two law fraternities, Phi Delta Phi and Phi Alpha Delta, with the guidance and assistance of members of the faculty.



## EQUIPMENT AND SUPPORT

**Law Building:** The School of Law occupies a large brick building on the quadrangle of the main campus of the University. This building was erected in 1893. It contains five library rooms, opening into each other; three lecture rooms; six offices for resident professors; a practice court room completely equipped with furniture and books used in actual work.

**Library:** The Law Library contains more than 23,000 volumes, and includes both the originals and the reprints of the English Reports; a complete set of the Irish, Scotch, and Canadian reports; several sets of the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States; a set of the Federal Cases and of the Federal Reports; all of the state reports to the Reporter System; full sets to date of the reports of the more important American jurisdictions; full sets of the National Reporter System, and the necessary digests; and a valuable collection of statutes, session laws, standard treatises, legal periodicals, and encyclopedias. It also contains a large collection of portraits of judges and jurists.

The library is in charge of a trained librarian, and is open to students from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night.

**Other Libraries:** The general library of the University is now in a new building. It contains about 180,000 books and pamphlets and is open to all students of the University.

The library and reading room of the Missouri State Historical Society are in the new Library Building. This library contains about 100,000 entries and is open to all students of the School of Law.

**Dormitory:** The University dormitory for men, Lathrop Hall, lodges about 140 students. Meals may be obtained at the Commons, a cafeteria managed by the University, in Lathrop Hall.

The cost of room rent, board, lights, and laundry to a student living in a dormitory is from \$4 to \$6 a week. Application for rooms should be made as early as possible to the secretary of the University.

**Support:** The School of Law is an integral part of the University of Missouri, a liberal share of whose income is devoted to this school for the salaries of the teachers and the support of the library.

## FEES AND EXPENSES

**Tuition:** Tuition is free in all divisions of the University to students who are residents of the state of Missouri. Nonresidents of the state are required to pay a tuition fee of \$10 a term in all divisions of the University, except in the Graduate School.

**Library, Hospital and Incidental Fee:** All students in the School of Law, except those specially exempt by law or by rules of the curators, are required to pay a library, hospital, and incidental fee of \$15 a term.

**Fee for Late Registration:** Students who file their study cards after the close of the last day of registration must pay a fee of \$5 in addition to fees already provided for.

**Other Expenses:** The other necessary expenses of a student for board and lodging, textbooks, etc., range from \$100 to \$150 a term.

**Self Support:** Many Students in the University are to some extent self-supporting—some entirely so. It is desirable that students in the School of Law should be free to devote their entire time to the work of the school. Students who find it necessary to do other work should apply to the Employment Bureau maintained by the University Y. M. C. A.

### HONORS AND PRIZES

**Student Editors:** The student editors of the Law Series of the University of Missouri Bulletin are elected by the faculty from the second and third-year classes on a basis of merit.

**Law Societies:** The Order of the Coif, a national law school honor society corresponding to Phi Beta Kappa in the College of Arts and Science, maintains a chapter in this school. The members are elected each year by the faculty from the 10 per cent of the members of the senior class who have the highest rank in scholarship.

Membership in the local chapters of the law fraternities, Phi Delta Phi and Phi Alpha Delta, is made to depend largely on scholarship.

**Rollins Scholarship:** This scholarship, amounting annually to the sum of \$50, is provided for in the endowment of James S. Rollins and is awarded annually by the faculty of the School of Law to a student of the third-year class, according to the terms of the donation as set forth in the general catalog of the University.

**Karnes Scholarship:** Mrs. J. C. V. Karnes of Kansas City, Missouri, has provided a scholarship of \$50 to be awarded each year by the faculty of the School of Law to the student of the second-year class who attains the best record in his work. This scholarship will be paid, one-half at the beginning of each term of the student's third year in the school.

**William Mack Prize:** William Mack, a graduate of this school, provides the School of Law annually with a set of the "Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure," in forty-two volumes, which is awarded to that member of the fourth-year class who, in the judgment of the faculty, has made the best progress during his fourth year. Two years' residence as a student in the school is required of candidates for this prize.

### ADMISSION OF STUDENTS

**Requirements for Regular Students:** For the period of the war and until further notice, the School of Law is open to men and women qualified to enter the freshman class of the College of Arts and Science of the University of Missouri.

*All correspondence regarding admission should be addressed to the Registrar of the University, Columbia, Missouri.*

**Admission to Advanced Standing:** To be admitted to advanced standing students must, in addition to complying with the requirements for admission to the first-year class, present satisfactory evidence that they have pursued successfully the study of the subjects for which they wish credit in an approved institution and, on examination, must prove themselves proficient in those subjects. Certificates from approved institutions showing that the applicants have accomplished with passing grades the work for which they wish credit, may be accepted in lieu of examination. No law school conferring a degree in law for less than three years' systematic study of the law will be considered an approved school within the meaning of the above requirements. A certificate of admission to the bar will not be accepted for admission to advanced standing. No advanced standing will be given for work done in a law office.

Students who have completed the freshman year in any of the colleges or schools of the University of Missouri, will be admitted to advanced standing in the School of Law at the discretion of the dean. This applies also to students who have completed the freshman year in any other approved college or institution.

**Class Registration:** Students in each class should register at the beginning of each term. Members of the first, second and third years will not be permitted to register for any regular course in advance of their respective years except by special permission of the dean. No student will be permitted to register for a course without having had the courses naturally preceding it or to register in the winter term without advanced credit or the special permission of the dean.

**Admission of Special Students:** In recognition of the fact that experience and maturity tend to compensate in a measure for the lack of scholastic attainments, persons who are more than 21 years old may be admitted to the University as special students, without passing the regular examinations required for entrance, under the following conditions: (1) They must show good reason for not taking a regular course; (2) they must pass such examinations or other tests as demonstrate fitness to pursue profitably all the subjects selected by them. Special students are expected to do especially good work in the subjects which they choose, and are required to take all regular examinations. If at any period of the session their work becomes unsatisfactory their connection with the University shall be severed by the dean. Special students cannot become candidates for degrees until they have satisfied the entrance requirements to the college or school in which the degree is offered. Entrance cards for special students are issued by the registrar of the University, to whom application for admission as special students should be sent in advance of the opening of the session.

In extraordinary cases the dean may permit a special student to enter classes in professional courses in law without having completed the required work of the first year.

### ELIMINATION OF STUDENTS

Some students qualified for admission fail to measure up to the high standing of scholarship maintained in the school. Such delinquent students are eliminated according to the rules of the University Faculty, the principal provisions of which are as follows:

a. A student who in any term falls more than 40 per cent behind the number of hours for which he is registered at the end of that term, or who falls more than 9 hours behind the total number of hours for which he has been registered up to that time will be dropped from the University.

b. A student so dropped may be readmitted after the lapse of a term, but if he falls more than 6 hours behind the total number of hours for which he has been registered after his readmission he will be permanently dropped from the University.

c. Work taken by students during the first term of their first year in the School of Law will not be counted for the purposes of this rule, but such students may be dropped from the University by the dean for deficiency in work.

The strict enforcement of these rules insures a student body free from drones and laggards. Special students will be eliminated whenever their work does not meet the approval of the dean.

### CURRICULA

**Four-Year Curriculum:** The curriculum of the School of Law extends thru four school years of two terms each. In the first year, fifteen hours and in the second year fourteen hours of work exclusive of military science and physical training are required, part of which is elective. Military science and physical training are not counted for credit in the School of Law. In the third and fourth years, twelve hours of work each week are required, most of which is elective. The curriculum requires four years in residence for its completion, and no student will be graduated without four years of attendance except in case of admission to advanced standing for work in residence either in the University of Missouri or in other colleges, universities or law schools.

It is not intended by the adoption of the four-year curriculum to require of students who have completed at least the freshman year in the University of Missouri or in some other approved institution four additional years in the School of Law. Such students will, in proper cases, be admitted to advanced standing in the School of Law and if so will be required to take only three years of law work.



**Combined Curriculum in Arts and Law:** Seniors in the College of Arts and Science may elect Law 1f, Introduction to the Study of Law, and Law 2w, Legal Ethics, and courses from the second year's work in the School of Law for a total credit of thirty hours, but they will not be recommended for the degree in arts until they have completed at least another year's work in law. Under special circumstances this privilege may be extended to juniors with the consent of the deans of the College of Arts and Science and of the School of Law. A combined curriculum of this character will enable a student to obtain the degrees of A. B. and LL. B. in six years.

Juniors and seniors in the College of Arts and Science who do not elect courses under the preceding paragraph, may, with the approval of the dean of the College of Arts and Science, elect courses in the School of Law for a maximum credit of nine hours.

## DEGREES

The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) is conferred upon regular students who have satisfactorily completed the prescribed courses and sufficient electives to make thirty term hours of the first year's work and eighty term hours of the work of the second, third, and fourth years.

## OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION AND ADMINISTRATION

ALBERT ROSS HILL, A.B., Ph.D., LL.D.,

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*Professor of Law.*

PERCY ANDERSON HOGAN,

*Assistant in Charge of Law Library.*

\*Absent on leave.



## STATEMENT OF COURSES

This announcement covers only those courses which will be given during the fall and winter terms of the 1918-19 session. A separate announcement of the courses of the spring and summer term of 1919 will be published by the University later.

Courses preceded by a number with the letter f attached, thus, 100f, 200f, are given the fall term only. Those preceded by a number with the letter w attached, thus, 100w, 200w, are given the winter term only. The number of hours' credit given for a course each term is indicated by Arabic numerals in parenthesis following the statement of the course.

## FIRST YEAR REQUIRED COURSES

1f. **Introduction to the Study of Law.** Nature, sources and sanction of law; courts, their history and function; decisions of courts, their nature, analysis and study; cases on private nuisance. (2) MR. CLARK.

Kirkwood's *Selected Readings and Cases*.

2w. **Legal Ethics.\*** History, function, ideals, and control of the profession of the law. (2) MR. CLARK.

Costigan's *Cases on Legal Ethics*.

English 1. **Composition and Rhetoric.** (3)

Political Science 1f or 2w. **American Government.** (5)

## FIRST YEAR ELECTIVE COURSES

The student is permitted to elect from those courses in the University open to him a sufficient number to make up fifteen term hours. In general any course in the University which will tend to make the student more efficient at his profession may be elected, but he will not be permitted to elect studies at random. All elections must be made with the approval of the dean.

## SECOND YEAR REQUIRED COURSES

11f. **Contracts.** Mutual assent, consideration, contracts under seal, -beneficiaries of contracts. (4) MR. ROBINSON.

12w. **Contracts.** Course 11 is a prerequisite. Assignment of contracts, express conditions, conditions implied in law, illegality. (2) MR. ROBINSON.

Williston's *Cases on Contracts*.

13f. **Torts.** Trespass, conversion, deceit. (3) MR. CLARK.

14w. **Torts.** Course 13 is a prerequisite. Extra hazardous occupation, interference with business and social relations, and other topics. (2) MR. CLARK.

Bohlen's *Cases on Torts*.

\*In 1918-19, this course will be required of students in the second year and in the third and fourth years.

15f. **Property I. *Personal Property.*** Distinction between real and personal property; suits for recovery of personal property; acquisition of rights without concurrence of former owner; transfer of rights in personal property; possession, including bailment and finding. (3) MR. HUDSON.

Bigelow's *Cases on Personal Property.*

16w. **Property I. *Real Property.*** Tenure; estates, seisin and conveyances; uses and trusts; fixtures, emblements; waste; natural rights; profits; easements; covenants running with the land. (2) MR. HUDSON.

Aigler's *Cases on Titles.*

17f. **Criminal Law.** Jurisdiction; the criminal act, complete and incomplete; criminal intent, actual and constructive; insanity; intoxication; duress, and mistake of fact or law; justification; parties in crime; crimes against the person, against property. (4) MR. ROBINSON.

Mikell's *Cases on Criminal Law.*

18w. **Common Law Pleading.** Essentials of declarations in trespass, case, trover, special and general assumpsit, debt, covenant and replevin; demurrers; pleas, replication *de injuria*; departure; motions based on the pleadings. (3) MR. McBAINE.

Case book to be announced.

19w. **Agency.\*** Who can be agent or principal, appointment, power of agent to subject principal to liability for contracts and torts, agent's responsibility to strangers, parties to writing, undisclosed principals, reciprocal duties of agent and principal, delegation by agent, termination of agency, ratification. (3) MR. HUDSON.

Case book to be announced.

### THIRD YEAR REQUIRED COURSES

101f and 102w. **Code Pleading.** The one form of civil action under the code. Parties to actions; the "real party in interest"; joinder of parties. The complaint: facts distinguished from conclusions of law and evidence; the statement of facts; the prayer for relief; the union of several causes of action. The answer: general and specific denials; "new matter" in justification or excuse, and in discharge; "equitable defenses"; union of defenses; counterclaims and set-offs. The reply: by way of denial and of new matter; departure. Demurrers. (2) and (2) MR. McBAINE.

Hinton's *Cases on Code Pleading.*

103f and 112w. **Evidence.** Not given 1918-19.\* Trial by jury; judicial notice; presumptions and burden of proof; demurrers to the evidence; admission and confessions. Leading rules of exclusion; matters likely to mislead; collateral issues; character of the parties. Hearsay; exceptions to the hearsay rule. Expert and opinion evidence; real evidence. Writings; proof of execution; contents (best evidence rule).

\*In 1918-19 this course will be open to third-year students.

Various rules of substantive law (parol evidence rule). Witnesses; competency; privilege; examination; cross-examination and impeachment. (3) and (2).

#### FOURTH YEAR REQUIRED COURSES

150f. **Practice.** Commencement of actions; issuance and service of process; demurrers to the pleading; demurrers to the evidence; trial of issues of fact; declarations of law and instructions; verdict and judgment; motion for new trial and in arrest of judgment; exceptions; writs of error and appeal. The first part of the course includes a study of the theory of trials; the second part, the actual trial of practice cases. (3) **MR. McBAINE.**

*Hinton's Cases on Practice.*

#### SECOND AND THIRD YEAR ELECTIVE COURSES

112f. **Equity I.** General nature of equity jurisdiction; specific performance of contracts; specific reparation of torts. (4) **MR. CLARK.**

*Ames' Cases on Equity.* Vol. I.

113w. **Equity II.** Not given 1918-19.\* Bills of interpleader; bills of peace; bills *quia timet*; reformation and rescission for mistake. (2)

114f. **Property II.** *Wills and Administration.* Escheat; descent and distribution; making and operation of wills; probate and administration; executors and administrators. (3) **MR. HUDSON.**

*Aigler's Cases on Titles.*

115w. **Property II.** *Conveyancing.* Accretion; lapse of time; form and operation of conveyances; execution of deeds; creation of easements and profits; covenants for title; dedication. (3) **MR. HUDSON.**

*Gray's Cases on Property* (2d. ed.) Vol. III.

116f. **Sales.** The nature and formalities of the contract; bargain and sale, and contract to sell; statute of frauds; conditions and warranties; rights against third persons; seller's lien; stoppage *in transitu*; right of resale; right to rescind; damages. (3) **MR. ROBINSON.**

*Williston's Cases on Sales.*

117w. **Bills and Notes.** Not given 1918-19. Formal requisites; negotiability; acceptance; endorsement; rights of holders; liabilities of parties; presentment, protest and notice; law of negotiable instruments. (3)

118f or w. **Quasi Contracts.** Not given 1918-19. Judgments and recognizances; statutory, customary, and official duties; benefits conferred in the absence of contract; benefits conferred under contract with persons without contractual capacity; benefits conferred under a broken contract, a contract where performance is impossible, and a contract un-

\*The courses not to be given during 1918-19, it is planned, will be given during the next and following years.

enforceable under the statute of frauds; benefits conferred under mistakes of fact, and of law; benefits conferred under constraint; waiver of tort. (3)

119f or w. **Public Servic Companies.** Not given 1918-19. Privately owned businesses subject to extraordinary duties of service to the public; what businesses are so subject; their extraordinary obligations; indiscriminating services, provision of adequate facilities, reasonable charges, governmental regulation particularly of rates. (2) MR. ROBINSON.

120w. **Municipal Corporations.** Not given 1918-19. Nature of municipal corporations; creation, alteration, and dissolution; legislative control in general; administration of government in general, departments, including governmental functions, quasi-governmental functions and commercial functions; powers; acquiring, holding and dealing with property; liability for torts; liability for contracts; remedies of creditors. (2) MR. ROBINSON.

*Beale's Cases on Municipal Corporations.*

121f or w. **Insurance.** Not given 1918-19. Fire; marine; life; mutual benefit; accident and fidelity and guaranty; formation, construction and terms of contract; standard policies; warranties and representations; waiver, estoppel; subrogation; insurance agents. (3)

122f or w. **Suretyship.** Not given 1918-19. Nature of the contract; the statute of frauds; surety's defenses against the creditor; the surety's rights, subrogation, indemnity, contribution, exoneration; creditor's rights to surety's securities. (3)

*Ames' Cases on Suretyship.*

123f or w. **Persons.** Not given 1918-19. Parent and child, custody, support, property, earnings, emancipation, actions for damages to parental right in child; liability for torts of child. Husband and wife; rights and disabilities at common law; wife's separate estate in equity; rights and liabilities under modern statutes. (3) MR. HUDSON.

*Kale's Cases on Persons.*

126f or w. **Damages.** Not given 1918-19. Functions of court and jury; exemplary damages; liquidated damages; nominal damages; direct and consequential damages; avoidable consequences; counsel fees; certainty; compensation; damages for nonpecuniary injuries; value; interest; damages in certain tort and contract actions. (2)

*Beale's Cases on Damages.*

127f or w. **Bankruptcy.** Not given 1918-19. Who may be bankrupt; who may be a petitioning creditor; acts of bankruptcy, including fraudulent conveyances and preferences; what property passes to trustees; provable claims; protection, exemption, and discharge of bankrupts. (2)

*Williston's Cases on Bankruptcy.*

128f or w. **Extraordinary Legal Remedies.** Not given 1918-19. Mandamus; quo warranto; prohibition; certiorari; habeas corpus. Na-



ture and form of the writs; service; disobedience of writ and remedies therefor. (2)

Robert's *Cases on Extraordinary Legal Remedies*.

130f. **Criminal Procedure.** Not given 1918-19. Arrest, preliminary examination and bail; the criminal charge; indictments and information, their sufficiency in form and substance; demurrers and motions to quash; arraignment and pleas; jeopardy; trial, functions of the court and jury; judgment and sentence. (1)

### POLITICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC LAW

109w. **International Law.\*** A general treatment of the law governing international relations in peace and war, with considerable attention to the development of arbitration and international organs of administration. (3)

201f. **Administrative Law.\*** A study of the legal principles regulating the acts of administrative officers of the national and commonwealth governments. (3)

209w. **The Law of Taxation.\*** Legal rules regulating taxation in the central and commonwealth governments of the United States. The student is advised to correlate this course with related courses in economics. (3) MR. LOEB.

### FOURTH YEAR ELECTIVE COURSES

151f. **Trusts.** Course 112, Equity I, is a prerequisite. Nature and requisites of express trusts; nature of *cestui que trust's* interest; resulting and constructive trusts; transfer of trust property; duties of trustees. (3) MR. ROBINSON.

Ames' *Cases on Trusts*.

152f and 153w. **Private Corporations.** The nature of a corporation; distinguished from a partnership; disregard of the fiction; formation; powers; *de facto* corporations; *ultra vires* action; rights and liabilities of promoters, directors, shareholders and creditors; issue, payment, and transfer of stock; validity of voting trusts. (2) and (2) MR. ROBINSON.

Warren's *Cases on Private Corporations* (2d. ed.).

154f and 155w. **Constitutional Law.†** Power of courts to pass on constitutionality of laws; general relation of the three departments to each other and of the states to the national government; general juris-

\*These courses in the College of Arts and Science may be selected as electives students in the School of Law, during their third and fourth years, towards the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Credit will not be given to the School of Law for these courses if taken by a student before entering the School of Law, or during his first and second years in the school.

†Political Science 1, American Government, or its equivalent, is a prerequisite for admission to this course. In 1918-19 this course may be elected by third-year students.



diction of the national government; due process of law; equal protection of laws; police power; taxation; eminent domain; commerce power; *ex post facto* laws, laws impairing obligation of contracts. (3) and (2).  
MR. LOEB.

Hall's *Cases on Constitutional Law*.

156w. **Conflict of Laws.** Jurisdiction of courts and of sovereigns over persons and things; domicile; taxation; divorce; remedies; rights of action; procedure; creation of rights, personal and real, by inheritance, by contract and by tort; recognition and enforcement of rights and personal relations; administration of estates; recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments. (3)

157f. **Property III.** Conditions and future interests; executory devises, powers; rule against perpetuities; illegal conditions and restraints on alienation; priority of grantees; fraudulent conveyances; registration; conversion and election; joint ownership; curtesy and dower. (3) MR. HUDSON.

Gray's *Cases on Property* (2d. ed.) Vols. V and VI.

158f. **Brief Survey.** Lectures dealing with the principal features of the law of persons, the law of partnership, the law of mortgages, bankruptcy and extraordinary legal remedies. Two hours a week for one hour's credit. (1) Not given 1918-19.

159w. **Theory of Law.** Lectures on the nature, origin, and function of law; methods of securing and protecting interests; and the analysis of legal concepts. Two hours a week for one hour's credit. (1) Not given 1918-19.

160f. **International Law.** A survey of the law governing international relations in peace and war, as contained in court decisions, international conventions and arbitrations, diplomatic practice and political incidents, with particular attention to more recent events. (2) MR. HUDSON.

Stowell and Munro, *International Cases* (two volumes).

Mr. Hogan, assistant in charge of the law library, will give a course of lectures on the Use of Law Books during the fall term, 1918-19. This course will not be entitled to credit.

## INFORMATION ABOUT THE UNIVERSITY

The fundamental aim of the University of Missouri is the development of the highest and most efficient type of citizen. For the purpose of attaining its aim, the University furnishes ample facilities for liberal education and for thoro professional training. The University is a part of the public educational system of the state.

## ORGANIZATION

The work of the University is now carried on in the following divisions:

College of Arts and science  
College of Agriculture  
School of Education  
School of Law  
School of Medicine  
School of Engineering  
School of Mines and Metallurgy  
School of Journalism  
School of Business and Public Administration  
Graduate School  
Extension Division.

All of these divisions are at Columbia, with the exception of the School of Mines and Metallurgy, which is at Rolla. In addition, emphasis is given particular lines of work by the establishment of minor divisions, the chief of which are the Agricultural Experiment Station, the Engineering Experiment Station, and the Missouri State Military School.

### LOCATION

The University of Missouri is at Columbia, situated half way between St. Louis and Kansas City, near the center of the state. It is reached by the Wabash and by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railways. Columbia is a progressive and prosperous city, having doubled its population in the last few years.

Columbia may be characterized as a city of schools, homes, and churches, with enough of industrialism to make it efficient. It offers the conveniences of a larger city without the counter attractions. The student is a predominant factor in Columbia.

### EQUIPMENT

The University grounds cover more than 800 acres. The main divisions are in the west campus, the east campus, the athletic fields, and the University farm.

The following University buildings are at Columbia: Academic Hall; Laws Observatory; separate buildings for chemistry, physics, biology, business and public administration and geology, engineering, manual arts, law; two power houses; Library Building; Medical Laboratory Building; Parker Memorial Hospital; Agriculture Building; Horticulture Building; Schweitzer Hall, for agricultural chemistry; green houses; Live Stock Judging, Poultry, Dairy, Farm Machinery, and Veterinary buildings; the University farm barns and buildings; Switzler Hall, for the School of Journalism; Gordon Hotel Building, for home economics; Lathrop Hall, dormitory for men; Read Hall, dormitory for women; Rothwell Gymnasium; the houses for the President of the University

and the Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture; the High School and the Elementary School buildings, used for practice schools in the School of Education.

### THE NEW UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

Beginning with the next regular session, which will open for registration August 30, 1918, the school year of the University will be divided into three terms of sixteen weeks each, instead of two semesters, of approximately the same actual length, as heretofore. Under this plan the University's educational machinery will be in operation during the entire year, with the exception of two weeks in the latter part of August and a week at Christmas.

These terms will be known as the fall, winter, and spring and summer terms. Students may take only one term a year or all three. Commencement, which has been held at the end of the second semester in June, will be at the close of the winter term, which in the next school year will be April 20-23.

This change affects all the schools and colleges of the University, including the School of Law.

### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information concerning the School of Law, address  
GEORGE L. CLARK,  
ACTING DEAN, FACULTY OF LAW,  
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI,  
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI.

Full information regarding the University is given in the catalog, which will be sent on request without charge. For this or special bulletins of the College of Arts and Science, College of Agriculture, School of Education, School of Law, School of Medicine, School of Engineering, School of Journalism, School of Business and Public Administration, Extension Division, and the Graduate School, write to

THE REGISTRAR,  
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI,  
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI.

## UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

### *Fall Term*

1918

August 27, 28, 29..... Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, entrance examinations.  
 August 30, 31..... Friday and Saturday, registration.  
 August 31..... Saturday, 8:00 p. m., opening convocation.  
 September 2..... Monday, 8 a. m., classwork in all divisions begins.  
 October 28..... Monday to } First term, Two-Year Winter  
 December 21..... Saturday, 12 noon } Course in Agriculture.  
 November 28..... Thursday, Thanksgiving Day, holiday.  
 December 21 ..... Saturday, 12 noon, fall term closes.

### Christmas Holidays

### *Winter Term*

December 30..... Monday, registration.  
 December 30..... Monday, 7:30 p. m., opening convocation.  
 December 31..... Tuesday, 8:00 a. m., classwork in all divisions begins.

1919

January 1..... Wednesday to } Second term, Two-Year Winter  
 February 28..... Friday, 4:00 p. m. } Course in Agriculture.  
 February 22..... Saturday, Washington's Birthday, holiday.  
 April 20..... Sunday, baccalaureate address.  
 April 23..... Wednesday, Commencement Day.

### *Spring and Summer Term*

April 24..... Thursday, registration.  
 April 24..... Thursday, 7:30 p. m., opening convocation.  
 April 25..... Friday, 8:00 a. m., classwork in all divisions begins.  
 June 19..... Thursday, 4:00 p. m., first half of term closes.  
 June 20..... Friday, 8:00 a. m., second half of term opens.  
 July 4..... Friday, Independence Day, holiday.  
 August 14..... Thursday, 4:00 p. m., spring and summer term closes.  
 August 15-28..... Vacation.



THE  
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BULLETIN

GENERAL SERIES

EDITED BY

CHARLES ROSTER

*Acting University Publisher*

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GENERAL SERIES

1919, No. 12

SCHOOL OF LAW

ANNOUNCEMENT 1919-20

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ISSUED THREE TIMES MONTHLY; ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAT-  
TER AT THE POSTOFFICE AT COLUMBIA, MISSOURI—3,500

AUGUST, 1919

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

SEP 23 1919



# THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI BULLETIN

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# UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

Session 1919-20

1919

## FALL TERM

Aug. 26, 27, 28 .....	Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, entrance examinations
Aug. 29, 30 .....	Friday, Saturday, registration
Aug. 30, 7:30 p. m. ....	Saturday, opening convocation
Sept. 1, 8 a. m. ....	Monday, class work begins
Oct. 27, 8 a. m. ....	Monday, to
Dec. 20, noon .....	Saturday
Nov 27 .....	Thursday, Thanksgiving Day, holiday
Dec. 20, noon .....	Saturday, fall term ends
	Christmas Holidays

## WINTER TERM

Dec. 30 .....	Tuesday, registration
Dec. 30, 7:30 p. m. ....	Tuesday, opening convocation
Dec. 31, 8 a. m. ....	Wednesday, class work begins
Dec. 31, 8 a. m. ....	Wednesday, to
1920	
Feb. 27, 4 p. m. ....	Friday
Feb. 22 .....	Sunday, Washington's Birthday
April 18 .....	Sunday, Baccalaureate Address
April 20, 4 p. m. ....	Tuesday, winter term ends
April 22 .....	Thursday, Commencement Day

## SPRING-SUMMER TERM

April 24 .....	Saturday, registration
April 24, 7:30 p. m. ....	Saturday, opening convocation
April 26, 8 a. m. ....	Monday, class work begins
June 19 .....	Saturday, first half of term ends
June 21 .....	Monday, second half of term begins
Aug. 14, noon .....	Saturday, spring-summer term ends



## THE PURPOSE OF THIS BULLETIN

This bulletin has two purposes; first, to aid those who are trying to decide upon a life work; second, to announce to interested persons the facilities offered by the School of Law of the University of Missouri and the work which it is doing in the cause of legal education. In the following pages such information is briefly set forth as is hoped may help those who have not yet selected a vocation to decide whether or not they want to follow the profession of law. Such further information is also included as may help those who have decided to study law to choose a law school in which to pursue their legal studies. It is hoped that this bulletin may also prove of value to those who are called upon to give advice on so important a subject as the choice of a profession.

## THE PROFESSION OF LAW

The opportunities which are open to those who enter the profession of law are undoubtedly more extensive and varied than those offered by any other calling. The most obvious field of labor for the lawyer is in the active practice of law, consisting of advising clients and preparing and trying cases. In this field the thoroly trained and conscientious lawyer may well gain honor and substantial rewards. But it not infrequently happens that one who combines with a legal training an aptitude for business will be called more or less from the active practice of law into the business world to organize, reorganize, or manage large banking, mercantile, or public service companies—a field of opportunity for large usefulness.

Of course the judges of our courts, both federal and state, are chosen from the membership of the bar, and tho their salaries are not large, the honor attaching to the judicial positions makes them attractive.

It is not only in the administration of the law, however, that the lawyer finds occupation. There is a large field of activity for the lawyer in the making of the law. It is natural that the great majority of the law makers should be lawyers, for lawyers best know the shortcomings of any existing system of law and can most scientifically frame the statutes which are required to meet developments. The legislator's remuneration is not great, but his opportunities to influence public thought and public action and to be truly useful to his fellowmen are practically unlimited.

The profession of law also offers opportunities to the man who would devote himself to study and research. Much has been written on the law, but much still remains to be written by those quali-

fied by ability and training for legal authorship. Furthermore, law teachers are needed to man the faculties of our law schools, and at present the demand for those fitted by reason of their temperament and scholarship for law teaching is greater than the supply.

### OBLIGATIONS OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION

The practicing attorney comes into closest relationship with his clients, and his obligations to them are well defined. Toward them he must practice the utmost good faith, and in furthering their legitimate interests he must exercise his best diligence. He should never stir up litigation, but should wherever possible play the part of a peacemaker. In the trial of cases, the lawyer's effort should always be to inform the court correctly on matters of fact and of law, and his aim should not be to win at any cost, but to see that substantial justice is done between the parties. The lawyer is also under heavy obligations to the public, altho the nature and extent of this obligation is perhaps more difficult of definition. That it is his duty when elected to the judiciary to dispense justice with scrupulous impartiality is universally recognized.

The lawyer who holds a public office is of course a public leader, but the lawyer who occupies no public office is also one of the leaders of his community in all matters of public interest and should have a strong sense of the responsibility of such leadership. Frequently, he can best judge the fitness of candidates for public offices and is best entitled to pass honest criticism on those who hold public offices. As a student of law and political institutions, he should be particularly fitted to suggest means for remedying public evils and advancing the general public welfare.

### THE ETHICS OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION

The spirit of criticism is abroad in our time, and this is a wholesome condition. Critics are giving a good deal of their attention to the legal profession, and this attention in the long run is going to prove good for the public and good for the profession. Of course some injustice is done, but on the other hand the legal profession is being compelled to examine itself; as a result quicker punishment is being meted out to those who abuse their positions as members of the profession, while all of its members are being compelled to live up more strictly to those high ideals which have always guided its leaders.

## LEGAL EDUCATION

The last century brought many changes in the conventional education of lawyers, and these changes have produced the modern law school which is distinctly an American institution and upon the chief characteristics of which lawyers and law educators are now generally agreed.

When Chancellor Kent began the study of law in 1781, he was placed in the office of the attorney-general of New York. There he was left largely to his own ingenuity to discover how to learn and what to learn, with but an occasional suggestion from his preceptor. A graduate of Yale College, there was no law school to which he might go, tho two years before, a single professorship in law had been established by Thomas Jefferson at the College of William and Mary. The books at hand were few, and the student at once devoted himself to Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England. The courts seldom wrote opinions in that day and there were few published reports of decisions. The lawyers and judges relied chiefly on a few established treatises for their knowledge of law. Such treatises were accepted as authorities and the student was expected to memorize them. This could be done conveniently in a law office, and since the books were few, the period of training was not long to the ambitious student.

Certain law offices became centers for the training of law students, and as their reputations were established the heads of these offices devoted themselves more exclusively to the often remunerative business of instruction. In time such offices lost their clients and became private law schools. The best of these private schools was that of Judge Tapping Reeve, established in 1784 at Litchfield, Connecticut, where a large number of students made possible a greater continuity in the work. The instruction was always by lectures, and few students spent more than one year in the school. Such private schools were necessarily few in number, however, for the scarcity of students made it impossible for any great number of successful practitioners, who would attract young men, to convert their offices into classrooms. But most practitioners found it convenient to have one or two students around them as helpers, and were for this reason willing to become nominal tutors. The facility of forming such connections, together with the advantage of some court room, contact, made it inevitable that office study should continue for a half-century to be the conventional avenue to law practice.

Between 1815 and 1840 the colleges and universities began systematic instruction in law, influenced no doubt by the success of the private law school. Their better support made it easier for them to attract teachers and students and to furnish the necessary

equipment. The profession did not readily accept the idea that the law could be learned as well in a law school as in a law office, and for many years it was stoutly combatted by members of the bar. This opposition weakened as the students proved the superiority of their training and as the profession began to accept the valuable treatises published by such law teachers as Kent, Story, and Greenleaf. The publication of state reports made it necessary that students have access to libraries, which few offices could afford, and guidance in the use of such libraries. Until the requirements for admission to the bar were raised, the schools could not replace the offices. Many of the schools were weak—some hardly deserved the name. Night schools sprang up, often as commercial projects undertaken by practitioners who desired to increase their incomes. Sometimes these were but nominally affiliated with strong universities. But the stronger schools took the lead in lengthening their curricula—and in strengthening their work. By 1870, two years' work was required in the best schools, definite courses of study were outlined and numerous subject divisions of the law were made which had not been differentiated in Blackstone. The advantage of better training for the bar was soon appreciated by its leaders. In 1878, the American Bar Association established a standing committee on legal education, the earliest recommendation of which was that "the several state and other local bar associations be requested to recommend and further in their respective states the maintenance of schools of law," and which in its first report recommended a requirement of three years' study of law as a prerequisite to admission to the bar. In 1893, the Section on Legal Education of the American Bar Association was established, and it has had much to do in stimulating interest in law schools and in increasing their efficiency. As early as 1881, the American Bar Association voted in favor of 3-year law schools, and today a substantial majority of the law schools have the 3-year curriculum.

Law school training is now accepted by the bar as the regular approach to the profession. On the continent in Europe, university training is required for admission to the bar. Our tendency seems to be in that direction, but the American law school has not yet so completely superseded the law office as a place of study. There are now more than 120 law schools in the United States. The increase necessitated the formation in 1901 of the Association of American Law Schools, of which all the leading schools are now members. It is the policy of this association to exclude from membership schools giving "regular courses of instruction at night," schools which have not the 3-year curriculum, and schools which do not prescribe at least a high school training as prerequisite to admission.



## PREPARATION FOR THE STUDY OF LAW

A half century ago the law schools admitted all students who applied. Few of them required any examinations for degrees. The standards for admission to the bar were so liberal that anyone who had read Blackstone could comply with them. There was little uniformity in the curricula of the preparatory schools—hence it was not necessary or practicable that the law schools should admit only students of good preliminary training. But the standardization of secondary or preparatory schools, the desirability of safe-guarding law degrees so that they will mean something, and the conversion of the bar to the belief that only the fit should be permitted to practice, have resulted in all law schools prescribing certain qualifications for admission. A few schools now require a college degree as a prerequisite to the admission of candidates for the law degree. Almost all of the reputable law schools now require as much as a high school education for entrance. The present tendency is toward requiring one or two years of college work for entrance to law and all other professional schools.

It is desirable that a student's decision to enter the law should be made early in his school career in order that such preliminary courses may be selected as will most naturally lead into law. Nothing is more important to the lawyer than a mastery of English. Clearness and accuracy of expression are essential to him. The student should also get in high school or college some knowledge of Latin and French—many Latin phrases are in common use among lawyers and the older sources of our law are written in Norman French. Courses in mathematics and logic are valuable as some branches of law, notably real property, are mathematically constructed. A knowledge of psychology should prove valuable to any person whose business demands his contact with and study of men. Sociology has a direct bearing on modern legislation, on which the members of the bar must necessarily labor. American and English history must be studied by one who would know the conditions under which our law has developed and the law cannot be thoroly understood by one who knows nothing of those conditions. College courses in government and political science are needed by every lawyer who would be a leader of public opinion. Work in laboratory sciences is valuable preparation for law, as training of powers of observation. One might go thru the college curriculum and eliminate nothing as of no value to a prospective law student. The references made are to the more valuable college courses, all of which prospective law students are advised to pursue.

In some law schools, among which is now the School of Law of the University of Missouri, students are admitted directly from



the high school, but their work during the first year of residence consists of introductory courses preparatory to the professional study of the law and of general courses. These are selected under the direction of the dean of the law faculty with a view to their helpfulness to students when they begin the study of the law in their second year and afterwards at the bar in the practice of their profession. In this manner some control over the preparatory work of the student is exercised by the law faculty and some definite aim and direction given to it.

In order that the proper preparation should not unduly postpone the time for beginning professional work, many universities now offer combined courses in arts and law, which make it possible for arts and law degrees to be obtained in six years—three years above the high school exclusively in arts, and three years exclusively in law.

### WHAT A STUDENT SHOULD LEARN IN LAW SCHOOL

The purpose of legal education is not to impart information only. The task of the law schools has not been performed unless they send into the profession men of power and ideals—men able to deal effectively with problems of everyday practice and appreciative of the possibilities of service to their fellow men while earning the necessary livelihood. To men who know something of the development of our law to its present condition, there is no thinking that the ultimate has been attained. A desire for further progress in the administration of justice is a logical result of knowledge of the progress which has been achieved. The schools must teach men how to study law, for the field is too vast for any student to exhaust in a few years. Graduating from law school, a student's work should have but begun, but it should be begun in the right spirit and according to the right method.

The courses usually required in law schools are Contracts, Crimes, Torts, Property, Pleading and some courses in procedure. Some schools maintain practice courts to familiarize students with the usages of the court rooms and the actual conduct of trials. These come to the practitioner much more readily than an understanding of fundamentals, and the chief stress of the law schools is therefore on the latter.

### THE EQUIPMENT OF A LAW SCHOOL

The library is the principal part of the equipment of a law school. Comfortable lecture rooms are desirable, but facilities for library study and investigation are more important. While a good law library should contain the best of the numerous treatises on

the various phases of the law, the collections of court reports are more essential wherever the case system obtains. Historical investigation is not possible without the early English reports. The common law jurisdictions are now so numerous that the modern official reports are a considerable library in themselves. No court decides cases without references to decisions in other jurisdictions. A law school library should have, therefore, the reports of all the common law jurisdictions, which include most of the British and American countries. European court reports are necessary for comparative study. Numerous collections of statutes, periodicals, and cyclopedias must be in every complete law library.

## ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW

### The School of Law of the University of Missouri

The foregoing pages have been devoted to a consideration of the present position of the profession of law and of legal education in the United States. Attention is now directed to the School of Law of the University of Missouri and to the advantages which it offers to persons who desire to enter the profession and who want their training to conform to the high standards outlined in the preceding pages.

#### HISTORICAL STATEMENT

The University of Missouri was established in 1839. The School of Law began work in 1872 with two instructors and a 2-year curriculum. In 1901, the curriculum was lengthened to three years. The standards for admission of students have gradually been made higher, as the conditions in the state have justified and demanded it. Between 1898 and 1907, the requirements were raised from one year to four years of high school work. In 1910, one year of college work was required; and between 1911 and 1918 all regular students were required to have completed two years of college work before entrance. The school has been a pioneer among western law schools in these advances and has been a member of the Association of American Law Schools since the organization of that association.

Owing to conditions resulting from the war, the admission requirements have been changed so that students will hereafter be admitted directly from high school. The curriculum in the School of Law has, however, been lengthened to four years.

The school year of the University is now divided into three terms of sixteen weeks each. This new calendar affects all schools and colleges, including the School of Law. Registration for the fall term will be August 29 and 30, 1919.

#### AIMS OF THE SCHOOL

The School of Law exists for serving the state and its bar. Its primary aim is to equip young men and women for the practice of law. To this end, its methods conform to the standards outlined in this bulletin. It does not seek merely a large number of students, and the entrance requirements are such as to exclude

those whose education and maturity do not fit them for serious study. But the school recognizes a duty to the state beyond this equipment and training of practitioners. Many of the University students who do not intend to practice find its courses valuable training for citizenship and for business careers. The school attempts to serve the bar of the state by the publication of the Law Series of the University of Missouri Bulletin, hereinafter described; and the members of its faculty are constantly engaged in research and investigation, the results of which are published from time to time.

**Law Series of the University of Missouri Bulletin:** The School of Law publishes the Law Series of the University of Missouri Bulletin. The purpose of this publication is to present to the Missouri Bulletin. The purpose of this publication is to present to the Missouri bar the results of legal study and research in the field of Missouri law carried on at the school. Each number contains at least one leading article on some phase of Missouri law, written by a member of the faculty, and notes on recent Missouri cases, written by student editors under the direction of a member of the faculty. This bulletin may be obtained free of charge on request to the Editor, Law University Bulletin, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

## METHODS OF INSTRUCTION

While each teacher is left free to express his own individuality in his work, the school is committed to the case system of instruction and the teachers follow that method exclusively. In all courses, except lecture courses, standard case books are made the basis of class work. Written examinations are given in all courses at the end of each term. Regular attendance is required at all class exercises.

**Practice Court:** To supply, so far as possible, the actual working knowledge, which in former times the student acquired in the office and the court room, a practice court has been established under the charge of the professor of pleading and practice. The student is given practice in drawing pleadings, beginning his action by process or publication, and pleading to an issue. Issues of law are raised by motions and demurrers to the pleadings and by demurrers to the evidence or requests for peremptory instructions. Issues of fact are tried on oral testimony given by student witnesses and on documents prepared for the purpose, and the students are required to draw declarations of law or instructions applicable to the facts disclosed. Exceptions are noted, bills of exceptions allowed, and the regular appellate procedure observed in perfecting appeals to the Practice Court of Appeals.

**Moot Courts:** Moot court work is done by the local chapters of the two law fraternities, Phi Delta Phi and Phi Alpha Delta, with the guidance and assistance of members of the faculty.

### EQUIPMENT AND SUPPORT

**Law Building:** The School of Law occupies a large brick building on the quadrangle of the main campus of the University. This building was erected in 1893. It contains five library rooms, opening into each other; three lecture rooms; six offices for resident professors; a practice court room completely equipped with furniture and books used in actual work.

**Library:** The Law Library contains more than 23,000 volumes, and includes both the originals and the reprints of the English Reports; a complete set of the Irish, Scotch, and Canadian reports; several sets of the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States; a set of the Federal Cases and of the Federal Reports; all of the state reports to the Reporter System; full sets to date of the reports of the more important American jurisdictions; full sets of the National Reporter System, and the necessary digests; and a valuable collection of statutes, session laws, standard treatises, legal periodicals, and encyclopedias. It also contains a large collection of portraits of judges and jurists.

The library is in charge of a trained librarian, and is open to students from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night.

**Other Libraries:** The general library of the University is now in a new building. It contains about 200,000 books and pamphlets and is open to all students of the University.

The library and reading room of the Missouri State Historical Society are in the new Library Building. This library contains about 100,600 entries and is open to all students of the School of Law.

**Dormitory:** The University dormitory for men, Lathrop Hall, lodges about 140 students. Meals may be obtained at the Commons, a cafeteria managed by the University, in Lathrop Hall.

The cost of room rent to a student living in a dormitory is from \$4 to \$6 a month. Application for rooms should be made as early as possible to the secretary of the University.

**Support:** The School of Law is an integral part of the University of Missouri, a liberal share of whose income is devoted to this school for the salaries of the teachers and the support of the library.

### FEES AND EXPENSES

**Tuition:** Tuition is free in all divisions of the University to students who are residents of the state of Missouri. Nonresidents



of the state are required to pay a tuition fee of \$10 a term in all divisions of the University, except in the Graduate School.

**Library, Hospital, and Incidental Fee:** All students in the School of Law, except those specially exempt by law or by rules of the curators, are required to pay a library, hospital, and incidental fee of \$15 a term.

**Fee for Late Registration:** Students who file their study cards after the close of the last day of registration must pay a fee of \$5 in addition to fees already provided for.

**Other Expenses:** The other necessary expenses of a student for board and lodging, textbooks, etc., range from \$150 to \$250 a term.

**Self Support:** Many students in the University are to some extent self-supporting—some entirely so. It is desirable that students in the School of Law should be free to devote their entire time to the work of the school. Students who find it necessary to do other work should apply to the Employment Bureau maintained by the University Y. M. C. A.

## HONORS AND PRIZES

**Student Editors:** The student editors of the Law Series of the University of Missouri Bulletin are elected by the faculty from the second and third-year classes on a basis of merit.

**Law Societies:** The Order of the Coif, a national law school honor society corresponding to Phi Beta Kappa in the College of Arts and Science, maintains a chapter in this school. The members are elected each year by the faculty from the 10 per cent of the members of the senior class who have the highest rank in scholarship.

Membership in the local chapters of the law fraternities, Phi Delta Phi and Phi Alpha Delta, is made to depend largely on scholarship.

**Rollins Scholarship:** This scholarship, amounting annually to the sum of \$50, is provided for in the endowment of James S. Rollins and is awarded annually by the faculty of the School of Law to a student of the junior class, according to the terms of the donation as set forth in the general catalog of the University.

**Karnes Scholarship:** Mrs. J. C. V. Karnes of Kansas City, Missouri, has provided a scholarship of \$50 to be awarded each year by the faculty of the School of Law to the student of the sophomore class who attains the best record in his work. This scholarship will be paid, one-half at the beginning of each term of the student's third year in the school.

**William Mack Prize:** William Mack, a graduate of this school, provides the School of Law annually with a set of the "Cyclopedia

of Law and Procedure," in forty-two volumes, which is awarded to that member of the senior class who, in the judgment of the faculty, has made the best progress during his fourth year. Two years' residence as a student in the school is required of candidates for this prize.

### ADMISSION OF STUDENTS

#### **Requirements for Regular Students:**

Fifteen units, the equivalent of a 4-year high school course, are required for admission as a regular student in the School of Law.

A unit is the equivalent of a subject pursued five periods a week for at least thirty-six weeks, four units constituting a year's work.

*All correspondence regarding admission should be addressed to the Registrar of the University, Columbia, Missouri. The student should arrange his admission in advance of the opening of the session.*

**Admission to Advanced Standing:** To be admitted to advanced standing students must, in addition to complying with the requirements for admission to the freshman or introductory class, present satisfactory evidence that they have pursued successfully the study of the subjects for which they wish credit in an approved institution and, on examination, must prove themselves proficient in those subjects. Certificates from approved institutions showing that the applicants have accomplished with passing grades the work for which they wish credit, may be accepted in lieu of examination. No law school conferring a degree in law for less than three years' systematic study of the law will be considered an approved school within the meaning of the above requirements. A certificate of admission to the bar will not be accepted for admission to advanced standing. No advanced standing will be given for work done in a law office.

*Students who have completed the freshman year in any of the colleges or schools of the University of Missouri will be admitted to advanced standing in the School of Law at the discretion of the dean. This applies also to students who have completed the freshman year in any other approved college or institution.*

**Class Registration:** Students in each class should register at the beginning of each term. Members of first, second and third years will not be permitted to register for any regular course in advance of their respective years except by special permission of the dean. No student will be permitted to register for a course without having had the courses naturally preceding it or to register in the winter term without advanced credit or the special permission of the dean.

**Admission of Special Students:** In recognition of the fact that experience and maturity tend to compensate in a measure for the

lack of scholastic attainments, persons who are more than 21 years old may be admitted to the University as special students, without passing the regular examinations required for entrance, under the following conditions: (1) They must show good reason for not taking a regular course; (2) they must pass such examinations or other tests as demonstrate fitness to pursue profitably all the subjects selected by them. Special students are expected to do especially good work in the subjects which they choose, and are required to take all regular examinations. If at any period of the session their work becomes unsatisfactory their connection with the University shall be severed by the dean. Special students cannot become candidates for degrees until they have satisfied the entrance requirements to the college or school in which the degree is offered. Entrance cards for special students are issued by the registrar of the University, to whom application for admission as special students should be sent in advance of the opening of the session.

In extraordinary cases the dean may permit a special student to enter classes in professional courses in law without having completed the required work of the first year.

## ELIMINATION OF STUDENTS

Some students qualified for admission fail to measure up to the high standing of scholarship maintained in the school. Such delinquent students are eliminated according to the rules of the University Faculty, the principal provisions of which are as follows:

a. A student who in any term falls more than 40 per cent behind the number of hours for which he is registered at the end of that term, or who falls more than 9 hours behind the total number of hours for which he has been registered up to that time, will be dropped from the University.

b. A student so dropped may be readmitted after the lapse of a term, but if he falls more than 6 hours behind the total number of hours for which he has been registered after his readmission, he will be permanently dropped from the University.

c. Work taken by students during the first term of their first year in the School of Law will not be counted for the purposes of this rule, but such students may be dropped from the University by the dean for deficiency in work.

The strict enforcement of these rules insures a student body free from drones and laggards. Special students will be eliminated whenever their work does not meet the approval of the dean.

## CURRICULUM

**Four-Year Curriculum:** The curriculum of the School of Law extends thru four school years of two terms each. In the fresh-

man or introductory year, fifteen hours and in the sophomore or first professional year fourteen hours of work exclusive of military science and physical training are required, part of which is elective. Military science and physical training are not counted for credit in the School of Law. In the second and third professional years, twelve hours of work each week are required, most of which is elective. The curriculum requires four years in residence for its completion, and no student will be graduated without four years of attendance except in case of admission to advanced standing for work in residence either in the University of Missouri or in other colleges, universities, or law schools.

**Three-Year Curriculum:** *It is not intended by the adoption of the four-year curriculum to require of students who have completed at least the freshman year in the University of Missouri or in some other approved institution four additional years in the School of Law. Such students will, in proper cases, be admitted to advanced standing in the School of Law and if so will be required to take only three years of law work.*

**Combined Curriculum in Arts and Law:** Seniors in the College of Arts and Science may elect Law 1f, Introduction to the Study of Law, and Law 2w, Legal Ethics, and courses from the second year's work in the School of Law for a total credit of thirty hours, but they will not be recommended for the degree in arts until they have completed at least another year's work in law. Under special circumstances this privilege may be extended to juniors with the consent of the deans of the College of Arts and Science and of the School of Law. A combined curriculum of this character will enable a student to obtain the degree of A.B. and LL.B. in six years.

Juniors and seniors in the College of Arts and Science who do not elect courses under the preceding paragraph, may, with the approval of the dean of the College of Arts and Science, elect courses in the School of Law for a maximum credit of nine hours.

## DEGREES

The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) is conferred upon regular students who have satisfactorily completed the prescribed courses and sufficient electives to make thirty term hours of the first year's work and seventy-six term hours of the work of the second, third, and fourth years.



## OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION AND ADMINISTRATION

ALBERT ROSS HILL, A.B., Ph.D., LL.D.,

*President of the University.*

JAMES PATTERSON McBAINE, LL.B.,

*Dean of the Faculty, and Professor of Law.*

GEORGE LUTHER CLARK, A.B., LL.B., S.J.D.,

*Professor of Law.*

LEONARD J. CURTIS, B.S., M.S., J.D.,

*Acting Professor of Law.*

\*ELDON REVARE JAMES, B.S., LL.B., S.J.D.,

*Professor of Law.*

\*Absent on leave.

JOHN DAVIDSON LAWSON, B.A.L., LL.D.,

*Emeritus Professor of Law.*

ISIDOR LOEB, B.S., M.S., LL.B., Ph. D.,

*Professor of Constitutional Law.*

JAMES LEWIS PARKS, A.B., LL.B.,

*Professor of Law.*

JESSE E. MARSHALL, A.B., J.D.,

*Assistant Professor of Law.*

PERCY ANDERSON HOGAN,

*Assistant in Charge of Law Library.*

## STATEMENT OF COURSES

This announcement covers only those courses which will be given during the fall and winter terms of the 1919-20 session.

Courses preceded by a number with the letter f attached, thus, 100f, 200f, are given the fall term only. Those preceded by a number with the letter w attached, thus, 100w, 200w, are given the winter term only. The number of hours' credit given for a course each term is indicated by Arabic numerals in parenthesis following the statement of the course.

## REQUIRED COURSES OF THE FRESHMAN OR INTRODUCTORY YEAR

1f. **Introduction to the Study of Law.** Nature, sources, and sanction of law; courts, their history and function; decisions of courts, their nature, analysis, and study; cases on private nuisance. (2) MR. CLARK.

Kirkwood's *Selected Readings and Cases.*

2w. **Legal Ethics.** History, function, ideals, and control of the profession of the law. (2) MR. McBAINE.

Costigan's *Cases on Legal Ethics.*



English 1. **Composition and Rhetoric.** (3)

Political Science 1f or 2w. **American Government.** (5)

### ELECTIVE COURSES OF THE FRESHMAN OR INTRODUCTORY YEAR

The student is permitted to elect from those courses in the University open to him a sufficient number to make up fifteen term hours. In general any course in the University which will tend to make the student more efficient at his profession may be elected, but he will not be permitted to elect studies at random. All elections must be made with the approval of the dean.

### REQUIRED COURSES OF THE SOPHOMORE OR FIRST PROFESSIONAL YEAR

11f. **Contracts.** Mutual assent, consideration, contracts under seal, beneficiaries of contracts. (4) MR. CURTIS.

12w. **Contracts.** Course 11 is a prerequisite. Assignment of contracts, express conditions, conditions implied in law, illegality. (2) MR. CURTIS.

Williston's *Cases on Contracts*.

13f. **Torts.** Trespass, conversion, deceit. (3) MR. CLARK.

14w. **Torts.** Course 13 is a prerequisite. Extra hazardous occupation, interference with business and social relations, and other topics. (3) MR. CLARK.

Bohlen's *Cases on Torts*.

15f. **Property I. Personal Property.** Distinction between real and personal property; suits for recovery of personal property; acquisition of rights without concurrence of former owner; transfer of rights in personal property; possession, including bailment and finding. (3) MR. PARKS.

Case book to be announced.

16w. **Property I. Real Property.** Tenure; estates, seisin, and conveyances; uses and trusts; fixtures, emblements; waste; natural rights; profits; easements; covenants running with the land. (3) MR. PARKS.

Case book to be announced.

17f. **Criminal Law.** Jurisdiction; the criminal act, complete and incomplete; criminal intent, actual and constructive; insanity; intoxication; duress, and mistake of fact or law; justification; parties in crime; crimes against the person, against property. (4) MR. MARSHALL.

Mikell's *Cases on Criminal Law*.

18w. **Common Law Pleading.** Essentials of declarations in trespass, case, trover, special and general assumpsit, debt, covenant, and replevin; demurrers; pleas, replication *de injuria*; departure; motions

based on the pleadings. (3) MR. McBAINE.

Case book to be announced.

19w. **Agency\*** Who can be agent or principal, appointment, power of agent to subject principal to liability for contracts and torts, agent's responsibility to strangers, parties to writings, undisclosed principals, reciprocal duties of agent and principal, delegation by agent, termination of agency, ratification. (3) MR. MARSHALL.

Case book to be announced.

## REQUIRED COURSES OF THE JUNIOR OR SECOND PROFESSIONAL YEAR

101f. **Code Pleading.** The one form of civil action under the code. Parties to actions; the "real party in interest"; joinder of parties. The complaint: facts distinguished from conclusions of law and evidence; the statement of facts; the prayer for relief; the union of several causes of action. The answer: general and specific denials; "new matters" in justification or excuse, and in discharge; "equitable defenses"; union of defenses; counterclaims and set-offs. The reply: by way of denial and of new matter; departure. Demurrers. (3) MR. McBAINE.

Hinton's *Cases on Code Pleading*.

103f and 112w. **Evidence.** Trial by jury; judicial notice; presumptions and burden of proof; demurrers to the evidence; admission and confessions. Leading rules of exclusion; matters likely to mislead; collateral issues; character of the parties. Hearsay; exceptions to the hearsay rule. Expert and opinion evidence; real evidence. Writings; proof of execution; contents (best evidence rule). Various rules of substantive law (parol evidence rule). Witnesses: Competency; privilege; examination; cross-examination and impeachment. (2) and (3). MR. CURTIS.

Case book to be announced.

## REQUIRED COURSES OF THE SENIOR OR THIRD PROFESSIONAL YEAR

150f and 151w. **Practice.** Commencement of actions; issuance and service of process; demurrers to the pleading; demurrers to the evidence; trial of issues of fact; declarations of law and instructions; verdict and judgment; motion for new trial and in arrest of judgment; exceptions; writs of error and appeal. The first part of the course includes a study of the theory of trials; the second part, the actual trial of practice cases. (3) and (1). MR. McBAINE.

Hinton's *Cases on Practice*.

\*In 1919-20 this course will be open to students in the second professional year.

## ELECTIVE COURSES OF THE JUNIOR OR SECOND PROFESSIONAL YEAR

112f. **Equity I.** General nature of equity jurisdiction; specific performance of contracts; specific reparation of torts. (4) MR. CLARK.  
Ames' *Cases on Equity*. Vol. 1.

113w. **Equity II.** Not given 1919-20.\* Bills of interpleader; bills of peace; bills *quia timet*; reformation and rescission for mistake. (2)

114f. **Property II. Wills and Administration.** Escheat; descent and distribution; making and operation of wills; probate and administration; executors and administrators. (3) MR. CURTIS.

Costigan's *Cases on Wills and Administration*.

115w. **Property II. Conveyancing.** Accretion; lapse of time; form and operation of conveyances; execution of deeds; creation of easements and profits; covenants for title; dedication. (3) MR. PARKS.

Case book to be announced.

116f. **Sales.** The nature and formalities of the contract; bargain and sale, and contract to sell; statute of frauds; conditions and warranties; rights against third persons; seller's lien; stoppage *in transitu*; right of resale; right to rescind; damages. (3) MR. MARSHALL.

Williston's *Cases on Sales*.

117w. **Bills and Notes.** Formal requisites; negotiability; acceptance; endorsement; rights of holders; liabilities of parties; presentment, protests and notice; law of negotiable instruments. (3) MR. MARSHALL.

Case book to be announced.

118f or w. **Quasi Contracts.** Not given 1919-20. Judgments and recognizances; statutory, customary, and official duties; benefits conferred in the absence of contract; benefits conferred under contract with persons without contractual capacity; benefits conferred under a broken contract, a contract where performance is impossible, and a contract unenforceable under the statute of frauds; benefits conferred under mistakes of fact, and of law; benefits conferred under constraint; waiver of tort. (3)

119w. **Public Service Companies.** Privately owned business subject to extraordinary duties of service to the public; what businesses are so subject; their extraordinary obligations; indiscriminating services, provision of adequate facilities, reasonable charges, governmental regulation particularly of rates. (2) MR. CURTIS.

Case book to be announced.

120w. **Municipal Corporations.** Not given 1919-20. Nature of municipal corporations; creation, alteration, and dissolution; legislative control in general; administration of government in general, depart-

\*The courses not to be given during 1919-20, it is planned, will be given during the next and following years.

ments, including governmental function, quasi-governmental functions, and commercial functions; powers; acquiring, holding, and dealing with property; liability for torts; liability for contracts; remedies of creditors. (2)

Beale's *Cases on Municipal Corporations*.

121f or w. **Insurance**. Not given 1919-20. Fire; marine; life; mutual benefit; accident and fidelity and guaranty; formation, construction, and terms of contract; standard policies; warranties and representations; waiver, estoppel; subrogation; insurance agents. (3)

122f or w. **Suretyship**. Not given 1919-20. Nature of the contract; the statute of frauds; surety's defenses against the creditor; the surety's rights, subrogation, indemnity, contribution, exoneration; creditor's rights to surety's securities. (3)

Ames' *Cases on Suretyship*.

123f or w. **Persons**. Not given 1919-20. Parent and child, custody, support, property, earnings, emancipation, actions for damages to parental right in child; liability for torts of child. Husband and wife; rights and disabilities at common law; wife's separate estate in equity; rights and liabilities under modern states. (3)

Kale's *Cases on Persons*.

126f or w. **Damages**. Not given 1919-20. Functions of court and jury; exemplary damages; liquidated damages; nominal damages; direct and consequential damages; avoidable consequences; counsel fees; certainty; compensation; damages for nonpecuniary injuries; value; interest; damages in certain tort and contract actions. (2)

Beale's *Cases on Damages*.

127f or w. **Bankruptcy**. Not given 1919-20. Who may be bankrupt; who may be a petitioning creditor; acts of bankruptcy, including fraudulent conveyances and preferences; what property passes to trustees; provable claims; protection, exemption, and discharge of bankrupts. (2)

Williston's *Cases on Bankruptcy*.

128f or w. **Extraordinary Legal Remedies**. Not given 1919-20. Mandamus; quo warranto; prohibition; certiorari; habeas corpus. Nature and form of the writs; service; disobedience of writ and remedies therefor. (2) MR. McBAINE.

Robert's *Cases on Extraordinary Legal Remedies*.

## ELECTIVE COURSES OF THE SENIOR OR THIRD PROFESSIONAL YEAR

151f. **Trusts**. Course 112, Equity I, is a prerequisite. Nature and requisites of express trusts; nature of *cestui que trust's* interest; resulting and constructive trusts; transfer of trust property; duties of trustees. (3) MR. CLARK.

Ames' *Cases on Trusts*.

152f and 153w. **Private Corporations**. The nature of a corporation; distinguished from a partnership; disregard of the fiction; formation; powers; *de facto* corporations; *ultra vires* action; rights and



liabilities of promoters, directors, shareholders, and creditors; issue, payment, and transfer of stock; validity of voting trusts. (2) and (2) MR. PARKS.

Warern's *Cases on Private Corporations* (2d. ed).

154f and 155w. **Constitutional Law.**† Power of courts to pass on constitutionality of laws; general relation of the three departments to each other and of the states to the national government; general jurisdiction of the national government; due process of law; equal protection of laws; police power; taxation; eminent domain; commerce power; *ex post facto* laws, laws impairing obligation of contracts. (3) and (2). MR. LOEB.

Hall's *Cases on Constitutional Law*.

156f. **Conflict of Laws.** Jurisdiction of courts and of sovereigns over persons and things; domicile; taxation; divorce; remedies; rights of action; procedure; creation of rights, personal and real, by inheritance, by contract, and by tort; recognition and enforcement of rights and personal relations; administration of estates; recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments. (3) MR. PARKS.

Case book to be announced.

157f. **Property III.** Not given 1919-20. Conditions and future interests; executory devises, powers; rule perpetuities; illegal conditions and restraints on alienation; priority of grantees; fraudulent conveyances; registration; conversion and election; joint ownership; curtesy and dower. (3) MR. PARKS.

Gray's *Cases on Property* (2nd ed) Vols. V. and VI.

In 1919-20 the following elective courses may be chosen by seniors or third professional year students, viz:

114f. **Property II, Wills and Administration;** (3) MR. CURTIS.

115w. **Property II. Conveyancing** (3) MR. PARKS.

117w. **Bills and Notes.** (3) MR. MARSHALL.

119w. **Public Service Companies.** (2) MR. CURTIS.

## POLITICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC LAW

109w. **International Law.\*** A general treatment of the law governing international relations in peace and war, with considerable

201f. **Administrative Law.\*** A study of the legal principles regulating the acts of administrative officers of the national and commonwealth governments. (3)

†Political Science 1, American Government, or its equivalent, is a prerequisite for admission to this course.

\*These courses in the College of Arts and Science may be selected as electives by students in the School of Law, during their third and fourth years, toward the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Credit will not be given in the School of Law for these courses if taken by a student before entering the School of Law, or during his first and second years in the school.

attention to the development of arbitration and international organs of administration. (3)



209w. **The Law of Taxation.\*** Legal rules regulating taxation in the central and commonwealth governments of the United States. The student is advised to correlate this course with related courses in economics. (3) MR. LOEB.

160f. **International Law.** Not given 1919-20. A survey of the law governing international relations in peace and war, as contained in court decisions, international conventions, and arbitrations, diplomatic practice and political incidents, with particular attention to more recent events. (2)

Stowell and Munro, *International Cases* (two volumes).

Mr. Hogan, assistant in charge of the law library, will give a course of lectures on the Use of Law Books during the fall term, 1919-20.

## INFORMATION ABOUT THE UNIVERSITY

The fundamental aim of the University of Missouri is the development of the highest and most efficient type of citizen. For the purpose of attaining its aim, the University furnishes ample facilities for liberal education and for thoro professional training. The University is a part of the public educational system of the state.

## ORGANIZATION

The work of the University is now carried on in the following divisions:

- College of Arts and science
- College of Agriculture
- School of Education
- School of Law
- School of Medicine
- School of Engineering
- School of Mines and Metallurgy
- School of Journalism
- School of Business and Public Administration
- Graduate School
- Extension Division

All of these divisions are at Columbia, with the exception of the School of Mines and Metallurgy, which is at Rolla. In addition, emphasis is given particular lines of work by the establishment of minor divisions, the chief of which are the Agricultural Experiment Station, the Engineering Experiment Station, and the Missouri State Military School.

## LOCATION

The University of Missouri is at Columbia, half way between St. Louis and Kansas City, near the center of the state. It is

reached by the Wabash and by the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas railways. Columbia is a progressive and prosperous city, having doubled its population in the last few years.

Columbia may be characterized as a city of schools, homes, and churches, with enough of industrialism to make it efficient. It offers the conveniences of a larger city without the distractions. The student is a predominant factor in Columbia.

### EQUIPMENT

The University grounds cover more than 800 acres. The main divisions are in the west campus, the east campus, the athletic fields, and the University farm.

The following University buildings are at Columbia: Academic Hall; separate buildings for chemistry, physics, biology, business and public administration and geology, engineering, manual arts, law; two power houses; Library Building; Medical Laboratory Building; Parker Memorial Hospital; Agriculture Building; Horticulture Building; Schweitzer Hall, for agricultural chemistry; green houses; Live Stock Judging, Poultry, Dairy, Farm Machinery and Veterinary buildings; the University farm barns and buildings; Switzler Hall, for the School of Journalism; Gordon Hotel Building, for home economics; Lathrop Hall, dormitory for men; Read Hall, dormitory for women; Rothwell Gymnasium; the houses for the President of the University and the Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture; the High School and the Elementary School buildings, used for practice schools in the Schools of Education.

### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information concerning the School of Law, address

J. P. McBAINE,

DEAN, FACULTY OF LAW

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI,

COLUMBIA, MISSOURI.

Full information regarding the University is given in the catalog, which will be sent on request without charge. For this or special bulletins of the College of Arts and Science, College of Agriculture, School of Education, School of Law, School of Medicine, School of Engineering, School of Journalism, School of Business and Public Administration, Extension Division, and the Graduate School, write to

THE REGISTRAR,

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI,

COLUMBIA, MISSOURI.

THE  
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI  
BULLETIN

GENERAL SERIES

EDITED BY  
VAUGHN BRYANT  
*University Publisher*

The General Series of the University of Missouri Bulletin consists of the general catalog and the announcements of the various colleges and schools which compose the University. These announcements will be sent free upon request to the Registrar, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

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# THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI BULLETIN

VOLUME 21, NUMBER 15

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GENERAL SERIES

1920, No. 9

## SCHOOL OF LAW

ANNOUNCEMENT 1920-21

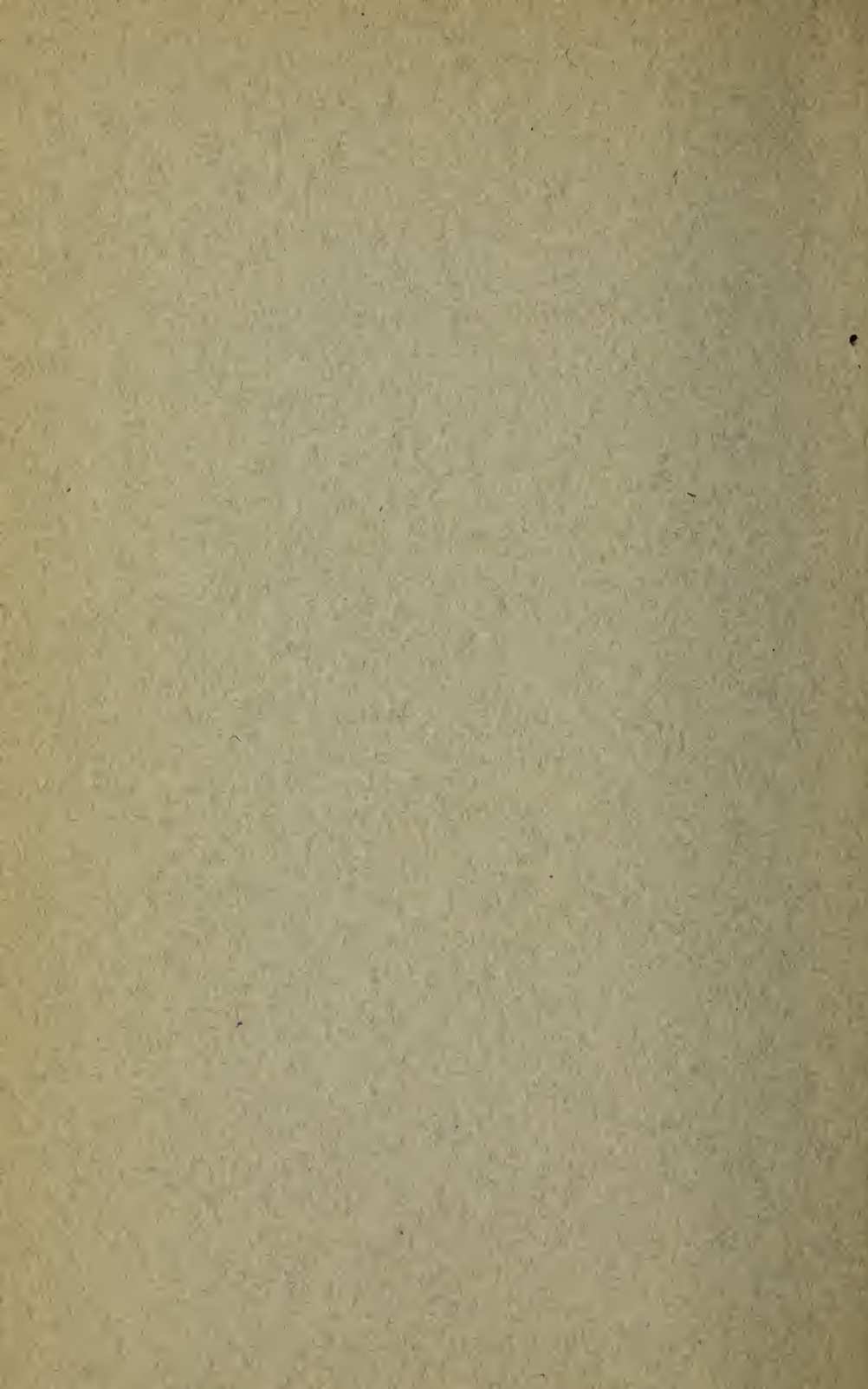


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ISSUED THREE TIMES MONTHLY; ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MAT-  
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MAY, 1920





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## UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

### *Fall Term*

1920	
August 26, 27, 28 .....	Thursday, Friday, Saturday, entrance examinations
August 30, 31 .....	Monday, Tuesday, registration
September 1 .....	Wednesday, 8 a. m., class work begins
November 25 .....	Thursday, Thanksgiving Day, holiday
December 22.....	Wednesday, noon, fall term ends
	Christmas Holidays

### *Winter Term*

1920	
December 31	} .....
1921	
January 1	Friday, Saturday, registration
January 3 .....	Monday, 8 a. m., class work begins
February 22.....	Tuesday, Washington's Birthday, holiday
April 24.....	Sunday, Baccalaureate Address
April 27.....	Wednesday, Commencement Day

### *Spring-Summer Term*

1921	
April 28.....	Thursday, registration
April 29.....	Friday, 8 a. m., class work begins
June 21 .....	Tuesday, first half of term ends
June 22 .....	Wednesday, second half of term begins
July 4.....	Monday, the Fourth of July, holiday
August 17.....	Wednesday, spring-summer term ends

## THE PURPOSE OF THIS BULLETIN

This bulletin has two purposes; first, to aid those who are trying to decide upon a life work; second, to announce to interested persons the facilities offered by the School of Law of the University of Missouri and the work which it is doing in the cause of legal education. In the following pages such information is briefly set forth as is hoped may help those who have not yet selected a vocation to decide whether or not they want to follow the profession of law. Such further information is also included as may help those who have decided to study law to choose a law school in which to pursue their legal studies. It is hoped that this bulletin may also prove of value to those who are called upon to give advice on so important a subject as the choice of a profession.

## THE PROFESSION OF LAW

The opportunities which are open to those who enter the profession of law are undoubtedly more extensive and varied than those offered by any other calling. The most obvious field of labor for the lawyer is in the active practice of law, consisting of advising clients and preparing and trying cases. In this field the thoroly trained and conscientious lawyer may well gain honor and substantial rewards. But it not infrequently happens that one who combines with a legal training an aptitude for business will be called more or less from the active practice of law into the business world to organize, reorganize, or manage large banking, mercantile, or public service companies—a field of opportunity for large usefulness.

Of course the judges of our courts, both federal and state, are chosen from the membership of the bar, and tho their salaries are not large, the honor attaching to the judicial positions makes them attractive.

It is not only in the administration of the law, however, that the lawyer finds occupation. There is a large field of activity for the lawyer in the making of the law. It is natural that the great majority of the law makers should be lawyers, for lawyers best know the shortcomings of any existing system of the law and can most scientifically frame the statutes which are required to meet developments. The legislator's remuneration is not great, but his opportunities to influence public thought and public action and to be truly useful to his fellowmen are practically unlimited.

The profession of law also offers opportunities to the man who would devote himself to study and research. Much has been written on the law, but much still remains to be written by those qualified by

ability and training for legal authorship. Furthermore, law teachers are needed to man the faculties of our law schools, and at present the demand for those fitted by reason of their temperament and scholarship for law teaching is greater than the supply.

### **OBLIGATIONS OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION**

The practicing attorney comes into closest relationship with his clients, and his obligations to them are well defined. Toward them he must practice the utmost good faith, and in furthering their legitimate interests he must exercise his best diligence. He should never stir up litigation, but should wherever possible, play the part of a peacemaker. In the trial of cases, the lawyer's effort should always be to inform the court correctly on matters of fact and of law, and his aim should not be to win at any cost, but to see that substantial justice is done between the parties. The lawyer is also under heavy obligations to the public, altho the nature and extent of this obligation is perhaps more difficult of definition. That it is his duty when elected to the judiciary to dispense justice with scrupulous impartiality, is universally recognized.

The lawyer who holds a public office is of course a public leader, but the lawyer who occupies no public office is also one of the leaders of his community in all matters of public interest and should have a strong sense of the responsibility of such leadership. Frequently, he can best judge the fitness of candidates for public offices and is best entitled to pass honest criticism on those who hold public offices. As a student of law and political institutions, he should be particularly fitted to suggest means for remedying public evils and advancing the general public welfare.

### **THE ETHICS OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION**

The spirit of criticism is abroad in our time, and this is a wholesome condition. Critics are giving a good deal of their attention to the legal profession, and this attention in the long run is going to prove good for the profession. Of course some injustice is done, but on the other hand the legal profession is being compelled to examine itself; as a result quicker punishment is being meted out to those who abuse their positions as members of the profession, while all of its members are being compelled to live up more strictly to those high ideals which have always guided its leaders.

### **LEGAL EDUCATION**

The last century brought many changes in the conventional education of lawyers, and these changes have produced the modern law school which is distinctly an American institution and upon the chief charac-



teristics of which lawyers and law educators are now generally agreed.

When Chancellor Kent began the study of law in 1781, he was placed in the office of the attorney-general of New York. There he was left largely to his own ingenuity to discover how to learn and what to learn, with but an occasional suggestion from his preceptor. A graduate of Yale College, there was no law school to which he might go, tho two years before, a single professorship in law had been established by Thomas Jefferson at the College of William and Mary. The books at hand were few, and the student at once devoted himself to Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England. The courts seldom wrote opinions in that day and there were few published reports of decisions. The lawyers and judges relied chiefly on a few established treatises for their knowledge of law. Such treatises were accepted as authorities and the student was expected to memorize them. This could be done conveniently in a law office, and since the books were few, the period of training was not long to the ambitious student.

Certain law offices became centers for the training of law students, and as their reputations were established the head of these offices devoted themselves more exclusively to the often remunerative business of instruction. In time such offices lost their clients and became private law schools. The best of these private schools was that of Judge Tapping Reeve, established in 1784 at Litchfield, Connecticut, where a large number of students made possible a greater continuity in the work. The instruction was always by lectures, and few students spent more than one year in the school. Such private schools were necessarily few in number, however, for the scarcity of students made it impossible for any great number of successful practitioners, who would attract young men, to convert their offices into classrooms. But most practitioners found it convenient to have one or two students around them as helpers, and were for this reason willing to become nominal tutors. The facility of forming such connections, together with the advantage of some court room, contact, made it inevitable that office study should continue for a half-century to be the conventional avenue to law practice.

Between 1815 and 1840 the colleges and universities began systematic instruction in law, influenced no doubt by the success of the private law school. Their better support made it easier for them to attract teachers and students and to furnish the necessary equipment. The profession did not readily accept the idea that the law could be learned as well in a law school as in a law office, and for many years it was stoutly combatted by members of the bar. This opposition weakened as the students proved the superiority of their training and as the profession began to accept the valuable treatises published by such law teachers as Kent, Story, and Greenleaf. The publication of state reports made it necessary that students have access to libraries, which few offices could

afford, and guidance in the use of such libraries. Until the requirements for admission to the bar were raised, the schools could not replace the offices. Many of the schools were weak—some hardly deserved the name. Night schools sprang up, often as commercial projects undertaken by practitioners who desired to increase their incomes. Sometimes these were but nominally affiliated with strong universities. But the stronger schools took the lead in lengthening their curricula—and in strengthening their work. By 1870, two years' work was required in the best schools, definite courses of study were outlined and numerous subject divisions of the law were made which had not been differentiated in Blackstone. The advantage of better training for the bar was soon appreciated by its leaders. In 1878, the American Bar Association established a standing committee on legal education, the earliest recommendation of which was that "the several state and other local bar associations be requested to recommend and further in their respective states the maintenance of schools of law," and which in its first report recommended a requirement of three years' study of law as a prerequisite to admission to the bar. In 1893, the Section on Legal Education of the American Bar Association was established, and it has had much to do in stimulating interest in law schools and in increasing their efficiency. As early as 1881, the American Bar Association voted in favor of 3-year law schools, and today a substantial majority of the law schools have the 3-year curriculum.

Law school training is now accepted by the bar as the regular approach to the profession. On the continent in Europe, university training is required for admission to the bar. Our tendency seems to be in that direction, but the American law school has not yet so completely superseded the law office as a place of study. There are now more than 120 law schools in the United States. The increase necessitated the formation in 1901 of the Association of American Law Schools, of which nearly all the leading schools are now members. It is the policy of this association to exclude from membership schools giving "regular courses of instruction at night," schools which have not the 3-year curriculum, and schools which do not prescribe at least a high school training as prerequisite to admission.

### PREPARATION FOR THE STUDY OF LAW

A half century ago the law schools admitted all students who applied. Few of them required any examinations for degrees. The standards for admission to the bar were so liberal that anyone who had read Blackstone could comply with them. There was little uniformity in the curricula of the preparatory schools—hence it was not necessary or practicable that the law schools should admit only students of good preliminary training. But the standardization of secondary or preparatory

schools, the desirability of safe-guarding law degrees so that they will mean something, and the conversion of the bar to the belief that only the fit should be permitted to practice, have resulted in all law schools prescribing certain qualifications for admission. A few schools now require a college degree as a prerequisite to the admission of candidates for the law degree. Almost all of the reputable law schools now require as much as a high school education for entrance. The present tendency is toward requiring two years of college work for entrance to law and all other professional schools.

It is desirable that a student's decision to enter the law should be made early in his school career in order that such preliminary courses may be selected as will most naturally lead into law. Nothing is more important to the lawyer than a mastery of English. Clearness and accuracy of expression are essential to him. The student should also get in high school or college some knowledge of Latin and French—many Latin phrases are in common use among lawyers and the older sources of our law are written in Norman French. Courses in mathematics and logic are valuable as some branches of law, notably real property, are mathematically constructed. A knowledge of psychology should prove valuable to any person whose business demands his contact with and study of men. Sociology has a direct bearing on modern legislation, on which the members of the bar must necessarily labor. American and English history must be studied by one who would know the conditions under which our law has developed and the law cannot be thoroly understood by one who knows nothing of those conditions. College courses in government and political science are needed by every lawyer who would be a leader of public opinion. Work in laboratory sciences is valuable preparation for law, as training of powers of observation. One might go thru the college curriculum and eliminate nothing as of no value to a prospective law student. The references made are to the more valuable college courses, all of which prospective law students are advised to pursue.

In order that the proper preparation should not unduly postpone the time for beginning professional work, many universities now offer combined courses in arts and law, which make it possible for arts and law degrees to be obtained in six years—three years above the high school exclusively in arts, and three years exclusively in law.

## WHAT A STUDENT SHOULD LEARN IN LAW SCHOOL

The purpose of legal education is not to impart information only. The task of the law schools has not been performed unless they send into the profession men of power and ideals—men able to deal effectively with problems of everyday practice and appreciative of the possibilities of service to their fellow men while earning the necessary livelihood. To

men who know something of the development of our law to its present condition, there is no thinking that the ultimate has been attained. A desire for further progress in the administration of justice is a logical result of knowledge of the progress which has been achieved. The schools must teach men how to study law, for the field is too vast for any student to exhaust in a few years. Graduating from law school, a student's work should have but begun, but it should be begun in the right spirit and according to the right method.

The courses usually required in law schools are Contracts, Crimes, Torts, Property, Pleading and some courses in procedure. Some schools maintain practice courts to familiarize students with the usages of the court rooms and the actual conduct of trials. These come to the practitioner much more readily than an understanding of fundamentals, and the chief stress of the law schools is therefore on the latter.

### THE EQUIPMENT OF A LAW SCHOOL

The library is the principal part of the equipment of a law school. Comfortable lecture rooms are desirable, but facilities for library study and investigation are more important. While a good law library should contain the best of the numerous treatises on the various phases of the law, the collections of court reports are more essential wherever the case system obtains. Historical investigation is not possible without the early English reports. The common law jurisdictions are now so numerous that the modern official reports are a considerable library in themselves. No court decides cases without references to decisions in other jurisdictions. A law school library should have, therefore, the reports of all the common law jurisdictions, which include most of the British and American countries. European court reports are necessary for comparative study. Numerous collections of statutes, periodicals, and cyclopedias must be in every complete law library.



# THE SCHOOL OF LAW OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

The foregoing pages have been devoted to a consideration of the present position of the profession of law and of legal education in the United States. Attention is now directed to the School of Law of the University of Missouri and to the advantages which it offers to persons who desire to enter the profession and who want their training to conform to the high standards outlined in the preceding pages.

## HISTORICAL STATEMENT

The University of Missouri was established in 1839. The School of Law began work in 1872 with two instructors and a 2-year curriculum. In 1901, the curriculum was lengthened to three years. The standards for admission of students have gradually been made higher, as the conditions in the state have justified and demanded it. Between 1898 and 1907, the requirements were raised from one year to four years of high school work. In 1910, one year of college work was required; and between 1911 and 1918 all regular students were required to have completed two years of college work before entrance.

Owing to conditions resulting from the war, the admission requirements were temporarily changed so that students were admitted directly from high school. The curriculum in the School of Law was temporarily lengthened to four years.

These temporary changes have been abolished, and, beginning with the fall term of 1920, one year's college work is required for admission. With the fall term of 1921, two years' college work will be required. Thus the School of Law has gone back to the pre-war basis.

The school has been a pioneer among western law schools in these advances and has been a member of the Association of American Law Schools since the organization of that association.

The school year of the University is now divided into three terms of sixteen weeks each. This new calendar affects all schools and colleges, including the School of Law. Registration for the fall term will be August 30 and 31, 1920.

## AIMS OF THE SCHOOL

The School of Law exists for serving the state and its bar. Its primary aim is to equip young men and women for the practice of law. To this end, its methods conform to the standards outlined in this bulletin. It does not seek merely a large number of students, and the entrance



requirements are such as to exclude those whose education and maturity do not fit them for serious study. But the school recognizes a duty to the state beyond this equipment and training of practitioners. Many of the University students who do not intend to practice find its courses valuable training for citizenship and for business careers. The school attempts to serve the bar of the state by the publication of the Law Series of the University of Missouri Bulletin, hereinafter described; and the members of its faculty are constantly engaged in research and investigation, the results of which are published from time to time.

**Law Series of the University of Missouri Bulletin:** The School of Law publishes the Law Series of the University of Missouri Bulletin. The purpose of this publication is to present to the Missouri Bulletin. The purpose of this publication is to present to the Missouri bar the results of legal study and research in the field of Missouri law carried on at the school. Each number contains at least one leading article on some phase of Missouri law, written by a member of the faculty, and notes on recent Missouri cases, written by student editors under the direction of a member of the faculty. This publication also contains the Bar Bulletin the official publication of the Missouri State Bar Association. The two publications were combined in the fall of 1919. This bulletin may be obtained free of charge on request to the Editor, Law Series, University Bulletin, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

### METHODS OF INSTRUCTION

While each teacher is left free to express his own individuality in his work, the school is committed to the case system of instruction and the teachers follow that method exclusively. In all courses, except lecture courses, standard case books are made the basis of class work. Written examinations are given in all courses at the end of each term. Regular attendance is required at all class exercises.

**Practice Court:** To supply, so far as possible, the actual working knowledge, which in former times the student acquired in the office and the court room, a practice court has been established under the charge of the professor of pleading and practice. The student is given practice in drawing pleadings, beginning his action by process or publication, and pleading to an issue. Issues of law are raised by motions and demurrers to the pleadings and by demurrers to the evidence or requests for peremptory instructions. Issues of fact are tried on oral testimony given by student witnesses and on documents prepared for the purpose, and the students are required to draw declarations of law or instructions applicable to the facts disclosed.

**Moot Courts:** Moot court work is done by the local chapters of two law fraternities, Phi Delta Phi and Phi Alpha Delta, and the

Alexander Martin Law Club, with the guidance and assistance of members of the faculty.

## EQUIPMENT AND SUPPORT

**Law Building:** The School of Law occupies a large brick building on the quadrangle of the main campus of the University. This building was erected in 1893. It contains five library rooms, opening into each other; three lecture rooms; six offices for resident professors; a practice court room completely equipped with furniture and books used in actual work.

**Library:** The Law Library contains more than 23,000 volumes, and includes both the originals and the reprints of the English Reports; a complete set of the Irish, Scotch, and Canadian reports; several sets of the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States; a set of the Federal Cases and of the Federal Reports; all of the state reports to the Reporter System; full sets to date of the reports of the more important American jurisdictions; full sets of the National Reporter System, and the necessary digests; and a valuable collection of statutes, session laws, standard treatises, legal periodicals, and encyclopedias. It also contains a large collection of portraits of judges and jurists.

The library is in charge of a trained librarian, and is open to students from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night.

**Other Libraries:** The general library of the University is now in a new building. It contains about 200,000 books and pamphlets and is open to all students of the University.

The library and reading room of the Missouri State Historical Society are in the new Library Building. This library contains about 100,000 entries and is open to all students of the School of Law.

**Dormitory:** The University dormitory for men, Lathrop Hall, lodges twenty-four students. Meals may be obtained at the Commons, a cafeteria managed by the University, in Lathrop Hall.

The cost of room rent to a student living in a dormitory is from \$14 to \$20 a month. Application for rooms should be made as early as possible to the secretary of the University.

**Support:** The School of Law is an integral part of the University of Missouri, a liberal share of whose income is devoted to this school for the salaries of the teachers and the support of the library.

## FEES AND EXPENSES

**Tuition:** Tuition is free in all divisions of the University to students who are residents of the state of Missouri. Nonresidents of the state are required to pay a tuition fee of \$10 a term in all divisions of the University, except in the Graduate School.

**Library, Hospital, and Incidental Fee:** All students in the School of Law, except those specially exempt by law or by rules of the curators, are required to pay a library, hospital, and incidental fee of \$15 a term.

**Other Expenses:** The other necessary expenses of a student for board and lodging, textbooks, etc., range from \$150 to \$250 a term.

**Self Support:** Many students in the University are to some extent self-supporting—some entirely so. It is desirable that students in the School of Law should be free to devote their entire time to the work of the school. Students who find it necessary to do other work should apply to the Employment Bureau maintained by the University Y. M. C. A.

### HONORS AND PRIZES

**Student Editors:** The student editors of the Law Series of the University of Missouri Bulletin are elected by the faculty from the second and third-year classes on a basis of merit.

**Law Societies:** The Order of the Coif, a national law school honor society corresponding to Phi Beta Kappa in the College of Arts and Science, maintains a chapter in this school. The members are elected each year by the faculty from the 10 per cent of the members of the senior class who have the highest rank in scholarship.

**Rollins Scholarship:** This scholarship, amounting annually to the sum of \$50, is provided for in the endowment of James S. Rollins and is awarded annually by the faculty of the School of Law to a student of the junior class, according to the terms of the donation as set forth in the general catalog of the University.

**Karnes Scholarship:** Mrs. J. C. V. Karnes of Kansas City, Missouri, has provided a scholarship of \$50 to be awarded each year by the faculty of the School of Law to the student of the first year class who attains the best record in his work. This scholarship will be paid, one-half at the beginning of each term of the student's second year in the school.

**William Mack Prize:** William Mack, a graduate of this school, provides the School of Law annually with a set of the "Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure," in forty-two volumes, which is awarded to that member of the senior class who, in the judgment of the faculty, has made the best progress during his third year. Two years' residence as a student in the school is required of candidates for this prize.

### ADMISSION OF STUDENTS

**Preliminary Training:** The requirements for admission as a regular student to the School of Law, beginning with the fall term of 1920, are the satisfactory completion of a four years' high school course

or its equivalent, and one year's work, or 30 hours' credit, in the College of Arts and Science of the University of Missouri or its equivalent.

Beginning with the fall term of 1921, the requirements for admission are the satisfactory completion of a four years' high school course or its equivalent, and two years' work, or 60 hours' credit, in the College of Arts and Science of the University of Missouri or its equivalent.

*The former entrance requirements in force during the war have been changed and the entrance requirements that obtained prior to the war are being re-established.*

**Methods of Admission:** Admission may be either by entrance examinations, or certificate from colleges and universities composing the Missouri College Union, or from other reputable colleges and universities. (Acceptance of such certificate lies wholly with the Committee on Entrance of the University, and all correspondence regarding admission should be addressed to the Registrar.)

A unit is the equivalent of a subject pursued five periods a week for at least thirty-six weeks, four units constituting a year's work.

*The student should arrange his admission in advance of the opening of the session.*

**Admission to Advanced Standing:** To be admitted to advanced standing students must, in addition to complying with the requirements for admission, present satisfactory evidence that they have pursued successfully the study of the subjects for which they wish credit in an approved law school and, on examination, must prove themselves proficient in those subjects. Certificates from approved law schools showing that the applicants have accomplished with passing grades the work for which they wish credit, may be accepted in lieu of examination. No law school conferring a degree in law for less than three years' systematic study of the law will be considered an approved school within the meaning of the above requirements. A certificate of admission to the bar will not be accepted for admission to advanced standing. No advanced standing will be given for work done in a law office.

**Class Registration:** Students in each class should register at the beginning of each term. Members of the second and third year classes will not be permitted to register for any regular course in advance of their respective years except by special permission of the dean. No student will be permitted to register for a course without having had the courses naturally preceding it or to register in the winter term without advanced credit or the special permission of the dean.

**Admission of Special Students:** In recognition of the fact that experience and maturity tend to compensate in a measure for the lack of scholastic attainments, persons who are more than 21 years old may be admitted to the University as special students, without passing the regular examinations required for entrance, under the following condi-



tions: (1) They must show good reason for not taking a regular course; (2) they must pass such examinations or other tests as demonstrate fitness to pursue profitably all the subjects selected by them. Special students are expected to do especially good work in the subjects which they choose, and are required to take all regular examinations. If at any period of the session their work becomes unsatisfactory their connection with the University shall be severed by the dean. Special students cannot become candidates for degrees until they have satisfied the entrance requirements to the college or school in which the degree is offered. Entrance cards for special students are issued by the registrar of the University, to whom application for admission as special students should be sent in advance of the opening of the session.

In extraordinary cases the dean may permit a special student to enter classes in professional courses in law without having completed the required work of the first year.

**Special Students Who May Receive a Degree:** Beginning with the fall term of 1920, students who are more than 21 years old who have completed a four years' high school course or the equivalent, who have been engaged in work that in a measure compensates for college work, may be recommended by special action of the faculty of the School of Law for the degree if they have been in residence six terms and have received 75 hours' credit in law courses required of regular students and have made 50 points. See "Curricula-Degree."

### ELIMINATION OF STUDENTS

Some students qualified for admission fail to measure up to the high standing of scholarship maintained in the school. Such delinquent students are eliminated according to the rules of the University Faculty, the principal provisions of which are as follows:

a. A student who in any term falls more than 40 per cent behind the number of hours for which he is registered at the end of that term, or who falls more than 9 hours behind the total number of hours for which he has been registered up to that time, will be dropped from the University.

b. A student so dropped may be readmitted after the lapse of a term, but if he falls more than 6 hours behind the total number of hours for which he has been registered after his readmission, he will be permanently dropped from the University.

c. Work taken by students during the first term of their first year in the School of Law will not be counted for the purpose of this rule, but such students may be dropped from the University by the dean for deficiency in work.

The strict enforcement of these rules insures a student body free



from drones and laggards. Special students will be eliminated whenever their work does not meet the approval of the dean.

### CURRILA—DEGREE

**Three-Year Curriculum:** The curriculum of the School of Law extends thru three school years of two terms each. In order to be graduated, a student must have completed with passing grade, seventy-five (75) hours of work, exclusive of military science and physical training. The work of the students will normally be distributed as follows: Twenty-seven (27) hours in the first year, twenty-four (24) in each of the succeeding years.

In addition, the student must have received 40 points. Points are given as follows: 3 points for each hour of those courses in which the student receives the grade of E; 2 points for each hour of those courses in which the student receives the grade of S; and one point for each hour of those courses in which the student receives the grade of M. No points are given for those courses in which the student received the grade of I.

The curriculum requires six terms in residence for its completion, and no student will be graduated without six terms of attendance except on account of admission to advanced standing for work in other institutions.

However, as the University year is now divided into three terms, the student may shorten his time in residence by attending more than two terms in each calendar year.

**Combined Curriculum in Arts and Law:** Seniors in the College of Arts and Science may elect courses from the first year in the School of Law for a maximum credit of 30 hours, but they will not be recommended for the degree of Bachelor of Arts until they have completed the work in law for the succeeding year. Under special circumstances this privilege may be extended to juniors with the consent of the deans of the Faculty of Arts and Science and the Faculty of Law. A combined curriculum of this character will enable a student to obtain the degrees of A. B. and LL. B. in twelve terms.

Juniors and seniors who do not elect courses under the preceding provisions may, with the approval of the dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science, elect courses from the School of Law with a maximum credit of nine hours.

**Degree:** The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) is conferred upon regular students who have satisfactorily completed the prescribed courses and sufficient electives to make twenty-seven term hours of the first year's work and twenty-four term hours of the work of the second and third years—a total of seventy-five hours.

## OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION AND ADMINISTRATION

ALBERT ROSS HILL, A.B., Ph.D., LL.D.,

*President of the University.*

JAMES PATTERSON McBAINE, LL.B.,

*Dean of the Faculty, and Professor of Law.*

GEORGE LUTHER CLARK, A.B., LL.B., S.J.D.,

*Professor of Law.*

\*ELDON REVARE JAMES, B.S., LL.B., S.J.D.,

*Professor of Law.*

JOHN DAVISON LAWSON, B.A.L., LL.D.,

*Emeritus Professor of Law.*

ISIDOR LOEB, B.S., M.S., LL.B., Ph.D.,

*Professor of Constitutional Law.*

JAMES LEWIS PARKS, A. B., LL. B.,

*Professor of Law.*

KENNETH C. SEARS, A.B. J.D.,

*Associate Professor of Law.*

STANLEY HART UDY, Ph. B., J. D.,

*Assistant Professor of Law.*

PERCY ANDERSON HOGAN,

*Assistant in Charge of Law Library.*

## SPECIAL LECTURERS

HON. ROBERT F. WALKER, A.B., LL.B.,

Chief Justice Supreme Court of Missouri,

Special Lecturer in Missouri Appellate Practice.

HON. KIMBROUGH STONE, A.B., LL.B.,

Judge United States Circuit Court of Appeals,

Special lecturer in Jurisdiction and Practice of Federal Courts.

HON. SELDEN P. SPENCER, A.B., LL.B.,

A United States Senator from Missouri,

Special lecturer in Corporations.

## STATEMENT OF COURSES

This announcement covers only those courses which will be given during the fall and winter terms of the 1920-21 session.

Courses preceded by a number with the letter f attached, thus, 100f, 200f, are given the fall term only. Those preceded by a number with the letter w attached, thus, 100w, 200w, are given the winter term only. The number of hours' credit given for a course each term is in-

\*Absent on leave.

icated by Arabic numerals in parenthesis following the statement of the course.

### REQUIRED COURSES OF THE FIRST YEAR

100f. CONTRACTS. Mutual assent, consideration, contracts under seal, beneficiaries of contracts. (4) *Mr. Udy.*

102w. CONTRACTS. Course 11 is a prerequisite. Assignment of contracts, express conditions, conditions implied in law, illegality. (2) *Mr. Udy.*

*Williston's Cases on Contracts.*

103f. TORTS. Trespass, conversion, deceit. (3) *Mr. Clark.*

103w. TORTS. Course 13 is a prerequisite. Extra hazardous occupation, interference with business and social relations, and other topics. (3) *Mr. Clark.*

*Bohlen's Cases on Torts.*

105f. PROPERTY I. *Personal Property.* Distinction between real and personal property; suits for recovery of personal property; acquisition of rights without concurrence of former owner; transfer of rights in personal property; possession, including bailment and finding. (3) *Mr. Parks.*

*Bigelow's Cases on Property.*

106w. PROPERTY I. *Real Property.* Tenure; estates, seisin, and conveyances; uses and trusts; fixtures, emblements; waste; natural rights; profits; easements; covenants running with the land. (3) *Mr. Parks.*

*Warren's Cases on Property.*

107f. CRIMINAL LAW. Jurisdiction; the criminal act, complete and incomplete; criminal intent, actual and constructive; insanity; intoxication; duress, and mistake of fact or law; justification; parties in crime; crimes against the person, against property. (3) *Mr. Sears.*

*Mikell's Cases on Criminal Law.*

108w. COMMON LAW PLEADING. Essentials of declarations in trespass, case, trover, special and general assumpsit, debt, covenant, and replevin; demurrers; pleas, replication *de injuria*; departure; motions based on the pleadings. (3) *Mr. McBaine.*

*Cook & Hinton's Cases on Pleading at Common Law.*

110w. AGENCY. Who can be agent or principal, appointment, power of agent to subject principal to liability for contracts and torts, agent's responsibility to strangers, parties to writings, undisclosed principals, reciprocal duties of agent and principal, delegation by agent, termination of agency, ratification. (3) *Mr. Udy.*

Case book to be announced.

### REQUIRED COURSES OF THE JUNIOR YEAR

121f. CODE PLEADING. The one form of civil action under the code. Parties to actions; the "real party in interest"; joinder of parties. The complaint: facts distinguished from conclusions of law and evidence; the statement of facts; the prayer for relief; the union of several causes of action. The answer: general and specific denials; "new matters" in justification or excuse, and in discharge; "equitable defenses"; union of defenses; counterclaims and set-offs. The reply: by way of denial and of new matter; departure. Demurrers. (2) and (2) *Mr. McBaine.*

Hinton's *Cases on Code Pleading.*

123f and 123w. EVIDENCE. Trial by jury; judicial notice; presumptions and burden of proof; demurrers to the evidence; admission and confessions. Leading rules of exclusion; matters likely to mislead; collateral issues; character of the parties. Hearsay; exceptions to the hearsay rule. Expert and opinion evidence; real evidence. Writings; proof of execution; contents (best evidence rule). Various rules of substantive law (parol evidence rule). Witnesses: Competency; privilege; examination; cross-examination and impeachment. (2) and (3) *Mr. Sears.*

Case book to be announced.

### REQUIRED COURSES OF THE SENIOR YEAR

150f and 150w. PRACTICE. Commencement of actions; issuance and service of process; demurrers to the pleading; demurrers to the evidence; trial of issues of fact; declarations of law and instructions; verdict and judgment; motion for new trial and in arrest of judgment; exceptions; writs of error and appeal. The first part of the course includes a study of the theory of trials; the second part, the actual trial of practice cases. (4) and (1). *Mr. McBaine.*

Hinton's *Cases on Practice.*

### ELECTIVE COURSES OF THE JUNIOR YEAR

124f and w. EQUITY I. General nature of equity jurisdiction; specific performance of contracts; specific reparation of torts. (2) and (2) *Mr. Clark.*

Ames' *Cases on Equity.* Vol. 1.

125f. PROPERTY II. *Wills and Administration.* Escheat; descent and distribution; making and operation of wills; probate and administration; executors and administrators. (3) *Mr. Sears.*

Costigan's *Cases on Wills and Administration.*

126w. PROPERTY II. *Conveyancing.* Accretion; lapse of time; form



and operation of conveyances; execution of deeds; creation of easements and profits; covenants for title; dedication. (3) *Mr. Sears.*

Gray's *Cases on Property 2nd Ed.* Vol. III.

127f. SALES. The nature and formalities of the contract; bargain and sale, and contract to sell; statute of frauds; conditions and warranties; rights against third persons; seller's lien; stoppage *in transitu*; right of resale; right to rescind; damages. (3) *Mr. Udy.*

Williston's *Cases on Sales.*

128w. BILLS AND NOTES. Formal requisites; negotiability; acceptance; endorsement; rights of holders; liabilities of parties; presentment, protests and notice; law of negotiable instruments. (3) *Mr. Udy.*

Case book to be announced.

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC LAW.\* 109f and sp. International Law.

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC LAW.\* 127. Principles of Administration.

## ELECTIVE COURSES OF THE SENIOR YEAR

151f. TRUSTS. Courses 112, Equity I, is a prerequisite. Nature and requisites of express trusts; nature of *cestui que trust's* interest; resulting and constructive trusts; transfer of trust property; duties of trustees. (3) *Mr. Clark.*

Ames' *Cases on Trusts.*

152f and 152w. PRIVATE CORPORATIONS. The nature of a corporation; distinguished from a partnership; disregard of the fiction; formation; powers; *de facto* corporations; *ultra vires* action; rights and liabilities of promoters, directors, shareholders, and creditors; issue, payment, and transfer of stock; validity of voting trusts. (2) and (2) *Mr. Parks.*

Case book to be announced.

154f and 155w. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. Power of courts to pass on constitutionality of laws; general relation of the three departments to each other and of the states to the national government; general jurisdiction of the national government; due process of law; equal protection of laws; police power; taxation; eminent domain; commerce power; *ex post facto* laws, laws impairing obligation of contracts. (2) and (3). *Mr. Loeb.*

Hall's *Cases on Constitutional Law.*

\*These courses in the College of Arts and Science may be selected as electives by students in the School of Law, during their third and fourth years toward the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Credit will not be given in the School of Law for these courses if taken by a student before entering the School of Law, or during his first and second years in the school.



156w. **CONFLICT OF LAWS.** Jurisdiction of courts and of sovereigns over persons and things; domicile; taxation; divorce; remedies; rights of action; procedure; creation of rights, personal and real, by inheritance, by contract, and by tort; recognition and enforcement of rights and personal relations; administration of estates; recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments. (3) *Mr. Parks.*

Case book to be announced.

157f. **FUTURE INTERESTS.** Conditions and future interests; executory devises, powers; rule perpetuities; illegal conditions and restraints on alienation; priority of grantees; fraudulent conveyances; registration; conversion and election; joint ownership; curtesy and dower. (3) *Mr. Parks.*

Gray's *Cases on Property* (2nd ed) Vols. V. and VI.

158w. **QUASI CONTRACTS.** Judgments and recognizances; statutory, customary, and official duties; benefits conferred in the absence of contract; benefits conferred under contract with persons without contractual capacity; benefits conferred under a broken contract, a contract where performance is impossible, and a contract unenforceable under the statute of frauds; benefits conferred under mistakes of fact, and of law; benefits conferred under constraint; waiver of tort. (3) *Mr. Clark.*

Case book to be announced.

### ELECTIVE COURSES FROM WHICH THE SPRING-SUMMER TERM CURRICULUM WILL BE ARRANGED

130sp. **PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANIES.** Privately owned business subject to extraordinary duties of service to the public; what businesses are so subject; their extraordinary obligations; indiscriminating services, provision of adequate facilities, reasonable charges, governmental regulation particularly of rates. (2) *Mr. Sears.*

Case book to be announced.

131sp. **MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.** Nature of municipal corporations; creation, alteration, and dissolution; legislative control in general; administration of government in general, departments, including governmental function, quasi-governmental functions, and commercial functions; powers; acquiring, holding, and dealing with property; liability for torts; liability for contracts; remedies of creditors. (2) *Mr. Sears.*

Beale's *Cases on Municipal Corporations.*

132sp. **INSURANCE.** Fire; marine; life; mutual benefit; accident and fidelity and guaranty; formation, construction, and terms of contract; standard policies; warranties and representations; waiver, estoppel; subrogation; insurance agents. (3) *Mr. McBaine.*

133sp. **SURETYSHIP.** Nature of the contract; the statute of frauds;

surety's defenses against the creditor; the surety's rights, subrogation, indemnity, contribution, exoneration; creditor's rights to surety's securities. (3) *Mr. Clark.*

*Ames' Cases on Suretyship.*

134sp. PERSONS. Parent and child, custody, support, property, earnings, emancipation, actions for damages to parental right in child; liability for torts of child. Husband and wife; rights and disabilities at common law; wife's separate estate in equity; rights and liabilities under modern states. (3) *Mr. Parks.*

*Kale's Cases on Persons.*

135sp. DAMAGES. Functions of court and jury; exemplary damages; liquidated damages; nominal damages; direct and consequential damages; avoidable consequences; counsel fees; certainty; compensation; damages for nonpecuniary injuries; value; interest; damages in certain tort and contract actions. (3) *Mr. McBaine.*

*Beale's Cases on Damages.*

136sp. BANKRUPTCY. Who may be bankrupt; who may be a petitioning creditor; acts of bankruptcy, including fraudulent conveyances and preferences; what property passes to trustees; provable claims; protection, exemption, and discharge of bankrupts. (2) *Mr. Clark.*

*Williston's Cases on Bankruptcy.*

137sp. EXTRAORDINARY LEGAL REMEDIES. Mandamus; quo warranto; prohibition; certiorari; habeas corpus. Nature and form of the writs; service; disobedience of writ and remedies therefor. (3) *Mr. McBaine.*

*Robert's Cases on Extraordinary Legal Remedies.*

138sp. MORTGAGES. Form of legal mortgage; title and lien theory; substance and elements of mortgage; mortgagee and mortgagor; transfer; competition for the mortgage; priority; marshalling. (3) *Mr. Parkes.*

*Kirchway's Cases on Mortgages, 2nd Ed.*

Mr. Hogan, assistant in charge of the law library, will give a course of lectures on the Use of Law Books during the fall term, 1920-21.

## INFORMATION ABOUT THE UNIVERSITY

The fundamental aim of the University of Missouri is the development of the highest and most efficient type of citizen. For the purpose of attaining its aim, the University furnishes ample facilities for liberal education and for thoro professional training. The University is a part of the public educational system of the state.

### ORGANIZATION

The work of the University is now carried on in the following divisions:

- College of Arts and Science
- College of Agriculture
- School of Education
- School of Law
- School of Medicine
- School of Engineering
- School of Mines and Metallurgy
- School of Journalism
- School of Business and Public Administration
- Graduate School
- Extension Division

All of these divisions are at Columbia, with the exception of the School of Mines and Metallurgy, which is at Rolla. In addition, emphasis is given particular lines of work by the establishment of minor divisions, the chief of which are the Agricultural Experiment Station, the Engineering Experiment Station, and the Missouri State Military School.

### LOCATION

The University of Missouri is at Columbia, half way between St. Louis and Kansas City, near the center of the state. It is reached by the Wabash and by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railways. Columbia is a progressive and prosperous city.

Columbia may be characterized as a city of schools, homes, and churches, with enough of industrialism to make it efficient. It offers the conveniences of a larger city without the distractions. The student is a predominant factor in Columbia.

### EQUIPMENT

The University grounds cover more than 800 acres. The main divisions are in the west campus, the east campus, the athletic fields, and the University farm.

The following University buildings are at Columbia: Academic Hall, administration; separate buildings for chemistry, physics, biology, business and public administration and geology, engineering, industrial arts, law; two power houses; Library Building; Medical Laboratory Building; Parker Memorial Hospital; Agriculture Building; Horticulture Building; Schweitzer Hall, for agricultural chemistry; green houses; Live Stock Judging, Poultry, Dairy, Farm Machinery and Veterinary buildings; the University farm barns and buildings; Switzler Hall; Jay

H. Neff Hall, for the School of Journalism; Gordon Hotel Building, for home economics; Lathrop Hall, dormitory for men; Read Hall, dormitory for women; Rothwell Gymnasium; the houses for the President of the University and the Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture; the High School and the Elementary School buildings, used for practice schools in the Schools of Education.

### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information concerning the School of Law, address

J. P. McBAINE,  
DEAN, FACULTY OF LAW  
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI,  
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI.

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Full information regarding the University is given in the catalog, which will be sent on request without charge. For this or special bulletins of the College of Arts and Science, College of Agriculture, School of Education, School of Law, School of Medicine, School of Engineering, School of Journalism, School of Business and Public Administration, Extension Division, and the Graduate School, write to

THE REGISTRAR,  
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI,  
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI.





THE  
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI  
BULLETIN

GENERAL SERIES

EDITED BY  
CHARLES E. KANE  
*University Publisher*

The General Series of the University of Missouri Bulletin consists of the University Catalog and the announcements of the various colleges and schools which make up the University. These announcements will be sent free upon request to the Registrar, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

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# THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI BULLETIN

VOLUME 22, NUMBER 18

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GENERAL SERIES

1921, No. 13

## SCHOOL OF LAW

ANNOUNCEMENT 1921-22



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ISSUED THREE TIMES MONTHLY; ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MAT-  
TER AT THE POSTOFFICE AT COLUMBIA, MISSOURI.—8,000

JUNE, 1921





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## CALENDAR FOR 1921-22

1921

### *Fall Term*

August 29-----Monday, entrance examinations  
 August 30, 31----Tuesday, Wednesday, registration  
 September 1-----Thursday, 8 a. m., class work begins  
 October 31-----Monday, 8 a. m. to { First term Two Year Winter  
 December 21 ----Wednesday, 4 p. m. { Course in Agriculture.  
 November 24-----Thursday, Thanksgiving Day, holiday  
 December 21-----Wednesday, 4 p. m., fall term closes

### *Winter Term*

December 30, 31--Friday, Saturday, registration

1922

January 2-----Monday, 8 a. m., class work begins  
 January 2-----Monday 8 a. m. to { Second term Two Year Winter  
 February 24-----Friday noon { Course in Agriculture  
 February 22-----Wednesday, Washington's Birthday, holiday  
 April 23-----Sunday, Baccalaureate Address  
 April 26-----Wednesday, Commencement Day

### *Spring-Summer Term*

April 27-----Thursday, term opens  
 June 17-----Saturday noon, first half of term ends  
 June 19-----Monday, 8 a. m., second half of term begins  
 July 4-----Tuesday, Independence Day, holiday  
 August 12-----Saturday noon, spring-summer term ends

## THE PURPOSE OF THIS BULLETIN

This bulletin has two purposes; first, to aid those who are trying to decide upon a life work; second, to announce to interested persons the facilities offered by the School of Law of the University of Missouri and the work which it is doing in the cause of legal education. In the following pages such information is briefly set forth as is hoped may help those who have not yet selected a vocation to decide whether or not they want to follow the profession of law. Such further information is also included as may help those who have decided to study law to choose a law school in which to pursue their legal studies. It is hoped that this bulletin may also prove of value to those who are called upon to give advice on so important a subject as the choice of a profession.

## THE PROFESSION OF LAW

The opportunities which are open to those who enter the profession of law are undoubtedly more extensive and varied than those offered by any other calling. The most obvious field of labor for the lawyer is in the active practice of law, consisting of advising clients and preparing and trying cases. In this field the thoroly trained and conscientious lawyer may well gain honor and substantial rewards. But it not infrequently happens that one who combines with legal training an aptitude for business will be called more or less from the active practice of law into the business world to organize, reorganize, or manage large banking, mercantile, or public service companies—a field of opportunity for large usefulness.

Of course the judges of our courts, both federal and state, are chosen from the membership of the bar, and tho their salaries are not large, the honor attaching to the judicial positions makes them attractive.

It is not only in the administration of the law, however, that the lawyer finds occupation. There is a large field of activity for the lawyer in the making of the law. It is natural that the great majority of the law makers should be lawyers, for lawyers best know the shortcomings of any existing system of the law and can most scientifically frame the statutes which are required to meet developments. The legislator's remuneration is not great, but his opportunities to influence public thought and public action and to be truly useful to his fellowmen are practically unlimited.

The profession of law also offers opportunities to the man who would devote himself to study and research. Much has been written on the law, but much still remains to be written by those qualified by

ability and training for legal authorship. Furthermore, law teachers are needed to man the faculties of our law schools, and at present the demand for those fitted by reason of their temperament and scholarship for law teaching is greater than the supply.

### **OBLIGATIONS OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION**

The practicing attorney comes into closest relationship with his clients, and his obligations to them are well defined. Toward them he must practice the utmost good faith, and in furthering their legitimate interests he must exercise his best diligence. He should never stir up litigation, but should wherever possible, play the part of a peacemaker. In the trial of cases, the lawyer's efforts should always be to inform the court correctly on matters of fact and of law, and his aim should not be to win at any cost, but to see that substantial justice is done between the parties. The lawyer is also under heavy obligations to the public, altho the nature and extent of this obligation is perhaps more difficult of definition. That it is his duty when elected to the judiciary to dispense justice with scrupulous impartiality, is universally recognized.

The lawyer who holds a public office is of course a public leader, but the lawyer who occupies no public office is also one of the leaders of his community in all matters of public interest and should have a strong sense of the responsibility of such leadership. Frequently, he can best judge the fitness of candidates for public offices and is best entitled to pass honest criticism on those who hold public offices. As a student of law and political institutions, he should be particularly fitted to suggest means for remedying public evils and advancing the general public welfare.

### **THE ETHICS OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION**

The spirit of criticism is abroad in our time, and this is a wholesome condition. Critics are giving a good deal of their attention to the legal profession, and this attention in the long run is going to prove good for the profession. Of course some injustice is done, but on the other hand the legal profession is being compelled to examine itself; as a result quicker punishment is being meted out to those who abuse their positions as members of the profession, while all of its members are being compelled to live up more strictly to those high ideals which have always guided its leaders.

### **LEGAL EDUCATION**

The last century brought many changes in the conventional education of lawyers, and these changes have produced the modern law

school which is distinctly an American institution and upon the chief characteristics of which lawyers and law educators are now generally agreed.

When Chancellor Kent began the study of law in 1781, he was placed in the office of the attorney-general of New York. There he was left largely to his own ingenuity to discover how to learn and what to learn, with but an occasional suggestion from his preceptor. A graduate of Yale College, there was no law school to which he might go, tho two years before, a single professorship in law had been established by Thomas Jefferson at the College of William and Mary. The books at hand were few, and the student at once devoted himself to Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England. The courts seldom wrote opinions in that day and there were few published reports of decisions. The lawyers and judges relied chiefly on a few established treatises for their knowledge of law. Such treatises were accepted as authorities and the student was expected to memorize them. This could be done conveniently in a law office, and since the books were few, the period of training was not long to the ambitious student.

Certain law offices became centers for the training of law students, and as their reputations were established the head of these offices devoted themselves more exclusively to the often remunerative business of instruction. In time such offices lost their clients and became private law schools. The best of these private schools was that of Judge Tapping Reeve, established in 1784 at Litchfield, Connecticut, where a large number of students made possible a greater continuity in the work. The instruction was always by lectures, and few students spent more than one year in the school. Such private schools were necessarily few in number, however, for the scarcity of students made it impossible for any great number of successful practitioners, who would attract young men, to convert their offices into classrooms. But most practitioners found it convenient to have one or two students around them as helpers, and were for this reason willing to become nominal tutors. The facility of forming such connections, together with the advantage of some court room, contact, made it inevitable that office study should continue for a half-century to the conventional avenue to law practice.

Between 1815 and 1840 the colleges and universities began systematic instruction in law, influenced no doubt by the success of the private law school. Their better support made it easier for them to attract teachers and students and to furnish the necessary equipment. The profession did not readily accept the idea that the law could be learned as well in a law school as a law office, and for

many years it was stoutly combatted by members of the bar. This opposition weakened as the students proved the superiority of their training and as the profession began to accept the valuable treatises published by such law teachers as Kent, Story and Greenleaf. The publication of state reports made it necessary that students have access to libraries, which few offices could afford, and guidance in the use of such libraries. Until the requirements for admission to the bar were raised, the schools could not replace the offices. Many of the schools were weak—some hardly deserved the name. Night schools sprang up, often as commercial projects undertaken by practitioners who desired to increase their incomes. Sometimes they were but nominally affiliated with strong universities. But the stronger schools took the lead in lengthening their curricula—and in strengthening their work. By 1870, two years' work was required in the best schools, definite courses of study were outlined and numerous subject divisions of the law were made which had not been differentiated in Blackstone. The advantage of better training for the bar was soon appreciated by its leaders. In 1878, the American Bar Association established a standing committee on legal education, the earliest recommendation of which was that "the several state and other local bar associations be requested to recommend and further in their respective states the maintenance of schools of law," and which in its first report recommended a requirement of three years' study of law as a prerequisite to admission to the bar. In 1893, the Section on Legal Education of the American Bar Association was established, and it has had much to do in stimulating interest in law schools and in increasing their efficiency. As early as 1881, the American Bar Association voted in favor of 3-year law schools, and to-day a substantial majority of the law schools have the 3-year curriculum.

Law school training is now accepted by the bar as the regular approach to the profession. On the continent in Europe, university training is required for admission to the bar. Our tendency seems to be in that direction, but the American law school has not yet so completely superseded the law office as a place of study. There are now more than 120 law schools in the United States. The increase necessitated the formation in 1901 of the Association of American Law Schools, of which nearly all the leading schools are now members. It is the policy of this association to exclude from membership schools giving "regular courses of instruction at night," schools which have not the 3-year curriculum, and schools which do not prescribe at least a high school training as prerequisite to admission.



## PREPARATION FOR THE STUDY OF LAW

A half century ago the law schools admitted all students who applied. Few of them required any examinations for degrees. The standards for admission to the bar were so liberal that anyone who had read Blackstone could comply with them. There was little uniformity in the curricula of the preparatory schools—hence it was not necessary or practicable that the law schools should admit only students of good preliminary training. But the standardization of secondary or preparatory schools, the desirability of safe-guarding law degrees so that they will mean something, and the conversion of the bar to the belief that only the fit should be permitted to practice, have resulted in all law schools prescribing certain qualifications for admission. A few schools now require a college degree as a prerequisite to the admission of candidates for the law degree. Almost all of the reputable law schools now require as much as a high school education for entrance. The present tendency is toward requiring two years of college work for entrance to law and all other professional schools.

It is desirable that a student's decision to enter the law should be made early in his school career in order that such preliminary courses may be selected as will most naturally lead into law. Nothing is more important to the lawyer than a mastery of English. Clearness and accuracy of expression are essential to him. The student should also get in high school or college some knowledge of Latin and French—many Latin phrases are in common use among lawyers and the older sources of our law are written in Norman French. Courses in mathematics and logic are valuable as some branches of law, notably real property, are mathematically constructed. A knowledge of psychology should prove valuable to any person whose business demands his contact with and study of men. Sociology has a direct bearing on modern legislation, on which the members of the bar must necessarily labor. American and English history must be studied by one who would know the conditions under which our law has developed and the law cannot be thoroly understood by one who knows nothing of these conditions. College courses in government and political science are needed by every lawyer who would be a leader of public opinion. Work in laboratory sciences is valuable preparation for law, as training of powers of observation. One might go thru the college curriculum and eliminate nothing as of no value to a prospective law student. The references made are to the more valuable college courses, all of which prospective law students are advised to pursue.

In order that the proper preparation should not unduly postpone

the time for beginning professional work, many universities now offer combined courses in arts and law, which make it possible for arts and law degrees to be obtained in six years—three years above the high school exclusively in arts, and three years exclusively in law.

### WHAT A STUDENT SHOULD LEARN IN LAW SCHOOL

The purpose of legal education is not to impart information only. The task of the law schools has not been performed unless they send into the profession men of power and ideals—men able to deal effectively with problems of everyday practice and appreciative of the possibilities of service to their fellow men while earning the necessary livelihood. To men who know something of the development of our law to its present condition, there is no thinking that the ultimate has been attained. A desire for further progress in the administration of justice is a logical result of knowledge of the progress which has been achieved. The schools must teach men how to study law, for the field is too vast for any student to exhaust in a few years. Graduating from law school, a student's work should have but begun, but it should be begun in the right spirit and according to the right method.

The courses usually required in law schools are Contracts, Crimes, Torts, Property, Pleading and some courses in procedure. Some schools maintain practice courts to familiarize students with the usages of the court rooms and the actual conduct of trials. These come to the practitioners much more readily than an understanding of fundamentals, and the chief stress of the law schools is therefore on the latter.

### THE EQUIPMENT OF A LAW SCHOOL

The library is the principal part of the equipment of a law school. Comfortable lecture rooms are desirable, but facilities for library study and investigation are more important. While a good law library should contain the best of the numerous treatises on the various phases of the law, the collections of court reports are more essential wherever the case system obtains. Historical investigation is not possible without the early English reports. The common law jurisdictions are now so numerous that the modern official reports are a considerable library in themselves. No court decides cases without references to decisions in other jurisdictions. A law school library should have, therefore, the reports of all the common law jurisdictions, which include most of the British and American countries. European court reports are necessary for comparative study. Numerous collections of statutes, periodicals, and cyclopedias must be in every complete law library.

# THE SCHOOL OF LAW OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

The foregoing pages have been devoted to a consideration of the present position of the profession of law and of legal education in the United States. Attention is now directed to the School of Law of the University of Missouri and to the advantages which it offers to persons who desire to enter the profession and who want their training to conform to the high standards outlined in the preceding pages.

## HISTORICAL STATEMENT

The University of Missouri was established in 1839. The School of Law began work in 1872 with two instructors and a 2-year curriculum. In 1901, the curriculum was lengthened to three years. The standards for admission of students have gradually been made higher, as the conditions in the state have justified and demanded it. Between 1898 and 1907, the requirements were raised from one year to four years of high school work. In 1910, one year of college work was required; and between 1911 and 1918 all regular students were required to have completed two years of college work before entrance.

Owing to conditions resulting from the war, the admission requirements were temporarily changed so that students were admitted directly from high school. The curriculum in the School of Law was temporarily lengthened to four years.

These temporary changes have been abolished, and, beginning with the fall term of 1921, two years' college work will be required. Thus the School of Law has gone back to the pre-war basis.

The school has been a pioneer among western law schools in these advances and has been a member of the Association of American Law Schools since the organization of that association.

The school year of the University is now divided into three terms of sixteen weeks each. This new calendar affects all schools and colleges, including the School of Law. Registration for the fall term will be August 30 and 31, 1921.

## AIMS OF THE SCHOOL

The School of Law exists for serving the state and its bar. Its primary aim is to equip young men and women for the practice of law. To this end, its methods conform to the standards outlined in this bulletin. It does not seek merely a large number of students,

and the entrance requirements are such as to include only those whose education and maturity fit them for serious study. But the school recognizes a duty to the state beyond this equipment and training of practitioners. Many of the University students who do not intend to practice find its courses valuable training for citizenship and for business careers. The school attempts to serve the bar of the state by the publication of the Law Series of the University of Missouri Bulletin, hereinafter described; and the members of its faculty are constantly engaged in research and investigation, the results of which are published from time to time.

**Law Series of the University of Missouri Bulletin:** The School of Law publishes the Law Series of the University of Missouri Bulletin. The purpose of this publication is to present to the Missouri bar the results of legal study and research in the field of Missouri law carried on at the school. Each number contains at least one leading article on some phase of Missouri law, written by a member of the faculty, and notes on recent Missouri cases, written by student editors under the direction of a member of the faculty. This publication also contains the Bar Bulletin the official organ of the Missouri State Bar Association. The two publications were combined in the fall of 1919. This bulletin may be obtained free of charge on request to the Editor, Law Series, University Bulletin, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

### METHODS OF INSTRUCTION

While each teacher is left free to express his own individuality in his work, the school is committed to the case system of instruction and the teachers follow that method exclusively. In all courses, except lecture courses, standard case books are made the basis of class work. Written examinations are given in all courses at the end of each term. Regular attendance is required at all class exercises.

**Practice Court:** To supply, so far as possible, the actual working knowledge, which in former times the student acquired in the office and the court room, a practice court has been established under the charge of the professor of pleading and practice. The student is given practice in drawing pleadings, beginning his action by process or publication, and pleading to an issue. Issues of law are raised by motions and demurrers to the pleadings and by demurrers to the evidence or requests for peremptory instructions. Issues of fact are tried on oral testimony given by student witnesses and on documents prepared for the purpose, and the students are required to draw declarations of law or instructions applicable to the facts disclosed.

**Moot Courts:** Moot court work is done by the local chapters of two law fraternities, Phi Delta Phi and Phi Alpha Delta, and the Alexander Martin Law Club, with the guidance and assistance of members of the faculty.

### EQUIPMENT AND SUPPORT

**Law Building:** The School of Law occupies a large brick building on the quadrangle of the main campus of the University. This building was erected in 1893. It contains five library rooms, opening into each other; three lecture rooms; six offices for resident professors; a practice court room completely equipped with furniture and books used in actual work.

**Library:** The Law Library contains more than 23,000 volumes, and includes both the originals and the reprints of the English Reports; a complete set of the Irish, Scotch, and Canadian reports; several sets of the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States; a set of the Federal Cases and of the Federal Reports; all of the state reports to the Reporter System; full sets to date of the reports of the more important American jurisdictions; full sets of the National Reporter System, and the necessary digests; and a valuable collection of statutes, session laws, standard treatises, legal periodicals, and encyclopedias. It also contains a large collection of portraits of judges and jurists.

The library is in charge of a trained librarian, and is open to students from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night.

**Other Libraries:** The general library of the University is now in a new building. It contains about 200,000 books and pamphlets and is open to all students of the University.

The library and reading room of the Missouri State Historical Society is in the new Library Building. This library contains about 100,000 entries and is open to all students of the School of Law.

**Dormitory:** The University dormitory for men, Lathrop Hall, lodges twenty-four students. Meals may be obtained at the Commons, a cafeteria managed by the University, in Lathrop Hall.

The cost of room rent to a student living in a dormitory is from \$15 to \$20 a term. Application for rooms should be made as early as possible to the secretary of the University.

**Support:** The School of Law is an integral part of the University of Missouri, a liberal share of whose income is devoted to this school for the salaries of the teachers and the support of the library.

### FEES AND EXPENSES

**Tuition:** Tuition is free in all divisions of the University to students who are residents of the state of Missouri. Nonresidents



of the state are required to pay a tuition fee of \$10 a term in all divisions of the University, except in the Graduate School.

**Library, Hospital, and Incidental Fee:** All students in the School of Law, except those specially exempt by law or by rules of the curators, are required to pay a library, hospital, and incidental fee of \$25 a term.

**Other Expenses:** The other necessary expenses of a student for board and lodging, textbooks, etc., range from \$150 to \$250 a term.

**Self Support:** Many students in the University are to some extent self-supporting—some entirely so. It is desirable that students in the School of Law should be free to devote their entire time to the work of the school. Students who find it necessary to do other work should apply to the Employment Bureau maintained by the University Y. M. C. A.

### HONORS AND PRIZES

**Student Editors:** The student editors of the Law Series of the University of Missouri Bulletin are elected by the faculty from the second and third-year classes on a basis of merit.

**Law Societies:** The Order of the Coif, a national law school honor society corresponding to Phi Beta Kappa in the College of Arts and Science, maintains a chapter in this school. The members are elected each year by the faculty from the 10 per cent of the members of the senior class who have the highest rank in scholarship.

**Rollins Scholarship:** This scholarship, amounting annually to the sum of \$50, is provided for in the endowment of James S. Rollins and is awarded annually by the faculty of the School of Law to a student of the junior class, according to the terms of the donation as set forth in the general catalog of the University.

**Karnes Scholarship:** Mrs. J. C. V. Karnes of Kansas City, Missouri, has provided a scholarship of \$50 to be awarded each year by the faculty of the School of Law to the student of the first year class who attains the best record in his work. This scholarship will be paid, one-half at the beginning of each term of the student's second year in the school.

**William Mack Prize:** William Mack, a graduate of this school, provides the School of Law annually with a set of the "Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure," in forty-two volumes, which is awarded to that member of the senior class who, in the judgment of the faculty, has made the best progress during his school career. Two years' residence as a student in the school is required of candidates for this prize.

### ADMISSION OF STUDENTS

**Preliminary Training:** Beginning with the fall term of 1921, the requirements for admission are the satisfactory completion of a four years' high school course or its equivalent, and two years' work, or 60 hours' credit, in the College of Arts and Science of the University of Missouri or its equivalent.

*The former entrance requirements in force during the war have been changed and the entrance requirements that obtained prior to the war are being re-established.*

**Methods of Admission:** Admission may be either by entrance examinations, or certificate from colleges and universities composing the Missouri College Union, or from other reputable colleges and universities. (Acceptance of such certificate lies wholly with the Committee on Entrance of the University, and all correspondence regarding admission should be addressed to the Registrar.)

A unit is the equivalent of a subject pursued five periods a week for at least thirty-six weeks, four units constituting a year's work.

*The student should arrange his admission in advance of the opening of the session.*

**Admission to Advanced Standing:** To be admitted to advanced standing students must, in addition to complying with the requirements for admission, present satisfactory evidence that they have pursued successfully the study of the subjects for which they wish credit in an approved law school and, on examination, must prove themselves proficient in those subjects. Certificates from approved law schools showing that the applicants have accomplished with passing grades the work for which they wish credit, may be accepted in lieu of examination. No law school conferring a degree in law for less than three years' systematic study of the law will be considered an approved school within the meaning of the above requirements. A certificate of admission to the bar will not be accepted for admission to advanced standing. No advanced standing will be given for work done in a law office.

**Class Registration:** Students in each class should register at the beginning of each term. Members of the second and third year classes will not be permitted to register for any regular course in advance of their respective years except by special permission of the dean. No student will be permitted to register for a course without having had the courses naturally preceding it without advanced credit or the special permission of the dean.

**Admission of Special Students:** In recognition of the fact that experience and maturity tend to compensate in a measure for the lack of scholastic attainments, persons who are more than 21 years old may be admitted to the University as special students, without pass-

ing the regular examinations required for entrance, under the following conditions: (1) They must show good reason for not taking a regular course; (2) they must pass such examinations or other tests as demonstrate fitness to pursue profitably all the subjects selected by them. Special students are expected to do especially good work in the subjects which they choose, and are required to take all regular examinations. If at any period of the session their work becomes unsatisfactory their connection with the University shall be severed by the dean. Special students cannot become candidates for degrees until they have satisfied the entrance requirements to the college or school in which the degree is offered. Entrance cards for special students are issued by the registrar of the University, to whom application for admission as special students should be sent in advance of the opening of the session.

In extraordinary cases the dean may permit a special student to enter classes in professional courses in law without having completed the required work of the first year.

**Special Students Who May Receive a Degree:** Students who are more than 21 years old who have completed a four years' high school course or the equivalent, who have been engaged in work that in a measure compensates for college work, may be recommended by special action of the faculty of the School of Law for the degree if they have been in residence six terms and have received 77 hours' credit in law courses required of regular students and have made 50 points. See "Curricula-Degree."

### ELIMINATION OF STUDENTS

Some students qualified for admission fail to measure up to the high standing of scholarship maintained in the school. Such delinquent students are eliminated according to the rules of the University Faculty, the principal provisions of which are as follows:

a. A student who in any term falls more than 40 per cent behind the number of hours for which he is registered at the end of that term, or who falls more than 9 hours behind the total number of hours for which he has been registered up to that time, will be dropped from the University.

b. A student so dropped may be readmitted after the lapse of a term, but if he falls more than 6 hours behind the total number of hours for which he has been registered after his readmission, he will be permanently dropped from the University.

c. Work taken by students during the first term of their first year in the School of Law will not be counted for the purpose of this rule, but such students may be dropped from the University by the dean for deficiency in work.

The strict enforcement of these rules insures a student body free from drones and laggards. Special students will be eliminated whenever their work does not meet the approval of the dean.

### CURRICULA—DEGREE

**Three-Year Curriculum:** The curriculum of the School of Law extends thru three school years of two terms each. In order to be graduated, a student must have completed with passing grade, seventy-seven (77) hours of work, exclusive of military science and physical training. The work of the students will normally be distributed as follows: Twenty-seven (27) hours in the first year, twenty-six (26) and twenty-four (24) in each of the succeeding years.

In addition, the student must have received 40 points. Points are given as follows: 3 points for each hour of those courses in which the student receives the grade of E; 2 points for each hour of those courses in which the student receives the grade of S; and one point for each hour of those courses in which the student receives the grade of M. No points are given for those courses in which the student receives the grade of I.

The curriculum requires six terms in residence for its completion, and no student will be graduated without six terms of attendance except on account of admission to advanced standing for work in other institutions.

However, as the University year is now divided into three terms, the student may shorten his time in residence by attending more than two terms in each calendar year.

**Combined Curriculum in Arts and Law:** Seniors in the College of Arts and Science may elect courses from the first year in the School of Law for a maximum credit of 30 hours. Under special circumstances this privilege may be extended to juniors with the consent of the deans of the Faculty of Arts and Science and the Faculty of Law. A combined curriculum of this character will enable a student to obtain the degrees of A. B. and LL. B. in twelve terms.

Juniors and seniors who do not elect courses under the preceding provisions may, with the approval of the dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science, elect courses from the School of Law with a maximum credit of nine hours.

**Degree:** The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) is conferred upon regular students who have satisfactorily completed the prescribed courses and sufficient electives to make twenty-seven term hours of the first year's work and twenty-six term hours of the work of the second and twenty-four of the third year—a total of seventy-seven hours.

## OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION AND ADMINISTRATION

ALBERT ROSS HILL, A.B., Ph.D, LL.D.,

*President of the University.*

JAMES PATTERSON McBAINE, LL.B.,

*Dean of the Faculty, and Professor of Law.*

\*ELDON REVARE JAMES, B.S., LL.D., S.J.D.,

*Professor of Law*

JOHN DAVISON LAWSON, B.A.L., LL.B.,

*Emeritus Professor of Law.*

ISIDOR LOEB, B.S., M.S., LL.B., Ph.D.,

*Professor of Constitutional Law.*

JAMES LEWIS PARKS, A.B., LL.B.,

*Professor of Law.*

KENNETH C. SEARS, A.B., J.D.,

*Professor of Law.*

† -----

*Professor of Law.*

STANLEY HART UDY, Ph.B., J.D.,

*Assistant Professor of Law.*

PERCY ANDERSON HOGAN,

*Assistant in Charge of Law Library.*

## SPECIAL LECTURERS

HON. ROBERT F. WALKER, A.B., LL.B.,

Chief Justice Supreme Court of Missouri,

Special Lecturer in Missouri Appellate Practice.

HON. KIMBROUGH STONE, A.B., LL.B.,

Judge United States Circuit Court of Appeals,

Special Lecturer in Jurisdiction and Practice of Federal Courts.

HON. SELDEN P. SPENCER, A.B., LL.B.,

A United States Senator from Missouri,

Special Lecturer in Corporations.

## STATEMENT OF COURSES

This announcement covers only those courses which will be given during the fall and winter terms of the 1921-22 session.

Courses preceded by a number with the letter f attached thus, 100f, 200f, are given the fall term only. Those preceded by a number with the letter w attached, thus, 100w, 200w, are given the winter term only. The number of hours' credit given for a course each term is indicated by Arabic numerals in parenthesis following the statement of the course.

\*Absent on leave.

†To be appointed.



## REQUIRED COURSES OF THE FIRST YEAR

100f. CONTRACTS. Mutual assent, consideration, contracts under seal, beneficiaries of contracts. (4) *Mr. Udy*.

102w. CONTRACTS. Course 11 is a prerequisite. Assignment of contracts, express conditions, conditions implied in law, illegality. (2) *Mr. Udy*.

*Williston's Cases on Contracts* (latest edition).

103f. TORTS. Trespass, conversion, deceit. (3)

103w. TORTS. Course 13 is a prerequisite. Extra hazardous occupation, interference with business and social relations, and other topics. (3)

Case book to be announced.

105f. PROPERTY I. *Personal Property*. Distinction between real and personal property; suits for recovery of personal property; acquisition of rights without concurrence of former owner; transfer of rights in personal property; possession, including bailment and finding. (3) *Mr. Parks*.

*Bigelow's Cases on Property*.

106w. PROPERTY I. *Real Property*. Tenure; estates, seisin, and conveyances; uses and trusts; fixtures, emblements; waste; natural rights; profits; easements; covenants running with the land. (3) *Mr. Parks*.

*Warren's Cases on Property*.

107f. CRIMINAL LAW. Jurisdiction; the criminal act, complete and incomplete; criminal intent, actual and constructive; insanity; intoxication; duress, and mistake of fact or law; justification; parties in crime; crimes against the person, against property. (3) *Mr. Sears*.

*Mikell's Cases on Criminal Law*.

108w. COMMON LAW PLEADING. Essentials of declarations in trespass, case, trover, special and general assumpsit, debt, covenant, and replevin; demurrers; pleas, replication *de injuria*; departure; motions based on the pleadings. (3) *Mr. McBaine*.

*Cook & Hinton's Cases on Pleadings at Common Law*.

110w. AGENCY. Who can be agent or principal, appointment, power of agent to subject principal to liability for contracts and torts, agent's responsibility to strangers, parties to writings, undisclosed principals, reciprocal duties of agent and principal, delegation by agent, termination of agency, ratification. (3) *Mr. Udy*.

*Wambough's Cases on Agency*.

## REQUIRED COURSES OF THE JUNIOR YEAR

120f and w. EQUITY I. General nature of equity jurisdiction; specific performance of contracts; specific reparation of torts. (2) and (2) *Mr. -----*.

*Ames' Cases on Equity. Vol. I.*

121f. CODE PLEADING. The one form of civil action under the code. Parties to actions; the "real party in interest"; joinder of parties. The complaint: facts distinguished from conclusions of law and evidence; the statement of facts; the prayer for relief; the union of several causes of action. The answer: general and specific denials; "new matters" in justification of excuse, and in discharge; "equitable defenses"; union of defenses; counterclaims and set-offs. The reply: by way of denial and of new matter; departure. Demurrers. (2) and (2) *Mr. McBaine*.

Hinton's *Cases on Code Pleading*.

123f and 123w. EVIDENCE. Trial by jury; judicial notice; presumptions and burden of proof; demurrers to the evidence; admission and confessions. Leading rules of exclusion; matters likely to mislead; collateral issues; character of the parties. Hearsay; exceptions to the hearsay rule. Expert and opinion evidence; real evidence. Writings; proof of execution; contents (best evidence rule). Various rules of substantive law (parol evidence rule). Witnesses: Competency; privilege; examination; cross-examination and impeachment. (2) and (3) *Mr. Sears*.

Hinton's *Cases on Evidence*.

### REQUIRED COURSES OF THE SENIOR YEAR

150f and 150w. PRACTICE. Commencement of actions; issuance and service of process; demurrers to the pleading; demurrers to the evidence; trial of issues of fact; declarations of law and instructions; verdict and judgment; motion for new trial and in arrest of judgment; exceptions; writs of error and appeal. The first part of the course includes a study of the theory of trials; the second part, the actual trial of practice cases. (4) and (1). *Mr. McBaine*.

Hinton's *Cases on Practice*.

*Course 150f alone is required if the student in all other respects completes the work necessary for the degree at the end of the fall term.*

### ELECTIVE COURSES OF THE JUNIOR YEAR

125f. PROPERTY II. *Conveyancing*. Accretion; lapse of time; form and operation of conveyances; execution of deeds; creation of easements and profits; covenants for title; dedication. (3) *Mr. Sears*.

*Gray's Cases on Property 2nd Ed. Vol. III.*

126w. PROPERTY II. *Wills and Administration*. Escheat; descent and distribution; making and operation of wills; probate and administration; executors and administrators. (3) *Mr. Sears*.

*Costigan's Cases on Wills and Administration.*

127f. SALES. The nature and formalities of the contract; bargain

and sale, and contract to sell; statute of frauds; conditions and warranties; rights against third persons; seller's lien; stoppage *in transitu*; right of resale; right to rescind; damages. (4) *Mr. Udy*.

*Williston's Cases on Sales.*

128w. **BILLS AND NOTES.** Formal requisites; negotiability; acceptance; endorsement; rights of holders; liabilities of parties; presentment protests and notice; law of negotiable instruments. (3) *Mr. Udy*.

*Smith & Moore's Cases on Bills and Notes.*

**POLITICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC LAW.\*** 109f and sp. International Law.

**POLITICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC LAW.\*** 127. Principles of Administration.

### ELECTIVE COURSES OF THE SENIOR YEAR

151f. **TRUSTS.** Courses 112, Equity I, is a prerequisite. Nature and requisites of express trusts; nature of *cestui que trust's* interest; resulting and constructive trusts; transfer of trust property; duties of trustees. (3). *Mr. -----*.

*Ames' Cases on Trusts.*

152f and 152w. **PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.** The nature of a corporation, distinguished from a partnership, disregard of the fiction; formation; powers; *de facto* corporations; *ultra vires* action; rights and liabilities of promoters, directors, shareholders, and creditors; issue, payment, and transfer of stock; validity of voting trusts. (2) and (2). *Mr. Parks.*

*Burnett's Cases on Corporations.*

154f and 155w. **CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.** Power of courts to pass on constitutionality of laws; general relation of the three departments to each other and of the states to the national government; general jurisdiction of the national government; due process of law; equal protection of laws; police power; taxation; eminent domain; commerce power; *ex post facto* laws, impairing obligation of contracts. (2) and (3) *Mr. Loeb.*

*Hall's Cases on Constitutional Law.*

156w. **CONFLICT OF LAWS.** Jurisdiction of courts and of sovereigns over persons and things; domicile; taxation; divorce; remedies; rights of action; procedure; creation of rights, personal and real, by inheritance, by contract, and by tort; recognition and enforcement of rights

\*These courses in the School of Business and Public Administration may be selected as electives by students in the School of Law, during their second and third years, toward the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Credit will not be given in the School of Law for these courses if taken by a student before entering the School of Law, or during his first year in the school.

and personal relations; administration of estates; recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments. (3) *Mr. Parks.*

Lorenzen's *Cases on Conflict of Laws.*

157f. FUTURE INTERESTS. Conditions and future interests; executory devises, powers; rule perpetuities; illegal conditions and restraints on alienation; priority of grantees; fraudulent conveyances; registration; conversion and election; joint ownership; curtesy and dower. (3) *Mr. Parks.*

Gray's *Cases on Property* (2nd ed.) Vols. V. and VI.

158w. MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS. Nature of municipal corporations; creation, alteration, and dissolution; legislative control in general; administration of government in general, departments, including governmental functions, quasi-governmental functions and commercial functions; powers; acquiring, holding and dealing with property; liability for torts; liability for contracts; remedies of creditors. (3)

Case book to be announced.

### ELECTIVE COURSES FROM WHICH THE SPRING-SUMMER TERM CURRICULUM WILL BE ARRANGED

130sp. PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANIES. Privately owned business subject to extraordinary duties of service to the public; what businesses are so subject; their extraordinary obligations; undiscriminating services, provision of adequate facilities, reasonable charges, governmental regulation particularly of rates. (2) *Mr. Sears.*

Case book to be announced.

132sp. INSURANCE. Fire; marine; life; mutual benefit; accident and fidelity and guaranty; formation, construction, and terms of contract; standard policies; warranties and representations; waiver, estoppel; subrogation; insurance agents. (3) *Mr. McBaine.*

133sp. SURETYSHIP. Nature of the contract; the statute of frauds; surety's defense against the creditor; the surety's rights, subrogation, indemnity, contribution exoneration; creditor's rights to surety's securities. (3)

Ames' *Cases on Suretyship.*

134sp. PERSONS. Parent and child, custody, support, property, earnings, emancipation, actions for damages to parental right in child; liability for torts of child. Husband and wife; rights and disabilities at common law; wife's separate estate in equity; rights and liabilities under modern states. (3) *Mr. Parks.*

Kale's *Cases on Persons.*

135sp. DAMAGES. Functions of court and jury; exemplary damages; liquidated damages; nominal damages; direct and consequential

damages; avoidable consequences; counsel fees; certainty; compensation; damages for nonpecuniary injuries; value; interest; damages in certain tort and contract actions. (3) *Mr. McBaine.*

*Beale's Cases on Damages.*

136sp. BANKRUPTCY. Who may be bankrupt; who may be a petitioning creditor; acts of bankruptcy, including fraudulent conveyances and preferences; what property passes to trustees; provable claims; protection, exemption, and discharge of bankrupts. (2)

*Williston's Cases on Bankruptcy.*

137sp. EXTRAORDINARY LEGAL REMEDIES. Mandamus; quo warranto; prohibition; certiorari; habeas corpus. Nature and form of the writs; service; disobedience of writ and remedies therefor. (3) *Mr. McBaine.*

*Robert's Cases on Extraordinary Legal Remedies.*

138sp. MORTGAGES. Form of legal mortgage; title and lien theory; substance and elements of mortgage; mortgagee and mortgagor; transfer; competition for the mortgage; priority; marshalling. (3) *Mr. Parks.*

*Kirchway's Cases on Mortgages.* 2nd Ed.

139sp. COMMON CARRIERS. The carrier's undertaking; common carrier of goods; passengers and baggage; obligations of shipper and passenger; exceptional liability of common carrier; carrier's duty to serve, etc. (3) *Mr. Sears.*

Case book to be announced.

140sp. QUASI CONTRACTS. Nature of; benefits conferred by mistake, under partially performed contract, under compulsion, or voluntarily without contract. (3)

Case book to be announced.

Mr. Hogan, assistant in charge of the law library, will give a course of lectures on the Use of Law Books during the fall term, 1921-22.

## INFORMATION ABOUT THE UNIVERSITY

The fundamental aim of the University of Missouri is the development of the highest and most efficient type of citizen. For the purpose of attaining its aim, the University furnishes ample facilities for liberal education and for thoro professional training. The University is a part of the public educational system of the state.

## ORGANIZATION

The work of the University is now carried on in the following divisions:

College of Arts and Science

College of Agriculture



School of Education  
School of Law  
School of Medicine  
School of Engineering  
School of Mines and Metallurgy  
School of Journalism  
School of Business and Public Administration  
Graduate School  
Extension Division

All of these divisions are at Columbia, with the exception of the School of Mines and Metallurgy, which is at Rolla. In addition, emphasis is given particular lines of work by the establishment of minor divisions, the chief of which are the Agricultural Experiment Station, the Engineering Experiment Station, and the Missouri State Military School.

## LOCATION

The University of Missouri is at Columbia, half way between St. Louis and Kansas City, near the center of the state. It is reached by the Wabash and by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railways. Columbia is a progressive and prosperous city.

Columbia may be characterized as a city of schools, homes, and churches, with enough of industrialism to make it efficient. It offers the conveniences of a larger city without the distractions. The student is a predominant factor in Columbia.

## EQUIPMENT

The University grounds cover more than 800 acres. The main divisions are in the west campus, the east campus, the athletic fields, and the University farm.

The following University buildings are at Columbia: Academic Hall, administration; separate buildings for chemistry, physics, biology, business and public administration and geology, engineering, industrial arts, law; two power houses; Library Building; Medical Laboratory Building; Parker Memorial Hospital; Agriculture Building; Horticulture Building; Schweitzer Hall, for agricultural chemistry; green houses; Live Stock Judging, Poultry, Dairy, Farm Machinery and Veterinary buildings; the University farm barns and buildings; Switzler Hall; Jay H. Neff Hall, for the School of Journalism; Lathrop Hall, dormitory for men; Read Hall, dormitory for women; Rothwell Gymnasium; the houses for the President of the University and

the Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture; the High School and the Elementary School buildings, used for practice schools in the School of Education.

### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information concerning the School of Law, address

J. P. McBAINE,  
DEAN, FACULTY OF LAW,  
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI,  
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI.

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Full information regarding the University is given in the catalog, which will be sent on request without charge. For this or special bulletins of the College of Arts and Science, College of Agriculture, School of Education, School of Law, School of Medicine, School of Engineering, School of Journalism, School of Business and Public Administration, Extension Division, and the Graduate School, write to

THE REGISTRAR,  
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI,  
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI.



THE  
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI  
BULLETIN

GENERAL SERIES

EDITED BY

T. C. MORELOCK

*Assistant University Publisher*

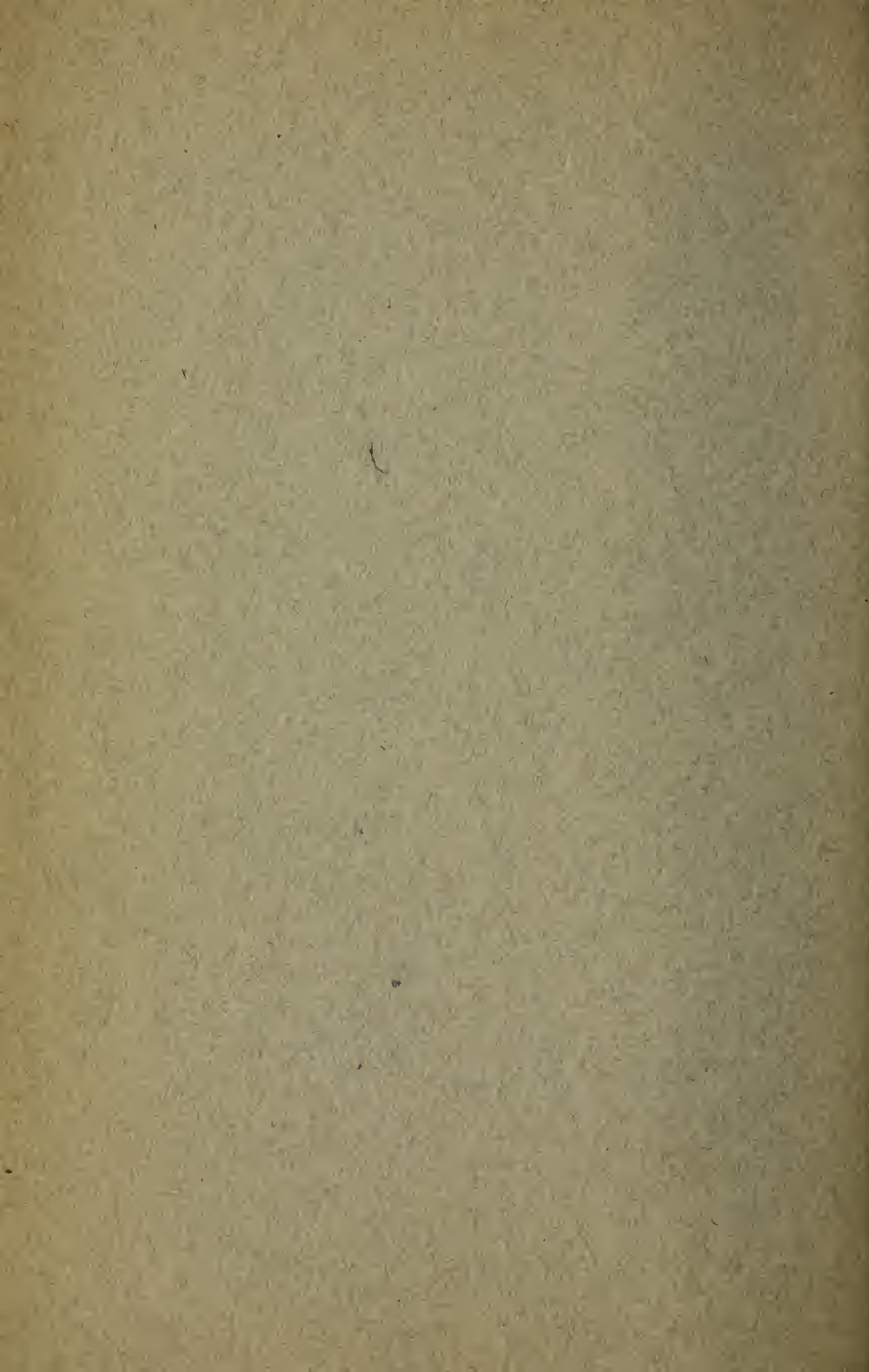
The General Series of the University of Missouri Bulletin consists of the University Catalog and the announcements of the various colleges and schools which make up the University. These announcements will be sent free upon request to the Registrar, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

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VOLUME 23, NUMBER 7

MAY 15 1922

GENERAL SERIES

1922, No. 6

SCHOOL OF LAW

ANNOUNCEMENT 1922-23



ISSUED THREE TIMES MONTHLY; ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MAT-  
TER AT THE POSTOFFICE AT COLUMBIA, MISSOURI—8,000  
MARCH, 1922

## CALENDAR FOR 1922-23

1922

### *Fall Term*

August 28 .....Monday, entrance examinations  
 August 29, 30 ....Tuesday, Wednesday, registration  
 August 31 .....Thursday, 8 a. m., class work begins  
 October 30 .....Monday, 8 a. m. to { First term Two Year Winter  
 December 20 .....Wednesday, 4 p. m. } Course in Agriculture.  
 November 30 .....Thursday, Thanksgiving Day, holiday  
 December 20 .....Wednesday, 4 p. m., fall term closes

### *Winter Term*

December 29, 30 ..Friday, Saturday, registration  
 1923  
 January 1 .....Monday, 8 a. m., class work begins  
 January 1 .....Monday 8 a. m. to { Second term Two Year Winter  
 February 23 .....Friday noon } Course in Agriculture  
 April 22 .....Sunday, Baccalaureate Address  
 April 25 .....Wednesday, Commencement Day

### *Spring-Summer Term*

April 26 .....Thursday, term opens  
 June 16 .....Saturday noon, first half of term ends  
 June 18 .....Monday, 8 a. m., second half of term begins  
 July 4 .....Wednesday, Independence Day  
 August 11 .....Saturday noon, spring-summer term ends

# THE PURPOSE OF THIS BULLETIN

This bulletin has two purposes; first, to aid those who are trying to decide upon a life work; second, to announce to interested persons the facilities offered by the School of Law of the University of Missouri and the work which it is doing in the cause of legal education. In the following pages such information is briefly set forth as is hoped may help those who have not yet selected a vocation to decide whether or not they want to follow the profession of law. Such further information is also included as may help those who have decided to study law to choose a law school in which to pursue their legal studies. It is hoped that this bulletin may also prove of value to those who are called upon to give advice on so important a subject as the choice of a profession.

## THE PROFESSION OF LAW

The opportunities which are open to those who enter the profession of law are undoubtedly more extensive and varied than those offered by any other calling. The most obvious field of labor for the lawyer is in the active practice of law, consisting of advising clients and preparing and trying cases. In this field the thoroly trained and conscientious lawyer may well gain honor and substantial rewards. But it not infrequently happens that one who combines with legal training an aptitude for business will be called more or less from the active practice of law into the business world to organize, reorganize, or manage large banking, mercantile, or public service companies—a field of opportunity for large usefulness.

Of course the judges of our courts, both federal and state, are chosen from the membership of the bar, and tho their salaries are not large, the honor attaching to the judicial positions makes them attractive.

It is not only in the administration of the law, however, that the lawyer finds occupation. There is a large field of activity for the lawyer in the making of the law. It is natural that the great majority of the law makers should be lawyers, for lawyers best know the shortcomings of any existing system of the law and can most scientifically frame the statutes which are required to meet developments. The legislator's remuneration is not great, but his opportunities to influence public thought and public action and to be truly useful to his fellowmen are practically unlimited.

The profession of law also offers opportunities to the man who would devote himself to study and research. Much has been written on the law, but much still remains to be written by those qualified by

ability and training for legal authorship. Furthermore, law teachers are needed to man the faculties of our law schools, and at present the demand for those fitted by reason of their temperament and scholarship for law teaching is greater than the supply.

### OBLIGATIONS OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION

The practicing attorney comes into closest relationship with his clients, and his obligations to them are well defined. Toward them he must practice the utmost good faith, and in furthering their legitimate interests he must exercise his best diligence. He should never stir up litigation, but should wherever possible, play the part of a peacemaker. In the trial of cases, the lawyer's efforts should always be to inform the court correctly on matters of fact and of law, and his aim should not be to win at any cost, but to see that substantial justice is done between the parties. The lawyer is also under heavy obligations to the public, altho the nature and extent of this obligation is perhaps more difficult of definition. That it is his duty when elected to the judiciary to dispense justice with scrupulous impartiality, is universally recognized.

The lawyer who holds a public office is of course a public leader, but the lawyer who occupies no public office is also one of the leaders of his community in all matters of public interest and should have a strong sense of the responsibility of such leadership. Frequently, he can best judge the fitness of candidates for public offices and is best entitled to pass honest criticism on those who hold public offices. As a student of law and political institutions, he should be particularly fitted to suggest means for remedying public evils and advancing the general public welfare.

### THE ETHICS OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION

The spirit of criticism is abroad in our time, and this is a wholesome condition. Critics are giving a good deal of their attention to the legal profession, and this attention in the long run is going to prove good for the profession. Of course some injustice is done, but on the other hand the legal profession is being compelled to examine itself; as a result quicker punishment is being meted out to those who abuse their positions as members of the profession, while all of its members are being compelled to live up more strictly to those high ideals which have always guided its leaders.

### LEGAL EDUCATION

The last century brought many changes in the conventional education of lawyers, and these changes have produced the modern law

school which is distinctly an American institution and upon the chief characteristics of which lawyers and law educators are now generally agreed.

When Chancellor Kent began the study of law in 1781, he was placed in the office of the attorney-general of New York. There he was left largely to his own ingenuity to discover how to learn and what to learn, with but an occasional suggestion from his preceptor. A graduate of Yale College, there was no law school to which he might go, tho two years before, a single professorship in law had been established by Thomas Jefferson at the College of William and Mary. The books at hand were few, and the student at once devoted himself to Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England. The courts seldom wrote opinions in that day and there were few published reports of decisions. The lawyers and judges relied chiefly on a few established treatises for their knowledge of law. Such treatises were accepted as authorities and the student was expected to memorize them. This could be done conveniently in a law office, and since the books were few, the period of training was not long to the ambitious student.

Certain law offices became centers for the training of law students, and as their reputations were established the head of these offices devoted themselves more exclusively to the often remunerative business of instruction. In time such offices lost their clients and became private law schools. The best of these private schools was that of Judge Tapping Reeve, established in 1784 at Litchfield, Connecticut, where a large number of students made possible a greater continuity in the work. The instruction was always by lectures, and few students spent more than one year in the school. Such private schools were necessarily few in number, however, for the scarcity of students made it impossible for any great number of successful practitioners, who would attract young men, to convert their offices into classrooms. But most practitioners found it convenient to have one or two students around them as helpers, and were for this reason willing to become nominal tutors. The faculty of forming such connections, together with the advantage of some court room contact, made it inevitable that office study should continue for a half-century to be the conventional avenue to law practice.

Between 1815 and 1840 the colleges and universities began systematic instruction in law, influenced no doubt by the success of the private law school. Their better support made it easier for them to attract teachers and students and to furnish the necessary equipment. The profession did not readily accept the idea that the law could be learned as well in a law school as a law office, and for many years it was stoutly combatted by members of the bar. This opposition



weakened, as the students proved the superiority of their training and as the profession began to accept the valuable treatises published by such law teachers as Kent, Story and Greenleaf. The publication of state reports made it necessary that students have access to libraries, which few offices could afford, and guidance in the use of such libraries. Until the requirements for admission to the bar were raised, the schools could not replace the offices. Many of the schools were weak—some hardly deserved the name. Night schools sprang up, often as commercial projects undertaken by practitioners who desired to increase their incomes. Sometimes they were but nominally affiliated with strong universities. But the stronger schools took the lead in lengthening their curricula—and in strengthening their work. By 1870, two years' work was required in the best schools, definite courses of study were outlined and numerous subject divisions of the law were made which had not been differentiated in Blackstone. The advantage of better training for the bar was soon appreciated by its leaders. In 1878, the American Bar Association established a standing committee on legal education, the earliest recommendation of which was that "the several state and other local bar associations be requested to recommend and further in their respective states the maintenance of schools of law," and which in its first report recommended a requirement of three years' study of law as a prerequisite to admission to the bar. In 1893, the Section on Legal Education of the American Bar Association was established, and it has had much to do in stimulating interest in law schools and in increasing their efficiency. As early as 1881, the American Bar Association voted in favor of 3-year law schools, and today a substantial majority of the law schools have the 3-year curriculum.

#### AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION ACTION IN 1921

Recently legal education has been the especial subject of consideration by the American Bar Association. At the annual meeting in St. Louis in August, 1920, the Section on Legal Education and Admission to the Bar appointed a special committee to study the question and report its recommendations to the Association.

The Committee held meetings, sent out questionnaires, secured statistics and data from law teachers, practicing lawyers and judges in all parts of this country. The work of the Committee resulted in a report which made the following recommendations:

"The Committee recommends that the Section direct its chairman to offer the following resolutions at the pending meeting of The American Bar Association.

(1) The American Bar Association is of the opinion that every candidate for admission to the bar should give evidence

of graduation from a law school complying with the following standards:

(a) It shall require as a condition of admission at least two years of study in a college.

(b) It shall require its students to pursue a course of three years' duration if they devote substantially all of their working time to their studies, and a longer course, equivalent in the number of working hours, if they devote only part of their working time to their studies.

(c) It shall provide an adequate library available for the use of the students.

(d) It shall have among its teachers a sufficient number giving their entire time to the school to insure actual personal acquaintance and influence with the whole student body.

(2) The American Bar Association is of the opinion that graduation from a law school should not confer the right of admission to the bar, and that every candidate should be subjected to an examination by public authority to determine his fitness.

(3) The Council on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar is directed to publish from time to time the names of those law schools which comply with the above standards and of those which do not and to make such publication available so far as possible to intending law students.

(4) The president of the Association and the Council on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar are directed to call a Conference on Legal Education in the name of The American Bar Association, to which the state and local bar associations shall be invited to send delegates, for the purpose of uniting the bodies represented in an effort to create conditions favorable to the adoption of the principles above set forth."

These recommendations were adopted by the American Bar Association at its Forty-Fourth annual meeting at Cincinnati in September, 1921.

As provided in the recommendations a Conference on Legal Education was held in Washington, D. C., in February, 1922. Hundreds of delegates from bar associations and law schools attended the meeting. Two days were spent in discussion by lawyers of eminence in the profession. That body passed resolutions endorsing the action, at Cincinnati, of the American Bar Association, and added the following explanations:

**"Resolved,** That the National Conference of Bar Associations adopt the following statement in regard to legal education:

1. The great complexity of modern legal regulations requires for the proper performance of legal services lawyers of broad general education and thorough legal training. The legal education which was fairly adequate under simpler economic conditions is inadequate today. It is the duty of the legal profession to strive to create and maintain standards of legal education and rules of admission to the bar which will protect the public both from incompetent legal advisers and from those who would disregard the obligations of professional service. This duty can best be performed by the organized efforts of bar associations.

2. Further, we believe that law schools should not be operated as commercial enterprises, and that the compensation of any officer or member of its teaching staff should not depend on the number of students or on the fees received.

3. We agree with the American Bar Association that graduation from a law school should not confer the right of admission to the Bar, and that every candidate should be subjected to examination by public authority other than the authority of the law school of which he is a graduate.

4. Since the legal profession has to do with the administration of the law, and since public officials are chosen from its ranks more frequently than from the ranks of any other profession or business, it is essential that the legal profession should not become the monopoly of any economic class.

5. We endorse the American Bar Association's standards for admission to the Bar because we are convinced that no such monopoly will result from adopting them. In almost every part of the country a young man of small means can, by energy and perseverance, obtain the college and law school education which the standards require. And we understand that in applying the rule requiring two years of study in a college, educational experience other than that acquired in an American college may, in proper cases, be accepted as satisfying the requirement of the rule, if equivalent to two years of college work.

6. We believe that the adoption of these standards will increase the efficiency and strengthen the character of those coming to the practice of law, and will therefore tend to improve greatly the administration of justice. We therefore urge the bar associations of the several states to draft rules of admission to the Bar carrying the standards into effect and to take such action as they may deem advisable to procure their adoption.

7. Whenever any state does not at present afford such educational opportunities to young men of small means as to

warrant the immediate adoption of the standards we urge the bar associations of the state to encourage and help the establishment and maintenance of good law schools and colleges, so that the standards may become practicable as soon as possible.

8. We believe that adequate intellectual requirements for admission to the Bar will not only increase the efficiency of those admitted to practice but will also strengthen their moral character. But we are convinced that high ideals of professional duty must come chiefly from an understanding of the traditions and standards of the Bar through study of such traditions and standards and by the personal contact of law students with members of the Bar who are marked by real interest in younger men, a love of their profession and a keen appreciation of the importance of its best traditions. We realize the difficulty of creating this kind of personal contact, especially in large cities; nevertheless, we believe that much can be accomplished by the intelligent cooperation between committees of the Bar and law school faculties.

9. We therefore urge courts and bar associations to charge themselves with the duty of devising means for bringing law students in contact with members of the Bar from whom they will learn, by example and precept, that admission to the Bar is not a mere license to carry on a trade, but that it is an entrance into a profession with honorable traditions of service which they are bound to maintain."

This action, it would seem, may be said to represent the consensus of opinion of the legal profession as to the education of the young lawyer of today.

## PREPARATION FOR THE STUDY OF LAW

A half century ago the law schools admitted all students who applied. Few of them required any examinations for degrees. The standards for admission to the bar were so liberal that anyone who had read Blackstone could comply with them. There was little uniformity in the curricula of the preparatory schools—hence it was not necessary or practicable that the law schools should admit only students of good preliminary training. But the standardization of secondary or preparatory schools, the desirability of safe-guarding law degrees so that they will mean something, and the conversion of the bar to the belief that only the fit should be permitted to practice, have resulted in all law schools prescribing certain qualifications for admission. A few schools now require a college degree as a pre-



requisite to the admission of candidates for the law degree. Almost all of the reputable law schools now require as much as a high school education for entrance. The present tendency is toward requiring two years of college work for entrance to law and all other professional schools.

It is desirable that a student's decision to enter the law should be made early in his school career in order that such preliminary courses may be selected as will most naturally lead into law. Nothing is more important to the lawyer than a mastery of English. Clearness and accuracy of expression are essential to him. The student should also get in high school or college some knowledge of Latin and French—many Latin phrases are in common use among lawyers and the older sources of our law are written in Norman French. Courses in mathematics and logic are valuable as some branches of law, notably real property, are mathematically constructed. A knowledge of psychology should prove valuable to any person whose business demands his contact with and study of men. Sociology has a direct bearing on modern legislation, on which the members of the bar must necessarily labor. American and English history must be studied by one who would know the conditions under which our law has developed and the law cannot be thoroly understood by one who knows nothing of these conditions. College courses in government and political science are needed by every lawyer who would be a leader of public opinion. Work in laboratory sciences is valuable preparation for law, as training of powers of observation. One might go thru the college curriculum and eliminate nothing as of no value to a prospective law student. The references made are to the more valuable college courses, all of which prospective law students are advised to pursue.

In order that the proper preparation should not unduly postpone the time for beginning professional work, many universities now offer combined courses in arts and law, which make it possible for arts and law degrees to be obtained in six years—three years above the high school exclusively in arts, and three years exclusively in law.

### WHAT A STUDENT SHOULD LEARN IN LAW SCHOOL

The purpose of legal education is not to impart information only. The task of the law schools has not been performed unless they send into the profession men of power and ideals—men able to deal effectively with problems of everyday practice and appreciative of the possibilities of service to their fellow men while earning the necessary livelihood. To men who know something of the development of our law to its present condition, there is no thinking that the ultimate



has been attained. A desire for further progress in the administration of justice is a logical result of knowledge of the progress which has been achieved. The schools must teach men how to study law, for the field is too vast for any student to exhaust in a few years. Graduating from law school, a student's work should have but begun, but it should be begun in the right spirit and according to the right method.

The courses usually required in law schools are Contracts, Crimes, Torts, Property, Pleading and some courses in procedure. Some schools maintain practice courts to familiarize students with the usages of the court rooms and the actual conduct of trials. These come to the practitioners much more readily than an understanding of fundamentals, and the chief stress of the law schools is therefore on the latter.

### THE EQUIPMENT OF A LAW SCHOOL

The library is the principal part of the equipment of a law school. Comfortable lecture rooms are desirable, but facilities for library study and investigation are more important. While a good law library should contain the best of the numerous treatises on the various phases of the law, the collections of court reports are more essential wherever the case system obtains. Historical investigation is not possible without the early English reports. The common law jurisdictions are now so numerous that the modern official reports are a considerable library in themselves. No court decides cases without references to decisions in other jurisdictions. A law school library should have, therefore, the reports of all the common law jurisdictions, which include most of the British and American countries. European court reports are necessary for comparative study. Numerous collections of statutes, periodicals, and cyclopedias must be in every complete law library.

## THE SCHOOL OF LAW OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

The foregoing pages have been devoted to a consideration of the present position of the profession of law and of legal education in the United States. Attention is now directed to the School of Law of the University of Missouri and to the advantages which it offers to persons who desire to enter the profession and who want their training to conform to the high standards outlined in the preceding pages.

### HISTORICAL STATEMENT

The University of Missouri was established in 1839. The School of Law began work in 1872 with two instructors and a 2-year curriculum. In 1901, the curriculum was lengthened to three years. The standards for admission of students have gradually been made higher, as the conditions in the state have justified and demanded it. Between 1898 and 1907, the requirements were raised from one year to four years of high school work. In 1910, one year of college work was required; and between 1911 and 1918 all regular students were required to have completed two years of college work before entrance.

Owing to the conditions resulting from the war, the admission requirements were temporarily changed so that students were admitted with one year of college work.

These temporary changes have been abolished, and, beginning with the fall term of 1921, two years' college work were again required. Thus the School of Law has gone back to the pre-war basis.

The school has been a pioneer among western law schools in these advances and has been a member of the Association of American Law Schools since the organization of that association.

The school year of the University is now divided into three terms of sixteen weeks each. This new calendar affects all schools and colleges, including the School of Law. Registration for the fall term will be August 29 and 30, 1922.

### AIMS OF THE SCHOOL

The School of Law exists for serving the state and its bar. Its primary aim is to equip young men and women for the practice of law. To this end, its methods conform to the standards outlined in this bulletin. It does not seek merely a large number of students, and the entrance requirements are such as to include only those whose

education and maturity fit them for serious study. But the school recognizes a duty to the state beyond this equipment and training of practitioners. Many of the University students who do not intend to practice find its courses valuable training for citizenship and for business careers. The school attempts to serve the bar of the state by the publication of the Law Series of the University of Missouri Bulletin, hereinafter described; and the members of its faculty are constantly engaged in research and investigation, the results of which are published from time to time.

**Law Series of the University of Missouri Bulletin:** The School of Law publishes the Law Series of the University of Missouri Bulletin. The purpose of this publication is to present to the Missouri bar the results of legal study and research in the field of Missouri law carried on at the school. Each number contains at least one leading article on some phase of Missouri law, written by a member of the faculty, and notes on recent Missouri cases, written by student editors under the direction of a member of the faculty. This publication also contains the Bar Bulletin, the official organ of the Missouri State Bar Association. The two publications were combined in the fall of 1919. This bulletin may be obtained free of charge on requests to the Editor, Law Series, University Bulletin, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

## METHODS OF INSTRUCTION

While each teacher is left free to express his own individuality in his work, the school is committed to the case system of instruction and the teachers follow that method exclusively. In all courses, except lecture courses, standard case books are made the basis of class work. Written examinations are given in all courses at the end of each term. Regular attendance is required at all class exercises.

**Practice Court:** To supply, so far as possible, the actual working knowledge, which in former times the student acquired in the office and the court room, a practice court has been established under the charge of the professor of pleading and practice. The student is given practice in drawing pleadings, beginning his action by process or publication, and pleading to an issue. Issues of law are raised by motions and demurrers to the pleadings and by demurrers to the evidence or requests for peremptory instructions. Issues of fact are tried on oral testimony given by student witnesses and on documents prepared for the purpose, and the students are required to draw declarations of law or instructions applicable to the facts disclosed.

**Moot Courts:** Moot court work is done by the local chapters of three law fraternities, Phi Delta Phi, Phi Alpha Delta, and Delta

Theta Phi, and the Alexander Martin Law Club, with the guidance and assistance of members of the faculty.

### EQUIPMENT AND SUPPORT

**Law Building:** The School of Law occupies a large brick building on the quadrangle of the main campus of the University. This building was erected in 1893. It contains five library rooms, opening into each other; three lecture rooms; six offices for resident professors; a practice court room completely equipped with furniture and books used in actual work.

**Library:** The Law Library contains more than 23,000 volumes, and includes both the originals and the reprints of the English Reports; a complete set of the Irish, Scotch, and Canadian reports; several sets of the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States; a set of the Federal Cases and of the Federal Reports; all of the state reports to the Reporter System; full sets to date of the reports of the more important American jurisdictions; full sets of the National Reporter System, and the necessary digests; and a valuable collection of statutes, session laws, standard treatises, legal periodicals, and encyclopedias. It also contains a large collection of portraits of judges and jurists.

The library is in charge of a trained librarian, and is open to students from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night.

**Other Libraries:** The general library of the University is now in a new building. It contains about 200,000 books and pamphlets and is open to all students of the University.

The library and reading room of the Missouri State Historical Society is in the new Library Building. This library contains about 100,000 entries and is open to all students of the School of Law.

**Dormitory:** The University dormitory for men, Lathrop Hall, lodges twenty-four students. Meals may be obtained at the Commons, a cafeteria managed by the University, in Lathrop Hall.

The cost of room rent to a student living in a dormitory is from \$15 to \$20 a term. Application for rooms should be made as early as possible to the secretary of the University.

**Support:** The School of Law is an integral part of the University of Missouri, a liberal share of whose income is devoted to this school for the salaries of the teachers and the support of the library.

### FEES AND EXPENSES

**Tuition:** Tuition is free in all divisions of the University to students who are residents of the state of Missouri. Nonresidents

of the state are required to pay a tuition fee of \$10 a term in all divisions of the University, except in the Graduate School.

**Library, Hospital, and Incidental Fee:** All students in the School of Law, except those specially exempt by law or by rules of the curators, are required to pay a library, hospital, and incidental fee of \$25 a term.

**Other Expenses:** The other necessary expenses of a student for board and lodging, textbooks, etc., range from \$200.00 to \$285.00 a term.

**Self Support:** Many students in the University are to some extent self-supporting—some entirely so. It is desirable that students in the School of Law should be free to devote their entire time to the work of the school. Students who find it necessary to do other work should apply to the Employment Bureau maintained by the University Y. M. C. A.

## HONORS AND PRIZES

**Student Editors:** The student editors of the Law Series of the University of Missouri Bulletin are elected by the faculty from the second and third-year classes on a basis of merit.

**Law Societies:** The Order of the Coif, a national law school honor society corresponding to Phi Beta Kappa in the College of Arts and Science, maintains a chapter in this school. The members are elected each year by the faculty from the 10 per cent of the members of the senior class who have the highest rank in scholarship.

**Rollins Scholarship:** This scholarship, amounting annually to the sum of \$50, is provided for in the endowment of James S. Rollins and is awarded annually by the faculty of the School of Law to a student of the junior class, according to the terms of the donation as set forth in the general catalog of the University.

**Karnes Scholarship:** Mrs. J. V. C. Karnes of Kansas City, Missouri, has provided a scholarship of \$50 to be awarded each year by the faculty of the School of Law to the student of the first year class who attains the best record in his work. This scholarship will be paid, one-half at the beginning of each term of the student's second year in the school.

**William Mack Prize:** William Mack, a graduate of this school, provides the School of Law annually with a set of the "Cyc-Corpus Juris" in forty-two volumes, which is awarded to that member of the senior class who, in the judgment of the faculty, has made the best progress during his school career. Two years' residence as a student in the school is required of candidates for this prize.



### ADMISSION OF STUDENTS

**Preliminary Training:** The requirements for admission are the satisfactory completion of a four years' high school course or its equivalent, and two years' work, or 60 hours' credit, in the College of Arts and Science of the University of Missouri or its equivalent.

**Methods of Admission:** Admission may be either by entrance examinations, or certificate from colleges and universities composing the Missouri College Union, or from other reputable colleges and universities. (Acceptance of such certificate lies wholly with the Committee on Entrance of the University, and all correspondence regarding admission should be addressed to the Registrar.)

A unit is the equivalent of a subject pursued five periods a week for at least thirty-six weeks, four units constituting a year's work.

*The student should arrange his admission in advance of the opening of the session.*

**Admission to Advanced Standing:** To be admitted to advanced standing students must, in addition to complying with the requirements for admission, present satisfactory evidence that they have pursued successfully the study of the subjects for which they wish credit in an approved law school and, on examination, must prove themselves proficient in those subjects. Certificates from approved law schools showing that the applicants have accomplished with passing grades the work for which they wish credit, may be accepted in lieu of examination. No law school conferring a degree in law for less than three years' systematic study of the law will be considered an approved school within the meaning of the above requirements. A certificate of admission to the bar will not be accepted for admission to advanced standing. No advanced standing will be given for work done in a law office.

**Class Registration:** Students in each class should register at the beginning of each term. Members of the second and third year classes will not be permitted to register for any regular course in advance of their respective years except by special permission of the dean. No student will be permitted to register for a course without having had the courses naturally preceding it without advanced credit or the special permission of the dean.

**Admission of Special Students:** In recognition of the fact that experience and maturity tend to compensate in a measure for the lack of scholastic attainments, persons who are more than 21 years old may be admitted to the University as special students, without passing the regular examinations required for entrance, under the fol-

lowing conditions: (1) They must show good reason for not taking a regular course; (2) they must pass such examinations or other tests as demonstrate fitness to pursue profitably all the subjects selected by them. Special students are expected to do especially good work in the subjects which they choose, and are required to take all regular examinations. If at any period of the session their work becomes unsatisfactory their connection with the University shall be severed by the dean. Special students cannot become candidates for degrees until they have satisfied the entrance requirements to the college or school in which the degree is offered. Entrance cards for special students are issued by the registrar of the University, to whom application for admission as special students should be sent in advance of the opening of the season.

In extraordinary cases the dean may permit a special student to enter classes in professional courses in law without having completed the required work of the first year.

### ELIMINATION OF STUDENTS

Some students qualified for admission fail to measure up to the high standing of scholarship maintained in the school. Such delinquent students are eliminated according to the rules of the University Faculty, the principal provisions of which are as follows:

a. A student who in any term falls more than 40 per cent behind the number of hours for which he is registered at the end of that term, or who falls more than 9 hours behind the total number of hours for which he has been registered up to that time, will be dropped from the University.

b. A student so dropped may be readmitted after the lapse of a term, but if he falls more than 6 hours behind the total number of hours for which he has been registered after his readmission, he will be permanently dropped from the University.

c. Work taken by students during the first term of their first year in the School of Law will not be counted for the purpose of this rule, but such students may be dropped from the University by the dean for deficiency in work.

The strict enforcement of these rules insures a student body free from drones and laggards. Special students will be eliminated whenever their work does not meet approval of the dean.

### CURRICULA—DEGREE

**Three-Year Curriculum:** The curriculum of the School of Law extends thru three school years of two terms each. In order to be graduated, a student must have completed with passing grade, seventy-

seven (77) hours of work, exclusive of military science and physical training. The work of the students will normally be distributed as follows: Twenty-seven (27) hours in the first year, twenty-six (26) and twenty-four (24) in each of the succeeding years.

In addition, the student must have received 40 points. Points are given as follows: 3 points for each hour of those courses in which the student receives the grade of E; 2 points for each hour of those courses in which the student receives the grade of S; and one point for each hour of those courses in which the student receives the grade of M. No points are given for those courses in which the student receives the grade of I.

The curriculum requires six terms in residence for its completion, and no student will be graduated without six terms of attendance except on account of admission to advanced standing for work in other institutions.

However, as the University year is now divided into three terms, the student may shorten his time in residence by attending more than two terms in each calendar year.

**Combined Curriculum in Arts and Law:** Seniors in the College of Arts and Science may elect courses from the first year in the School of Law for a maximum credit of 30 hours. Under special circumstances this privilege may be extended to juniors with the consent of the deans of the Faculty of Arts and Science and the Faculty of Law. A combined curriculum of this character will enable a student to obtain the degrees of A. B. and LL. B. in twelve terms.

Juniors and seniors who do not elect courses under the preceding provisions may, with the approval of the dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science, elect courses from the School of Law with a maximum credit of nine hours.

**Degree:** The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) is conferred upon regular students who have satisfactorily completed the prescribed courses and sufficient electives to make twenty-seven term hours of the first year's work and twenty-six term hours of the work of the second and twenty-four of the third year—a total of seventy-seven hours.

**OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION AND ADMINISTRATION**

JOHN CARLETON JONES, A. B., A. M., Ph. D., LL. D.,

*President of the University.*

JAMES PATTERSON MCBAIN, LL. B.,

*Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Law.*

STEPHENS IVES LANGMAID, A. B., A. M., LL. B.,

*Professor of Law.*

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*Professor of Law.*

JAMES W. SIMONTON, A. B., J. D.,

*Professor of Law.*

PERCY ANDERSON HOGAN,

*Law Librarian*

**SPECIAL LECTURERS**

HON. ROBERT F. WALKER, A. B., LL. B.,

Chief Justice Supreme Court of Missouri,  
Special Lecturer in Missouri Appellate Practice.

HON. KIMBROUGH STONE, A. B., LL. B.,

Judge United States Circuit Court of Appeals,  
Special Lecturer in Jurisdiction and Practice of Federal Courts.

HON. SELDEN P. SPENCER, A. B., LL., B.

A United States Senator from Missouri,  
Special Lecturer in Corporations.

**STATEMENT OF COURSES**

This announcement covers only those courses which will be given during the fall and winter terms of the 1922-23 session.

Courses preceded by a number with the letter f attached thus, 100f, 200f, are given the fall term only. Those preceded by a number with the letter w attached, thus, 100w, 200w, are given the winter term only. The number of hours' credit given for a course each term is indicated by Arabic numbers in parenthesis following the statement of the course.

### REQUIRED COURSES OF THE FIRST YEAR

100f. CONTRACTS. Mutual assent, consideration, contracts under seal, beneficiaries of contracts. (4) *Mr. Parks.*

102w. CONTRACTS. Course 11 is prerequisite. Assignment of contracts, express conditions, conditions implied in law, illegality. (2) *Mr. Parks.*

Case book to be announced.

103f. TORTS. Trespass, conversion, deceit. (3) *Mr. Langmaid.*

103w. TORTS. Course 13 is a prerequisite. Extra hazardous occupation, interference with business and social relations, and other topics. (3) *Mr. Langmaid.*

Case book to be announced.

105f. PROPERTY I. *Personal Property.* Distinction between real and personal property; suits for recovery of personal property; acquisition of rights without concurrence of former owner; transfer of rights in personal property; possession, including bailment and finding. (3) *Mr. Simonton.*

*Bigelow's Cases on Property.*

106w. PROPERTY I. *Real Property.* Tenure; estates, seisin, and conveyances; uses and trusts; fixtures, emblements; waste; natural rights; profits, easements; covenants running with the land. (3) *Mr. Simonton.*

*Bigelow's Cases on Property.*

107f. CRIMINAL LAW. Jurisdiction; the criminal act, complete and incomplete; criminal intent, actual and constructive; insanity; intoxication; duress, and mistake of fact or law; justification; parties in crime; crimes against the person, against property. (3) *Mr. Sears.*

*Mikell's Cases on Criminal Law.*

108w. COMMON LAW PLEADING. Essentials of declaration in trespass, case, trover, special and general assumpsit, debt, covenant, and replevin; demurrers; pleas, replication *de injuria*; departure; motions based on the pleadings. (3) *Mr. McBaine.*

*Cook & Hinton's Cases on Pleadings at Common Law.*

110w. AGENCY. Who can be agent or principal, appointment, power of agent to subject principal to liability for contracts and torts, agent's responsibility to strangers, parties to writings, undisclosed principals, reciprocal duties of agent and principal, delegation by agent, termination of agency, ratification. (3) *Mr. Sears.*

*Wambough's Cases on Agency.*

### REQUIRED COURSES OF THE JUNIOR YEAR

120f and w. EQUITY I. General nature of equity jurisdiction; specific performance of contracts; specific reparation of torts. (2) and (2) *Mr. Langmaid.*

*Ames' Cases on Equity. Vol. I.*



121f and w. CODE PLEADING. The one form of civil action under the code. Parties to actions; the "real party in interest"; joinder of parties. The complaint: facts distinguished from conclusions of law and evidence; the statement of facts; the prayer for relief; the union of several causes of action. The answer: general and specific denials; "new matters" in justification of excuse, and in discharge; "equitable defenses"; union of defenses; counterclaims and set-offs. The reply: by way of denial and of new matter; departure. Demurrers. (2) and (2) *Mr. McBaine*.

*Hinton's Cases on Code Pleading.*

123f and 123w. EVIDENCE. Trial by jury; judicial notice; presumptions and burden of proof; demurrers to the evidence; admission and confessions. Leading rules of exclusion; matters likely to mislead; collateral issues; character of the parties. Hearsay; exceptions to the hearsay rule. Expert and opinion evidence; real evidence. Writings; proof of execution; contents (best evidence rule). Various rules of substantive law (parol evidence rule). Witnesses: Competency; privilege; examination; cross-examination and impeachment. (2) and (3) *Mr. Sears*.

*Hinton's Cases on Evidence.*

## REQUIRED COURSES OF THE SENIOR YEAR

150f and 150w. PRACTICE. Commencement of actions; issuance and service of process; demurrers to the pleading; demurrers to the evidence; trial of issues of fact; declarations of law and instructions; verdict and judgment; motion for new trial and in arrest of judgment; exceptions; writs of error and appeal. The first part of the course includes a study of the theory of trials; the second part, the actual trial of practice cases. (4) and (1). *Mr. McBaine*.

*Hinton's Cases on Practice.*

*Course 150f alone is required if the student in all other respects completes the work necessary for the degree at the end of the fall term.*

## ELECTIVE COURSES OF THE JUNIOR YEAR

125f. PROPERTY II. *Conveyancing*. Accretion; lapse of time; form and operation of conveyances; execution of deeds; creation of easements and profits; covenants for title; dedication. (4) *Mr. Simonton*.

*Aigler's Cases on Property 2nd Ed.* Vol. III.

126f. PROPERTY II. *Wills and Administration*. Escheat; descent and distribution; making and operation of wills; probate and administration; executors and administrators. (3) *Mr. Sears*.

*Costigan's Cases on Wills and Administration.*

127w. SALES. The nature and formalities of the contract; bargain and sale, and contract to sell; statute of frauds; conditions and war-

ranties; rights against third persons; seller's lien; stoppage *in transitu*; right of resale; right to rescind; damages. (3) *Mr. Simonton*.

*Williston's Cases on Sale.*

128w. **BILLS AND NOTES.** Formal requisites; negotiability; acceptance; endorsement; rights of holders; liabilities of parties; presentment protests and notice; law of negotiable instruments. (3) *Mr. Simonton*.

*Smith & Moore's Cases on Bills and Notes.*

**POLITICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC LAW.\*** 109f and sp. International Law.

**POLITICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC LAW.\*** 127. Principles of Administration.

### ELECTIVE COURSES OF THE SENIOR YEAR

151f. **TRUSTS.** Courses 112, Equity I, is a prerequisite. Nature and requisites of express trusts; nature of *cestui que trust's* interest; resulting and constructive trusts; transfer of trust property; duties of trustees. (3) *Mr. Langmaid*.

*Ames' Cases on Trusts.*

152f and 152w. **PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.** The nature of a corporation, distinguished from a partnership, disregard of the fiction; formation; powers; *de facto* corporations; *ultra vires* action; rights and liabilities of promoters, directors, shareholders, and creditors; issue, payment, and transfer of stock; validity of voting trusts. (2) and (2). *Mr. Parks*.

Case book to be announced.

154f and 155w. **CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.** Power of courts to pass on constitutionality of laws; general relation of the three departments to each other and of the states to the national government; general jurisdiction of the national government; due process of law; equal protection of laws; police power; taxation; eminent domain; commerce power; *ex post facto* laws, impairing obligation of contracts. (2) and (3). *Mr. Loeb*.

*Hall's Cases on Constitutional Law.*

156f. **CONFLICT OF LAWS.** Jurisdiction of courts and of sovereigns over persons and things; domicile; taxation; divorce; remedies; rights of action; procedure; creation of rights, personal and real, by inheritance, by contract, and by tort; recognition and enforcement of rights and personal relations; administration of estates; recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments. (3) *Mr. Parks*.

*Lorenzen's Cases on Conflict of Laws.*

\*These courses in the School of Business and Public Administration may be selected as electives by students in the School of Law, during their second and third years, toward the degree of Bachelor of Law. Credit will not be given in the School of Law for these courses if taken by a student before entering the School of Law, or during his first year in the school.

157w. FUTURE INTERESTS. Conditions and future interests; executory devises, powers; rule perpetuities; illegal conditions and restraints on alienation; priority of grantees; fraudulent conveyances; registration; conversion and election; joint ownership; curtesy and dower. (3) *Mr. Parks*. (Omitted 1922-23.)

159w. QUASI CONTRACTS. Nature of; benefits conferred by mistake, under partially performed contract, under compulsion, or voluntarily without contract. (3) *Mr. Langmaid*.

Case book to be announced.

160w. SURETYSHIP. Nature of the contract; the statute of frauds; surety's defense against the creditor; the surety's rights, subrogation, indemnity, contribution exoneration; creditor's rights to surety's securities. (3) (omitted 1922-23.) *Mr. Langmaid*.

*Ames' Cases on Suretyship*.

161w. MORTGAGES. Form of legal mortgage; title and lien theory; substance and elements of mortgage; mortgagee and mortgagor; transfer; competition for the mortgage; priority; marshalling. (3) *Mr. Parks*.

*Kirchwey's Cases on Mortgages*. 2nd Ed.

## ELECTIVE COURSES FROM WHICH THE SPRING-SUMMER TERM CURRICULUM WILL BE ARRANGED

130sp. PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANIES. Privately owned business subject to extraordinary duties of service to the public; what businesses are so subject; their extraordinary obligations; indiscriminating services, provision of adequate facilities, reasonable charges, government regulation particularly of rates. (3) *Mr. Sears*.

Case book to be announced.

132sp. INSURANCE. Fire; marine; life; mutual benefit; accident and fidelity and guaranty; formation, construction, and terms of contract; standard policies; warranties and representations; waiver, estoppel; subrogation; insurance agents. (3) *Mr. McBaine*.

134sp. PERSONS. Parent and child, custody, support, property, earnings, emancipation, actions for damages to parental right in child; liability for torts of child. Husband and wife; rights and disabilities at common law; wife's separate estate in equity; rights and liabilities under modern states. (3) *Mr. Parks*.

*Kale's Cases on Persons*.

135sp. DAMAGES. Functions of court and jury; exemplary damages; liquidated damages; nominal damages; direct and consequential damages; avoidable consequences; counsel fees; certainty; compensation;

damages for nonpecuniary injuries; value; interest; damages in certain tort and contract actions. (3) *Mr. McBaine.*

*Beale's Cases on Damages.*

136sp. BANKRUPTCY. Who may be bankrupt; who may be a petitioning creditor; acts of bankruptcy, including fraudulent conveyances and preferences; what property passes to trustees; provable claims; protection, exemption, and discharge of bankrupts. (2)

*Williston's Cases on Bankruptcy.*

137sp. EXTRAORDINARY LEGAL REMEDIES. Mandamus; quo warranto; prohibition; certiorari habeas corpus. Nature and form of the writs; service; disobedience of writ and remedies therefor. (3) *Mr. McBaine.*

*Robert's Cases on Extraordinary Legal Remedies.*

139sp. COMMON CARRIERS. The carrier's undertaking; common carrier of goods; passengers and baggage; obligations of shipper and passenger; exceptional liability of common carrier; carrier's duty to serve, etc. (3) *Mr. Sears.*

Case book to be announced.

140sp. MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS. Nature of municipal corporations; creation, alteration, and dissolution; legislative control in general; administration of government in general, departments, including governmental functions, quasi-governmental functions and commercial functions; powers; acquiring, holding and dealing with property; liability for torts; liability for contracts; remedies of creditors. (3)

Case book to be announced.

141sp. JURISDICTION. Jurisdiction; Original Jurisdiction; Circuit Court of Appeals Jurisdiction; Supreme Court Jurisdiction; Common Jurisdiction; Estate; Federal Courts. (3) *Mr. McBaine.*

*Wheaton's Cases on Federal Procedure.*

Mr. Hogan, Law Librarian in charge of the law library, will give a course of lectures on the Use of Law Books during the fall term, 1922-23.

## INFORMATION ABOUT THE UNIVERSITY

The fundamental aim of the University of Missouri is the development of the highest and most efficient type of citizen. For the purpose of attaining its aim, the University furnishes ample facilities for liberal education and for thoro professional training. The University is a part of the public educational system of the state.

## ORGANIZATION

The work of the University is now carried on in the following divisions:

College of Arts and Science  
College of Agriculture

School of Education  
School of Law

School of Medicine	School of Business and
School of Engineering	Public Administration.
School of Mines and	Graduate School
Metallurgy.	Extension Division
School of Journalism	

All of these divisions are at Columbia, with the exception of the School of Mines and Metallurgy, which is at Rolla. In addition, emphasis is given particular lines of work by the establishment of minor divisions, the chief of which are the Agricultural Experiment Station, the Engineering Experiment Station, and the Missouri State Military School.

### LOCATION

The University of Missouri is at Columbia, half way between St. Louis and Kansas City, near the center of the state. It is reached by the Wabash and by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railways. Columbia is a progressive and prosperous city.

Columbia may be characterized as a city of schools, homes, and churches, with enough of industrialism to make it efficient. It offers the conveniences of a larger city without the distractions. The student is a predominant factor in Columbia.

### EQUIPMENT

The University grounds cover more than 800 acres. The main divisions are in the west campus, the east campus, the athletic fields and the University farm.

The following University buildings are at Columbia: Jesse Hall, administration; separate buildings for chemistry, physics, biology, business and public administration and geology, engineering, industrial arts, law; two power houses; Library Building; Medical Laboratory Building; Parker Memorial Hospital; Agriculture Building; Horticulture Building; Schweitzer Hall, for agricultural chemistry; green houses; Live Stock Judging, Poultry, Dairy, Farm Machinery and Veterinary buildings; the University farm barns and buildings; Switzler Hall; Jay H. Neff Hall, for the School of Journalism; Lathrop Hall, dormitory for men; Read Hall, dormitory for women; Rothwell Gymnasium; the houses for the President of the University and the Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture; the High School and the Elementary School buildings, used for practice schools in the School of Education.



**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION**

For further information concerning the School of Law, address

J. P. McBAINE,  
DEAN, FACULTY OF LAW,  
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI,  
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI.

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Full information regarding the University is given in the catalog, which will be sent on request without charge. For this or special bulletins of the College of Arts and Science, College of Agriculture, School of Education, School of Law, School of Medicine, School of Engineering, School of Journalism, School of Business and Public Administration, Extension Division, and the Graduate School, write to

THE REGISTRAR,  
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI,  
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI.

THE  
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI  
BULLETIN

GENERAL SERIES

EDITED BY

JOHN F. WILLIAMS  
*University Publisher*

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